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THE TIMES

Small farmers can save the world from famine, page 16

Anti-terrorist law will ban IRA, widen police powers of arrest and detention

The IRA is banned, suspected terrorists can be arrested without warrant and powers of detention will be extended under an anti-terrorism Bill to be rushed through both Houses of Parliament this week. The Government hopes it will receive Royal Assent by Thursday night. In London nine people were slightly injured by three exploding letter bombs in pillar-boxes. Six men were remanded in custody until Thursday when they appeared at Birmingham charged with the murder of a schoolgirl victim of the bombing in the city last week.

Urgent discussions sought with Dublin Government

By David Wood
Political Editor

What the Home Secretary described as draconian powers are being taken in a Bill to be rushed through both Houses this week to prevent and combat terrorism on the British mainland. Mr Jenkins, outlining the contents of the Bill in the Commons yesterday, said the House would not adjourn on Thursday night until it had received Royal Assent.

The Bill, to be introduced in the Commons tomorrow, will include the following provisions:

Proscription of the IRA specifically, and powers to prosecute by order any other organizations concerned in terrorism in Northern Ireland, or promoting or encouraging it.

The banning of any item of dress or other article, including arm bands, publicly displayed "in such a way or in such circumstances as to arouse reasonable apprehension" that a person is a member or a supporter of a proscribed organization.

Orders to exclude people from Great Britain and to expel people already in Great Britain on the order of the Home Secretary.

Powers for the police to arrest without warrant a person reasonably suspected to be a person "concerned in the commission, preparation, or instigation of acts of terrorism", and also a person subject to an exclusion order, or a person who has knowingly harboured a terrorist.

Under those powers the police will have new powers of detention. They will be able to detain for 48 hours, and for five more days with the consent of the Home Secretary, and also to fingerprint a person arrested under the Act or for a serious offence under it.

Orders for controlling travel into and out of Great Britain by the appointment of examining officers, with powers of arrest, detention, and search on the basis of spot checks.

The Act will expire after six months, but the Home Secretary may, by order, extend it for further periods of six months.

At the close of his Commons statement Mr Jenkins said: "These powers are draconian. In combination they are unprecedented in peacetime. I believe they are fully justified to meet the clear and present danger."

Manifestly sensitive that he has been forced by events into decisions that are normally repugnant to him, Mr Jenkins added that he would be anxious to review how the powers worked in practice and would propose changes made necessary by experience. He was seeking urgent discussions with the Dublin government "to consider with them their part in effective counter-terrorist operations": a remark that provoked a cheer from a sombre and troubled House.

From Conservatives, Liberals and the Scottish National Party the Government had immediate pledges of support to carry the Bill to Royal Assent by Thursday. But a penetrating question from Mr Enoch Powell, sitting with his colleagues of the United Ulster Unionists below the gangway, told of probable hitches in the timetable.

It is clear that Mr Powell and at least some of his friends intend to move amendments to convert the measure into a United Kingdom Bill instead of a Bill for the protection of the British mainland from the repercussions of events in Northern Ireland.

Mr Powell will argue that proscription must apply equally throughout the United Kingdom, and he may be expected to raise the question of the "common travel area", which still applies to the Irish border under the Immigration Act, 1971.

Many Conservatives, and perhaps some Labour backbenchers, have a different tactical objective. They are seeking the restitution of capital punishment for specifically terrorist crimes.

Two Birmingham MPs, Mrs Jill Knight and Mr Percy Grieve, QC, raised the question with the Home Secretary in questions yesterday, and within an hour of the statement Mr Robert Banks, the Conservative MP for Harrogate, was collecting Conservative backbench signatures for an early-day motion reading: "This House calls for the introduction of capital punishment for those convicted of planting bombs and causing death."

There is no doubt that recent bomb atrocities, in which death and mutilation were meted out to innocent people at random, has drastically shifted Commons opinion about hanging for some offences.

Mr Wilson, Mr Jenkins, and the Cabinet are recognizing the change when they promise an early debate on the subject, though preferably at a time when emotions are less engaged than they are now.

Those close to Mr Jenkins, a profoundly convinced abolitionist throughout the time hanging was a running controversy in politics, say he admits the force of public feeling in the new situation, to the point where if he were persuaded that restoration of the death penalty for terrorism would prove an effective deterrent he would overcome his repugnance. But all the evidence is that he has not yet been so persuaded.

In the general approval with which the Commons fortified

Continued on page 2, col 4

Nine hurt in London pillar box blasts

By Staff Reporters

Nine people were injured by three letter bombs which exploded in three different pillar boxes in London during the rush hour last night.

The first was outside the office of the pacifist newspaper, *Peace News*, in the Caledonian Road, King's Cross. Two people were injured.

About 15 minutes later another small bomb went off in a letter box outside Swan and Edgar in Piccadilly Circus. Five people were taken to St George's Hospital, Hyde Park Corner, with slight injuries.

The third explosion, in which a woman was slightly injured, was near the Metropole Cinema in Victoria Street, Victoria. The explosions happened about three hours after the Home Secretary announced in the Commons plans to ban the IRA.

In the Caledonian Road explosion the pillar box disintegrated, showering large fragments of metal 20 yards or more.

The police said not many people were about. The two casualties were thought to be drivers of passing cars. After treatment for minor injuries at University College Hospital, the men were discharged.

There was almost no damage to surrounding buildings. The front of the shop below *Peace News* offices was slightly damaged and the roadway was littered with shredded letters.

Collections suspended: The Post Office has cancelled all letter collections from post boxes in the N1 and W1 areas of London until further notice. An official said: "We naturally have to do everything possible to safeguard our staff, who face an unknown amount of danger while the Post Office is used as a channel of terrorism."

In the W1 area alone 1,500,000 letters are handled each day. "We are not going to seal off the boxes, because there are certain difficulties involving security", the spokesman added. The situation would be reviewed daily and further restrictions imposed if warranted.

Parcel warning: London public house landlords have been advised by the police and the licensees' association, the Central London Board, to search customers who bring parcels or brief cases into their establishments.

Mr Guy Brady, chairman of the board, said last night that they were taking "wartime measures" to combat the latest IRA threat of London bombings.

Landlords were being advised to check their bars every twenty minutes. They were being advised to ask regular customers to report anything suspicious.

Places where lighting is usually dimmed will have it turned up, and customers will be asked to park cars away from public houses.

"We very much regret the inconvenience these searches will cause to customers, but we just can't be too careful. We are sitting ducks," Mr Brady said. "I expect these precautions will be taken for some time." He said they were very concerned about the situation and did not think it would end "for quite a long time".

Sinn Fein and other reactions 2
Catholic brothers' deaths 3
Death penalty debate urged 3
Parliamentary report 12
Bernard Levin 16

The Duke of Edinburgh chatting with Mr David Longthorpe, aged 18, a Birmingham bomb victim, while visiting Birmingham General Hospital yesterday.

Duke sees Birmingham victims

From Arthur Osman
Birmingham

The Duke of Edinburgh yesterday visited Birmingham General Hospital and Birmingham Accident Hospital to see victims of last week's bomb explosions.

Birmingham, it appears, had no knowledge of his surprise visit until mid-evening on Sunday, when the royal decision was, it is said, communicated from Buckingham Palace to the Home Office, on to the West Midlands police and then to the staff of the Lord Mayor of Birmingham.

The timing caused some surprise. It meant a 9 am greeting for the Duke at Birmingham airport and, with the disruption around the Victoria law courts, it added inconvenience for those going about their normal business.

However, a thin and ragged cheer from the much-reduced shopping crowds in the city later in the morning as he inspected the bomb damaged public houses indicated that his presence was welcome.

At Birmingham Accident Hospital, where some of the injured are being treated, the Duke went into the intensive care unit. Sister Margaret Harrison said later that he had asked three men and a woman patient: "Are you being looked after properly? Are there any complaints?"

One man, who was able to speak, was asked: "Are you feeling better?" and replied "No".

An engaged couple, Mr John Rattigan of Coventry, and Miss Susan Thomas, of Tyseley, Birmingham, who were holding hands, were asked: "How often do you see each other?" Mr Rattigan replied: "Five nights a week." The Duke observed to Miss Thomas: "Seeing him will make you right quicker."

To another man who had a wound in his face he said: "Can you eat?" There was no reply.

At the end of the visit Mr Henry Procter, a consultant surgeon, said: "The Duke was charming to them all. I think they all appreciated the visit. The Duke was cheerful, and that was the right attitude."

After the Duke had left Mr Procter spoke of the possibility of a later amputation operation on a victim's leg, saying: "I think there is one limb that will have to come off."

Earlier, at the general hospital, the Duke had said to Miss Sandra Nicholson, aged 25, of Birmingham, whose injured legs were covered by a bed cage, "What have you got under there, canaries?"

Of the original 184 injured, about 20 are still at the accident hospital and 16 at the general hospital. Nine are still in a critical condition.

The last four of the 19 dead were identified yesterday. They included brothers Mr Eugene Reilly, aged 23, of Ralph Road, Saltley, and Mr Desmond Reilly, aged 20, of Tyburn Road, both Birmingham.

They were both Roman Catholics. They were born in Birmingham after their parents had moved there from co Donegal in the Irish Republic.

The other two victims were West Indians: Mr Paul Davis and Mr Neil Marsh, both aged 20 and of Nechells, Birmingham.

Six men remanded on bomb-death charge

Six Ulster-born Birmingham men accused of murdering a schoolgirl victim of last Thursday's bombing in Birmingham were remanded in custody until Thursday, at Birmingham yesterday. They were charged with the murder of Miss Jane Davis, aged 17, one of the 19 people killed in the two public house explosions.

Armed police were among scores of officers on duty in and around the Victoria law courts and everyone entering the building was searched and asked for proof of identity. Parking was banned in streets near by, and admission to the court was restricted to those involved in the case.

The men appeared in the dock separately during the eight-minute hearing. Reporting restrictions were not lifted.

Each man appeared accompanied by a detective in the crowded court, where nearly 50 uniformed and plain-clothes officers, some armed, were on duty. The six were:

Hugh Callaghan, aged 44, unemployed; Patrick Joseph Hill, aged 30, unemployed; Robert Gerrard Hunter, aged 29 unemployed; Noel Richard McIlkenny, aged 31, millwright's mate; William Power, aged 29, unemployed; and John Walker, aged 39, a crane-driver.

All live in Birmingham, but the police, who are guarding their homes, are keeping the addresses secret.

They were charged with being concerned with each other in murdering Miss Davis, a grammar school sixth-former, who died in the explosion at the Tavern in the Town.

Neither Mr Ian Gold, for the defence of Mr Callaghan, Mr Hill and Mr Power, nor Mr Anthony Curtis, appearing for the defence of the others, objected to the remands or applied for bail.

The six men, all of them without ties, were remanded in custody by the magistrate, Mr John Millward.

Mr Maurice Buck, Assistant Chief Constable (Crime) for the West Midlands, Det Chief Supt Harry Robinson, head of the region's CID, and other senior police officers were in court for the hearing.

Army orders more troops into north Belfast streets

From Robert Fisk
Belfast

After another day of random sectarian shootings in which two men died and two more were wounded, the Army last night ordered two battalions of troops on to the streets of north Belfast in an attempt to prevent the assassination squads from travelling through the city.

About 700 soldiers set up vehicle checkpoints and road blocks, sealing several streets between Protestant and Catholic districts, searching cars and questioning drivers.

Battalions already in the city are being used and there is to be no increase in troop strength in the province.

The Army said it was imposing "strict security measures in high risk areas of the city" that might inconvenience people, but it was hoped that they would reduce violence and avert further killings. The measures would be enforced for varying periods.

The Royal Ulster Constabulary said yesterday that more men would be drafted into the joint police and military police task force, which patrols mixed streets in Belfast, and which was set up by Mr Whitelaw when he was Secretary of State.

Faulkner demand: An all-out drive against the IRA in Ulster and the Republic of Ireland was demanded yesterday by Mr Brian Faulkner, the former Northern Ireland Prime Minister (the Press Association reports).

"If the British Government and the Irish Government are now prepared to deal firmly with the IRA, let them immediately get together in a way that they have never done over the past five years", he said.

"We need a thorough-going drive against terrorists. We have suffered five years longer than Birmingham, and we need that drive now.

"We share the sense of outrage that has swept through Great Britain at the Birmingham massacres. We, even more than they, know the suffering that such acts cause to the innocent, and the frustration and rage of the whole population that follow in their wake."

Extremist nastiness, page 16

British publishers 'in US conspiracy'

From Frank Vogl
US Economics Correspondent
Washington, Nov 25

The United States Department of Justice filed a civil suit against 21 big publishing houses today, charging that they have conspired since 1947 to "illegally divide world markets among themselves".

Several of the American companies charged are affiliates or subsidiaries of British publishing houses. The suit names the Publishers Association, which is a British organization of almost all important British publishing houses, as a co-conspirator, but not as a defendant.

The suit charges specifically that "competition among United States and United Kingdom publishers has been suppressed, book buyers have been deprived of open competition and international trade in English language books has been restrained".

The suit, filed in the United States District Court in New York today, claims that the defendants and the co-conspirators (members of the Publishers Association) have violated the Sherman Act, which deals with monopoly and cartel practices, by being "engaged in a combination and conspiracy in unreasonable restraint of interstate and foreign commerce".

In effect, the companies are charged with making agreements to divide up the world market and create exclusive sales territories for themselves. This, the Department of Justice maintains, has suppressed competition in the sales of English-language books throughout the United States, Britain and the British Commonwealth.

The Department of Justice demands that all these publishing houses be perpetually enjoined and restrained from entering into the sort of agreements that have existed since 1947.

If the Department of Justice wins its case, then the defendants could face substantial fines, but the suit today makes no specific proposals on this.

The suit directly affects a business with an annual volume of well over $2,500m (£1,090m). As the legal brief to the court notes, the annual volume of American book sales, excluding book clubs and mail order, is $2,000m. To this must be added American book exports of about $250m. This country imports about $140m of books a year.

In addition, the brief points out that Britain is the largest foreign market for American books and that Britain imports a total of more than $65m of books a year, while it exports more than $165m a year.

The suit charged that whenever a copyrighted book is published by one of the defendants in the United States and is also

Continued on page 21, col 1

VC10 crew played game of nerves

From Simon Scott Plummer
Tunis, Nov 25

The British air crew from the hijacked VC10, released in Tunis today, described the nerve-racking ordeal of trying to stop their excited Arab captors from blowing up the aircraft with all of them in it. They said they had not expected to get out alive.

The Aabs surrendered to the Tunisian authorities this morning with no written safe-conduct. The Tunisian Government is holding them under arrest while considering what action to take.

Captain James Futcher said that it was important to establish some sort of relationship with the guerrillas to keep them calm. "They did get terribly excited when things weren't happening quickly enough for them." In dealing with such people, "you realize their position and you agree with them. That's the way you have to play it".

The captain and his two flight officers tried to persuade the terrorists that the whole world would condemn them if they blew up the crew with the VC10.

They had argued that if the Arabs let them off and then destroyed the airliner, the guerrillas would be seen as martyrs and their cause would be recognized. In the event the aircraft was not blown up.

Mr Frank Sharples, the flight engineer, said that the atmosphere grew particularly tense after the terrorists shot Herr Kehl, a German passenger, on Saturday morning.

When the crew saw his body carried past the flight deck on a stretcher, "we knew from that point they were capable of carrying out everything they had said."

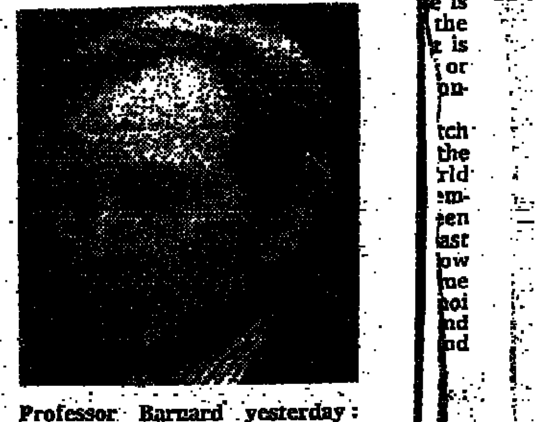
Report and photograph, page 9

U Thant dies aged 65

New York, Nov. 25.—U Thant, Secretary General of the United Nations from 1961 to 1971, died today, aged 65, it was announced here. He was succeeded by Dr Kurt Waldheim in January, 1972.

Overseas selling prices
Republic of Ireland 9p
Austria, Sch 15: Belgium, BFr 22: Denmark, DKr 3.50: Finland, Fmk 2.00: France, Frs 2.60: Germany, DMk 1.70: Greece, Dr 16: Holland, DFl 1.80: Italy, Lire 350: Luxembourg, Lf 16: Malta, 8c: Norway, Kr 3.50: Portugal, Esc 15: Spain, Pes 30: Sweden, Skr 3.00: Switzerland, SFr 2.00: Yugoslavia, Din 9.

New operation gives patient two hearts



Professor Barnard yesterday: Pioneering a new technique.

A new technique of heart transplantation was pioneered in Cape Town yesterday by Professor Christiaan Barnard, who implanted a second heart in the chest of a man aged 58 without removing the patient's own heart. The condition of the unidentified patient after the five-hour operation at the Groote Schuur Hospital, was reported as satisfactory, with the two hearts beating independently.

The donor of the second heart was a girl of ten who was fatally injured in an accident. The new technique, which had previously been tested successfully with baboons, could replace conventional total transplants. Page 9

½p libel damages for colonel in 'bottom-spanking' case

Lieutenant-Colonel John Brooks yesterday won his "bottom-spanking" libel action against *The Sunday People*, who had accused him of trapping young girls for sadistic purposes. But the jury of nine men and three women awarded only ½p damages. Each side must pay its own costs, thought to total between £12,000 and £15,000. Afterwards Colonel Brooks said he would continue to spank "pretty, willing and tempting" girls. Page 6

Summit agenda 'too detailed'

Mr Roy Hattersley, Foreign Office Minister of State, told EEC foreign ministers in Brussels that the document on inflation, unemployment, regional policy and energy drawn up for next month's summit conference in Paris was too detailed and inhibiting. He proposed that it should be regarded as a background document, thus allowing a genuine discussion at the summit. Page 8

Dr Kissinger in Peking

Shortly after arriving in Peking yesterday, Dr Henry Kissinger, the American Secretary of State, went to the hospital where an "alert" Mr Chou, the Chinese Prime Minister, is receiving treatment. Page

Local finances: The Government's rate-support grant to local authorities for 1975-76 will be announced to council leaders today by Mr Crosland, Secretary of State for the Environment 4

Battered babies: Parents of injured children should be admitted to hospital with them for observation of their behaviour, conference told 6

Washington: President Ford gives a sober assessment of the arms accord with Russia reached at Vladivostok 8

Addis Ababa: More executions are feared in the aftermath of the shooting of 60 leaders 9

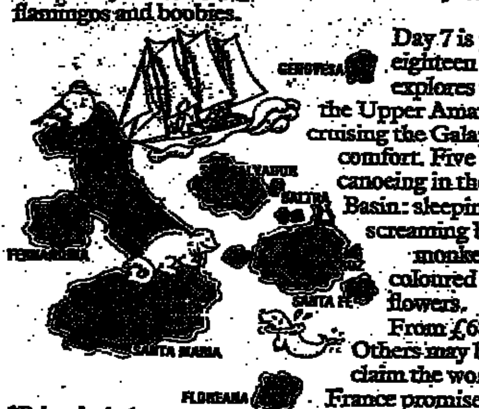
Rebellion in Iraq: Colourful Kurdish irregular soldiers are now able to take on the regular army in set-piece battles 10

Coins: Rare guinea minted in 1703 from plundered Spanish gold expected to fetch at least £15,000 at Sotheby's 18

Beirut: Eight-page Special Report on business and finance in an economy which thrives in spite of internal imbalances and outside pressures.

Features, pages 16 and 19
Bernard Levin says a length of rope will never be the answer to a bomb; Robert Fisk detects a new quality of nastiness in Northern Ireland.
Fashion: Prudence Glynn tunes in to the new Mersey sound.
Diary: Michael Leapman reports on a day at the races at the Royal Bangkok Sports Club.
Leader page, 17
Letters: On the crisis in the stock market from Mr I. J. Fraser; on terrorist activities in Britain from Father Brocard Sewell and others.
Leading articles: The massacre in Ethiopia; Higher rates, poorer services.
Sport, pages 13 and 14
Cricket: MCC beat Queensland in last match before first Test; **Football:** FA Cup second round draw; **Rugby Union:** England area trial teams chosen; **Racing:** Wetherby, Ludlow and Plumpton programmes.
Arts, page 15
Guy Brett on the Raoul Hausmann exhibition in Paris; Joan Chissell on a brilliant Cuban pianist; Peter Davis on the New York Met's production of *Jenufa*.
Business News, pages 20-25
Stock market: Equities remained badly unsettled both by the collapse of Triumph Investment Trust and by the prospect of further major trading reports. The *FT* index fell 3.9 to 164.6.
Business features: Gauging the cost advantage of nuclear power, by Geoffrey Greenhalgh; Leonard Amey discusses the case for a new long-term strategy in agriculture.
Business Diary: Redundancy fears allayed at the European Commission headquarters in Brussels; Prospects for the British sausage.

Home News	2-4, 6	Crossword	32	Sale Room	18
European News	8	Diary	16	Science	18
Overseas News	8-10	Engagements	18	Sport	13, 14
Appointments	18	Features	16, 19	TV & Radio	31
Arts	15	Law Report	26	Theatres, etc	14, 15
Business	20-25	Letters	17	25 Years Ago	18
Church	18	Obituary	18	Weather	2
Court	18	Parliament	12	Wills	18



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Provisional Sinn Fein pours scorn on banning of IRA and expects the move to fail

From Robert Fisk

Belfast

The Provisional Sinn Fein movement in the Irish Republic and Northern Ireland responded with predictable scorn yesterday to Mr Jenkins's banning of the IRA. Mrs Maire Drumm, vice-president of the organization, said he had announced only what was expected of him. "Until he takes some action, we don't know how drastic this is going to be, but it was the expected line", she said.

Other, less official, republican sympathizers put it more bluntly. "The Irish Republican Army is illegal in both parts of Ireland", one said. "But proscription has never harmed them here."

Protestant organizations in Belfast were concerned to discover whether any of the restrictions would apply to them. Several Ulster Defence Association men have been imprisoned in Britain for possession of weapons and, since the Protestant private army maintains branches in London, Liverpool, Bristol and Glasgow, they were trying last night to discover whether their own activities would come under surveillance on the mainland.

Ironically, the most recent trend in Northern Ireland has been to lift proscriptions from previously banned organizations. Earlier this year, for example, Mr Rees, the Northern Ireland Secretary of State, decided to legalize the Provisional Sinn Fein movement and the Protestant Ulster Volunteer Force. The Government hoped that that would encourage both organizations to take part in elections and renounce support for violence. The UVF contested the general election in one Belfast constituency, but Sinn Fein refused. Mrs Drumm suggested last night that Mr Jenkins was acting in accordance with policies directly opposed to those of Mr Rees.

The Belfast police yesterday were unable to give the number of IRA men who have been convicted of membership in the province, although records in the republic show that 167 convictions have been obtained there for IRA membership since emergency legislation was passed in May, 1972. The Irish authorities, like their opposite numbers in the North, regard the proscription of the IRA as useful, but scarcely essential in the war against terrorism.

In the North, many of those convicted of IRA membership were in fact imprisoned for more serious offences while in the Irish Republic, where men convicted of IRA membership receive six-month sentences similar to those which will be given in Britain. More than 80 of the 167 convictions since May, 1972, were accompanied by sentences for crimes such as possession of explosives.

The most serious problem in securing such convictions in Britain is likely to be the same as that in Northern Ireland: that members of illegal organizations do not carry membership cards.

Provisional IRA sympathizers have always feared that their members may be deported from Britain, although about two years ago an official IRA sympathizer was refused permission to land in Britain at Manchester and the authorities were instructed to ensure that he left the United Kingdom. He was promptly put on an aircraft to Belfast which, of course, is part of the United Kingdom.

While Provisional IRA marches will no longer be allowed in Britain, the authorities in Belfast have no doubt that they will continue in that city. It would be virtually impossible for the Army or police to prevent republican demonstrations, complete with banners and speakers supporting the IRA, *in the middle of exclusively Roman Catholic districts* where thousands of people, though they may not tacitly support the Provisionals, would violently oppose any interference by the authorities.

The principal target: The main organization likely to be affected by the new measures is the Provisional Sinn Fein, political wing of the Provisional IRA. It has about 15,000 members in 17 branches throughout Britain, and although officials say it is expanding they refuse to give details (the Press Association reports).

The main centres are in London, Birmingham, Coventry, Leeds, Manchester and Liverpool.

Its leader is Mr Brendan Magill, aged 41, a married man with five children, who has two shops selling Irish books and records in Kilburn and Shepherds Bush, London. He is the national organizer in Britain.

The president is Rory O'Brady (Rvairi O Bradaigh), a former technical school teacher who lives in co Roscommon, in the Irish Republic.

Mr Magill and Mr George Lynch, the party's regional organizer in the Midlands, both went to Ireland for the funeral of James McDade, the IRA bomber who blew himself up in Coventry on November 14. They have not yet returned to England.

The Provisional Sinn Fein has always emphasized its separateness from the Provisional IRA, and its leaders have said there is no connexion between the two. While technically that may be true, their aims are identical: the achievement of an all-Ireland socialist republic.

Liberty infringed: A spokesman for Clann na h'Eireann, a political section of the republican movement, said the Government's plans were a definite infringement of civil liberties.

The clann was solely a political organization and, as such, hoped the new legislation would not affect it. But the plans were a definite infringement on civil liberties which must be opposed.

They were open to the widest interpretation possible, the spokesman said.

At its annual meeting in Leeds at the weekend the clann called for the support of British trade unions to resist the imposition of what it called police state regulations

A pillar-box bombed yesterday outside "Peace News" in Caledonian Road.

Police accept need for IRA ban

Continued from page 1

Mr Jenkins in his measures there were other pressures than those for the return of hanging.

Within the Shadow Cabinet later this week consideration will be given to the argument broached by Mr Mark Carlisle, a former Home Office minister, that the Bill should be extended to cover acts of terrorism not related to Northern Ireland affairs; and the probability is that Sir Keith Joseph, shadow Home Secretary, will move an amendment to that effect, without pressing it to a decision.

Another argument, finding a home on the Labour side, is that the rigours of the Bill should not be expressly limited to the IRA. What about Sinn Fein, the political wing of the IRA; and what about Protestant terrorists in Northern Ireland?

Mr Jenkins took the force out of the argument when he replied that his counter-terrorist measures had to be limited to activities related to Northern Ireland because the Bill had been brought in at short notice and it would complicate the issues and militate against urgency if he carried it wider.

Mr Jenkins's conversion to the urgent necessity of proscription to combat terrorism is based on police advice. Earlier, he accepted the police argument that the police might be hindered rather than helped by banning the IRA and its offshoots, or any newly devised form it might take.

But, as he told the Commons: "I have discussed the matter further with my police advisers, and they now accept that proscription forms a necessary part of the framework of measures which we are putting into effect".

Although the Bill will at first name only the IRA, the Home Secretary will be empowered with the flexibility to extend the provisions to other named organizations as need occurs.

Mr Jenkins has already announced the penalties for the offences that are being created by the Bill. Under the proscription provisions the maximum penalty will be six months' imprisonment or a £400 fine, or both, on summary conviction, and five years' imprisonment or an unlimited fine, or both, on conviction on indictment.

On dress (including armbands) or display, summary conviction will carry a penalty of three months' imprisonment or a £200 fine, or both. As the Home Secretary said: "It will be an offence to wear clothing or armbands which are plainly IRA insignia but which fall short of the requirements for a successful prosecution under the provisions of the Public Order Act, 1936, which prohibits the wearing of political uniforms". It will also be an offence to carry banners in support of the IRA.

The same penalties as those for membership of a proscribed organization will apply to a person who fails to comply with an exclusion order or a person who assists knowingly somebody against whom an exclusion order has been made.

In spite of some Westminster pressure on both sides of the Commons Mr Jenkins has rejected the proposal for the reintroduction of identity cards. He believes that the documents could be easily forged and that the demand made on resources in manpower and money would be high in proportion to the achievable results. Nevertheless, he promised that he would keep the proposal in mind.

BBC 'will have to take account of ban'

The BBC would have to take account of the ban on the IRA when considering interviews, Sir Charles Curran, the director-general, said yesterday.

"Since 1971 no interview with a member of the IRA has been allowed without my express permission", he said in a statement. No interviews were planned with members of the IRA.

A Staff Reporter writes: Careful consideration is given by the broadcasting authorities to any news material that mentions the activities of the Provisional IRA or contains interviews with its leaders.

In the case of independent television, discussion takes place between the company concerned and the Independent Broadcasting Authority, as happened in the case of Mr David O'Connell, the IRA chief of staff, interviewed on London Weekend's *Weekend World* last Sunday week.

In that case the authority decided that the programme was dealing with all aspects of Northern Ireland, including an attempt to inform the public on the current attitudes of the IRA leadership, and the IBA gave permission to broadcast the interview. Broadcasters have an obligation to inform, as have those employed in other media.

In a Commons written reply yesterday, Mr Silkin, the Attorney General, said he had read the transcript of the interview with Mr O'Connell, who threatened to intensify the IRA campaign in Britain. In his opinion no criminal offence was committed by those responsible for the transmission of the programme.

Mr Mason to reveal defence cuts next week

By Henry Stanhope

Defence Correspondent

The Government's k awaited statement on the fence review will be made Mr Mason, Secretary of S for defence, in the House Commons next Tuesday.

It will detail most if no the cuts in defence which Government proposes to m although they may be amen after consultations Britain's allies during the two or three months.

Chiefs of staff of the ar Services are to be briefec the Cabinet's final decision the Ministry of Defence toc

The statement will reveal intention to end the last ve of the British presence in Si pore, cut into Britain's commitments in the Ea Atlantic and northern Nor and reduce the force in Cy

The RAF will lose it Britannia transport aircraft some VC10s. The Royal is expected to lose its mando carriers and the Marines will probably beco land-based force. Bri contribution to Nato stre in central Europe will re virtually intact, but all Services will suffer equally in the cuts.

All the cuts will be ph over a period and the Go ment is expecting at lea much criticism from its wing as from its right wing review will certainly not vide for the devastation o armed forces that has feared in some quarters. four Polaris submarines, ing Britain's strategic nu deterrent, will be retained

The statement is also exp to announce the Cabinet's sion to run down use of facilities at Simonstown, Africa.

Free booklet o prices and legal rights

By a Staff Reporter

A comprehensive shop guide, outlining in clear simple terms the legal righ consumers, where to go advice, and tips on credit ing, is published today by Office of Fair Trading.

Copies of the 26-page book *Fair Deal*, can be obt free of charge from local au ity trading standards and sumer protection depart Consumer Advice Centre Citizens' Advice Bureaux.

In a foreword to the Mr John Methven, Di General of Fair Trading, that it was produced in res to complaints by many p that they had to look th many different books and lets for consumer inform

Eire plans new legislation against terrorists

The Government of the Irish Republic is preparing new anti-terrorist legislation, Dr Conor Cruise O'Brien, Minister for Posts and Telegraphs, said yesterday that he expected an announcement soon. He said that such legislation had been contemplated for some time.

There has been speculation that the Government was planning a law under which persons accused of certain offences in Britain could be tried in an Irish court.

Man obtained 4,500 pills from doctor

A doctor who prescribed more than 4,500 tablets in three months to the same man was yesterday ordered to be struck off.

The man had collected 13 different prescriptions under one name, and another 13 under different names, the Disciplinary Committee of the General Medical Council was told.

Dr Michael Flavin, aged 64, registered at Parkside Road, Reading, Berkshire, had given up his practice because of ill health and was "in the twilight of his life", the committee was told.

He was charged with issuing prescriptions for drugs of addiction or dependence otherwise than in the course of bona-fide treatment.

The committee found him guilty of serious professional misconduct and ordered his name to be erased from the register. It directed suspension of his registration forthwith.

Mr David Tudor Price, solicitor for the council, said Dr Flavin had prescribed the tablets between September 7 and December 28, 1973.

Mr John Crowley, for the defence, said Dr Flavin had been unwell for a long period and had resigned. For five years he had had to seek help from junior partners and locums.

After one locum had left, a man variously known as Kaundra or Kamara had come to the doctor's surgery asking for repeat prescriptions, saying the locum had started the treatment. The man began saying he was collecting prescriptions for other people as well. Dr Flavin gave them to him.

Mr Crowley admitted that it was serious to issue prescriptions without knowing or examining the people concerned. The doctor was not as diligent as he might have been he said.

The doctor was not present yesterday and sent a medical certificate. The committee that he had appeared bef twice before, once in 1962, a conviction for driving the influence of drink, wh action was taken; and aga 1968, when no action was t

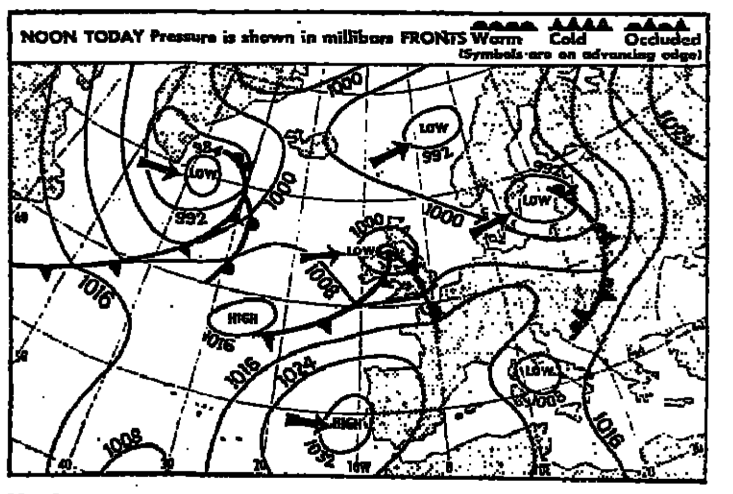
Dr Flavin has 28 day appeal.

The committee discharg doctor found guilty of ne ing her duties as a me practitioner under the h service.

Dr Eileen Brady, Surgery, Roundhay Leicester, appeared before committee last March, wh was decided to postpone a sion for eight months so her conduct might be under review.

Sir John Richardson, chairman, yesterday announ that the committee had de mined that it would be ap priate to discharge the case, it was therefore concluded.

Weather forecast and recordings



NOON TODAY Pressure is shown in millibars FRONTS Warm Cold Occluded
(Symbols are on advancing edge)
LOW
LOW
LOW
LOW
LOW
HIGH
HIGH
984
992
992
992
1000
1000
1000
1000
1008
1008
1016
1016
1016
1016
1024
1032
40
30
20
10W
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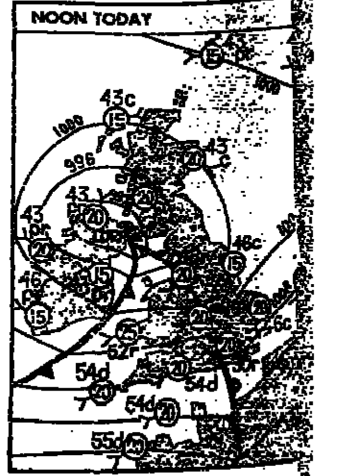
20



Today

Sun rises: 7.36 am
Sun sets: 3.59 pm
Moon sets: 3.53 am
Moon rises: 2.2 pm

Full Moon: November 29.

Lighting up: 4.29 pm to 7.8 am.

High water: London Bridge, 10.59 am, 6.1m (20.0ft); 11.33 pm 6.4m (21.0ft). Avonmouth, 4.15 am, 10.9m (35.8ft); 4.44 pm, 11.3m (37.0ft). Dover, 8.20 am, 5.8m (19.0ft); 8.55 pm, 5.9m (19.2ft). Hull, 2.59 am, 6.2m (20.5ft); 3.46 pm, 6.4m (21.1ft). Liverpool, 8.37 am, 7.4m (24.3ft); 8.51 pm, 7.7m (25.2ft).

A depression over Ireland is expected to move rather quickly E into the North Sea.

Area forecasts:

London, SE, central S, E, NW, central N England, East Anglia, Midlands: Cloudy, occasional rain, mainly dry with clear intervals later; wind S fresh, veering W, increasing strong or gale; max temp 11°C (52°F).

Channel Islands, SW England, Wales: Cloudy with rain at first, hill fog, brighter but showery later; wind W, strong or gale; max temp 12°C (54°F).

Lake District, Isle of Man, NE England, Borders, Edinburgh, E, SW Scotland, Glasgow, N Ireland: Cloudy, occasional rain or showers, clear intervals later; wind fresh, backing N; max temp (45°F).

Aberdeen, Moray Firth, cen Highlands, Caithness, Argyll, Scotland: Mainly dry, sunny in vals; wind variable light, ma E: max temp 6° (43°F).

Orkney, Shetland: Sunny in vals, a few showers; wind fresh, backing E later; max te 5°C (41°F).

Outlook for tomorrow and Thu day: Changeable, showers or lo periods of rain, sunny interva temp near or a little below norm

Yesterday

London: Temp: max, 6 am 6 pm, 9°C, 48°F; min, 6 pm 6 am, 6°C, 43°F. Humidity, 6 p 65 per cent. Rain, 24 hr to 6 trace. Sun, 24hr to 6 pm, Bar, mean sea level, 6 pm, 1,0 millibars, rising.
1,000 millibars=29.53in.

WEATHER REPORTS YESTERDAY MIDDAY: c, cloud; d, drizzle; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun; sn, snow.

		C	F			C	F			C	F			C	F
Algiers	f	18	64	Cologne	r	6	43	L Palmas	c	19	66	New York	c	13	55
Amsterdm	r	7	45	Copnhgn	r	6	43	Lisbon	c	16	61	Nice	f	15	59
Athens	c	17	63	Dublin	s	7	45	Locarno	r	8	46	Nicosia	s	21	70
Barcelona	c	14	57	Edinbrgh	s	7	45	London	s	9	48	Oslo	c	[illegible]	[illegible]
Beirut	f	31	70	Florence	r	10	50	Luxemburg	f	4	39	Paris	s	[illegible]	48
Belfast	s	6	43	Funchal	c	18	64	Madrid	c	17	63	Reykjavik	r	[illegible]	37
Berlin	f	6	43	Geneva	r	9	48	Majorca	s	16	61	Rome	f	19	[illegible]
Biarritz	c	[illegible]	59	Gibraltar	s	19	66	Malaga	s	12	54	Stockhlm	r	5	41
Brmnghm	s	8	46	Guernsey	f	8	46	Malta	c	20	68	Tel Aviv	s	21	70
Bristol	s	8	46	Helsinki	sn	0	32	Manchstr	f	7	45	Venice	r	10	50
Brussels	c	7	45	Innsbruck	c	7	45	Moscow	f	-2	28	Vienna	c	[illegible]	48
Budapest	c	4	39	Istanbul	f	10	50	Munich	c	7	45	Warsaw	r	3	37
Cardiff	s	8	46	Jersey	s	10	50	Naples	f	17	63	Zurich	c	4	39

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…separable Catholic brothers …om Donegal died …gether in Birmingham pub blast

… Irish brothers, Eugene …esmond Reilly, were in…ible. They died together … week's Birmingham bomb … although at first their … thought one had been …l.

… John Reilly, summoned to …ortuary with other parents …entify the dead, said yes…: "We thought Eugene … be a victim but thanked …hat his brother, who nor… drinks with him, was away …rham. When I saw the … police thought was …e's, I was too numb to … It was Desmond's."

… Thursday night Desmond … had returned to Birming…. Meeting his sister in the … he asked where his …r was, and went off to …im.

… family, Irish Roman …lics, came to Britain more …0 years ago from Donegal. … brothers were among the …our victims to be named …lice. The other two were …aul Anthony Davis, aged … Malvern House, Rupert … Nechells, Birmingham; …eil Robert Marsh, aged 20, …f Malvern House.

… Birmingham city coroner, …eorge Billington, is to open …quest on the 19 victims on …day.

…out 50 people attended a …nal Front demonstration …le the Hall of Memory in …ngham yesterday to hear …rganization's secretary, Mr …n Webster, call for "total war" on the IRA. He demanded the reintroduction of the death penalty and the treatment of the Irish in Britain as aliens.

British Airways flights to Belfast and Dublin were resumed yesterday from all but two British airports. They were suspended at the weekend after airport workers "blacked" flights to the republic and Ulster in protest at the Birmingham bomb outrage. The two exceptions were Birmingham and Newcastle. More than 20 flights were cancelled

Porters and baggage staff at Liverpool airport, who staged a 48-hour strike in protest, went back to work yesterday.

The Midland regional council of the TUC yesterday condemned the "bestial acts of terror" in Birmingham. The bombing on Thursday was "a senseless and brutal attack", Mr Brian Mathers, an Ulsterman, who is chairman of the council, said.

"We understand the feelings of some trade unionists who wanted to demonstrate their abhorrence by organizing protest work stoppages. But we do not consider this will assist in resolving the problem." He was speaking after informal weekend talks with leaders of affiliated unions in the area representing more than a million Midlands workers.

Mr Mathers, who left Belfast for Birmingham in 1947, said the council was advising members to leave the issue to be dealt with by the processes of law. "In the meantime, we hope that trade unionists will make a positive contribution by responding to the appeal fund to assist the families of said.

British Leyland yesterday reported that production was back to normal at the six factories in the Birmingham area where 4,000 men walked out last Friday to demonstrate against the bombings. The walkouts followed a number of fights involving Irish workmen.

The company said: "We were prepared for more trouble today and had tightened up security and supervision. In fact, it seems that, having made their feelings known, the men are now working better than ever to make up for lost time."

Some of those taking part in Friday's walkout said they would refuse to work with known republican sympathizers. But extensive inquiries yesterday traced only one case at British Leyland, Longbridge, where an employee of Irish extraction had been told to stay at home on full pay until further notice to avoid trouble with his workmates. The company would not confirm this.

A shop steward at Longbridge said: "There is a move in the plant to arrange a collection for the victims of the bombing. This could take several forms but one suggestion is that we should give half a day's wages."

Killers take nine lives in Ulster in four days

From A Staff Reporter
Belfast

The Royal Ulster Constabulary yesterday appealed to both communities in the province for help in tracing killers who have taken nine lives in the past four days.

Mr James Flanagan, the chief constable, said the figure was an appalling blight on the population.

Two men died and two others were wounded yesterday. The second killing of the day occurred when a gunmen, believed to be in a car, sprayed pedestrians on a pavement near the Holy Cross Catholic church in upper Crumlin Road, Belfast, fatally wounding a man. A few minutes earlier another man was wounded on a pavement a mile away, possibly by the same gunman.

The most carefully planned attack during the day came at about 8 am when two post office engineers, both Protestants, were shot from a car as they walked to work along Rathlin Street in the Protestant Woodvale district of Belfast. One of them, Mr James Murdock, a married man with a grown-up family, died from bullet wounds in the head, neck and chest. His colleague was seriously wounded.

Police officers later found 23 spent bullets in the vicinity, one of which had penetrated the wall of a house and lodged in the inner staircase.

Extremist nastiness, page 16

Mr Jenkins, Home Secretary, at 10 Downing Street yesterday morning before he announced his emergency measures.

Harrow fire not work of terrorist, police say

By Martin Huckerby

Police officers investigating the fire that destroyed part of Grove House at Harrow School, London, early yesterday, have excluded any possibility of a terrorist attack. It was apparently caused by a petrol bomb thrown through the window of a boy's room on the top floor of the three-storey building.

The police yesterday interviewed all 62 boys in the house when the fire started. They said three bottles of petrol were thrown into the room occupied by Simon Rhodes, aged 17.

The person responsible appeared to have climbed a fire escape behind the building, moved along the top of the house and tossed the device through the end window.

Last month a bomb damaged a cottage in the grounds of the school.

All the boys and Mr Geoffrey Treasure, the housemaster, his wife and daughters, escaped, most of them in pyjamas and dressing gowns. But the upper part of the front section of the house, including the housemaster's family accommodation, and 12 of the boys' rooms were burnt out.

Mr Treasure said yesterday that Simon Rhodes, in his own room on the second floor, had told him that he had been awakened by a missile thrown through his window.

He ran out shouting "fire" and set off the fire alarm in the passage.

They had held a bomb practice after the previous bomb, and had held regular fire practices. If they had not done so, he believed, someone might have been killed.

"The police did say the boys behaved well; they were very disciplined." Most of the boys, aged from 13 to 18, will be able to remain at Grove House. The others will join other houses at the school.

Among the pupils in Grove House are Lord Tyrone, and David Macmillan, son of Mr Maurice Macmillan and grandson of Mr Harold Macmillan.

There have been suggestions that the house is known as "Irish house", because of the number of Irish boys, but Mr Treasure said he had not heard the name and that there were only one or two "Anglo-Irish" boys there.

About a hundred firemen took more than an hour to get the blaze under control.

Scotland Yard said last night that a boy was being interviewed.

…blic urged to …ry cameras …beat bombers

…ple should carry cameras …at the bombers, Mr Jen… the Home Secretary, has … told by a former military …eman, Mr Peter de St Paer, …enton Park, Chertsey, Sur…. He said that if people …graphed anything they …ght was suspicious they …t produce vital evidence.

…e police appealed for tour… photographs after the …ing at the Tower of Lon… in July. On Sunday they …ed people to stay on their …d and report any suspicious …ities, however trivial.

… de St Paer said: "Photo…hs would be better than …riptions, which are often …e or conflicting. They …t also help to dissuade …le from planting bombs. … I think it would do some… for morale,

MPs press for death penalty debate

By Hugh Noyes
Parliamentary Correspondent
Westminster

Pressure on the Government to allow MPs another opportunity to vote on the issue of restoring the death penalty for terrorism was building up in the Commons yesterday. As Mr Jenkins, the Home Secretary, made his statement on his proposals for increased powers to check terrorism, it was clear that many MPs were moving with the mood of their constituents, and that there would be much support on both sides of the House for any motion to bring back capital punishment for crimes similar to the Birmingham outrage.

Encouraged by the Home Secretary's change of mind represented by his decision to ban the IRA, MPs in favour of the death penalty persuaded him to say that he had no doubt that the mater "will have to be and should be debated. Later, Mr Short, leader of the House and chiefy responsible for arranging business in the Commons, agreed that there would have to be a debate in government time, if there was not a suitable opportunity in private members' time.

If a debate was the desire of the House, Mr Short said, he would try to find the time. He felt, however, as did Mr Jenkins, that MPs would wish the events of the past week to recede a little before the death penalty was debated.

Mr Jenkins had earlier indicated that if there was to be a restoration it should come about as the result of a clear decision of the Commons followed by new legislation. The death penalty should not be returned through the back door by means of the "archaic and obscure law" of treason.

Replying to Mrs Jill Knight, Conservative MP for Birmingham, Edgbaston, who asked him to include the death penalty in the new Prevention of Terrorism Bill, Mr Jenkins said he would be foolish to pretend that there was not a demand in the country that persons guilty of terrorism should face capital punishment.

But although there were divided views on both sides of the House on the matter, he did not think MPs would feel it was right to deal with a matter

Mr Percy Grieve, Conservative MP for Solihull, said opinion was straightly in favour of the death penalty for terrorism. Mr Jenkins agreed that there would have to be a debate. But while it should not be unduly postponed, he felt that the debate should not take place in the immediate aftermath of an incident, however dreadful.

Parliamentary report, page 12
Bernard Levin, page 16

Accused man denies fear of Provisionals

An Irishman accused of murder shouted "It's a lie" when the prosecution in a London court put forward his fear of the Provisional IRA as a possible motive.

John Timothy Branney, aged 21, a native of Belfast, and an Irish boy, aged 16, were jointly charged at Old Street Magistrates Court with murdering Mr Charles Dornan, an Irishman, outside. a west London public house.

Mr Richard Thomas, for the prosecution, said at one stage Mr Branney told the police that Mr Dornan had been a Provisional member in Ireland and that he (Mr Branney) came to England because he was afraid of him.

Mr Thomas said that in an argument in a public house in Shepherds Bush Mr Dornan was stabbed in the chest. He ran down the road, pursued by the two defendants and died soon afterwards.

When arrested Mr Branney said they were drunk and the boy pulled out his knife, Mr Thomas said. Mr Branney said he told him not to be foolish and he grabbed it, but Mr Dornan fell on it.

The boy told the police that Mr Branney asked for his knife and then "poked Charlie in the chest with it".

The defendants were committed in custody for trial at the Central Criminal Court.

Bridget Dugdale court told of burning fuse on flight

Confusion reigned in a hijacked helicopter when someone lit the fuse to a milk churn packed with explosives, the pilot said yesterday. First the fuse was lit, then ripped out, and then replaced while the helicopter circled the town of Strabane, in Ulster.

Captain John Hobday, the pilot, was giving evidence at the trial in Dublin of Bridget Rose Dugdale, aged 34, a former London University lecturer.

She appeared with Eamonn McNulty, aged 18, of Fountain Street, Strabane, and Patrick Anthony Treacy, aged 20, of Townsend Street, also Strabane, all charged on eight counts connected with the hijascking of the helicopter near Ards, co Donegal, on January 24.

The charges were brought under the Irish Republic's air navigation, explosives, and firearms. Act. Two counts allege illegal possession and control of explosives,, three illegal possession and control of firearms, two illegal seizure and control of an aircraft and one taking a car without the owner's consent while possessing a firearm.

All three defendants refused to plead and pleas of not guilty were entered on their behalf by the court.

The court had heard earlier how three men had hijacked the helicopter, forcing the pilot at gunpoint to fly to Ards Abbey. There four milk churns were taken on board. Two were thrown out shortly afterwards, but the pilot was forced to fly over Strabane, where two were dropped on an RUC station.

Captain Hobday said there was much confusion when one of the men lit a fuse attached to a milk churn.

The man with the gun told him to put it out, and he did so by ripping the fuse out of the churn. The fuse was replaced while the helicopter flew in a circuit above the town.

The armed man said they were being fired on. Captain Hobday said theh man seemed to him to have no escape plan but merely told him to fly back to the Irish Republic.

Cross-examined by Miss Dugdale, Captain Hobday said he was 35 and had been too young to join the RAF in the Second World War.

Miss Dugdale asked: "Did the German Army occupy Britain?"

Captain Hobday replied: "The attempted to, but did not succeed."

Miss Dugdale: "Are you aware that the British Army have occupied a part of the country?"

Captain Hobday: "That is a matter of opinion."

The court was told that impression found on an Ordnance Survey map in the hijacked helicopter, was that of Miss Dugdale. The handwriting on a message to the pilot had also been shown to be hers.

The hearing was adjourned until today.

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Mr Crosland unlikely to have much cheer for ratepayers today

By Christopher Warman
Local Government Correspondent

Local government leaders will hear today from Mr Crosland, Secretary of State for the Environment, how much money the Government is to provide local authorities within its rate support grant for 1975-76.

Ratepayers should know soon afterwards whether the fearful estimates of rate increases of up to 100 per cent voiced by some authorities will become reality.

The local authority associations have made their position clear; that unless they receive a huge increase in grant only two options will be open: large rate increases or a cut in services.

During the negotiations between government and local government, Mr Derek Pickering, chairman of the local government finance committee of the Association of County Councils, estimated that next year local authorities would need an extra £1,500m from the Government to maintain present services *and provide for modest* growth.

It would be an optimist who believed that Mr Crosland would hand over nearly £5,000m, which it would be if it included that extra £1,500m. He wrote to the county councils association last month: "We will not be able to shield the ratepayers entirely from the effects of inflation and the increasing costs of local government services; nor will we be able to contemplate rates of improvement in services rising as rapidly as they have done in the recent past."

Last year the Government made a grant of £3,431m, representing 60.5 per cent of the total £5,671m estimated local government "relevant" expenditure. "*Relevant" expenditure is in* broad terms local government spending that is not subject to specific grants or is not self-financing.

Local authorities complained at the time, and have pointed out since, that Mr Rippon, then Secretary of State, allowed only for an inflation of 9 per cent, which has left them in severe financial difficulties because the rate has continued to exceed that.

The Association of Metropolitan Authorities asks for a "sensible settlement". "We want a realistic settlement that does not ignore that costs are up by 20 per cent", Mr Robin McCall, the secretary, said.

Local authority associations feel that the cut in public expenditure this year, plus the Conservative government's determination not to rate for inflation, created a big burden. Where local authorities failed to estimate for 20 per cent inflation they have *next* year to make up for that before taking into account next year's inflation or any proportion for growth.

Of options put before the local authorities by the Government for consideration, it seems clear that Mr Crosland's decision will be between one allowing for no growth or a small growth.

Local authorities will be worried if it is the former, which allows for services based on this year plus inescapable commitments.

It would mean that no new projects, however desirable or necessary, could be entertained.

They estimate that to take care of inflation this year, they need another £900-£1,000m, a huge sum compared with last year's £229m.

Mr Crosland gave a chilling indication of the Government's position when he told the Commons last week: "I cannot promise either local authorities or ratepayers an easy time next year. I have no doubt that I *shall be a highly unpopular man* next spring."

Leading article, page 17

Growers fear gift tax will destroy woods

By a Staff Reporter

As Britain's backwoodsmen prepare for the annual uprooting of three million Christmas trees this weekend, timber industry representatives say the Chancellor's refusal to make concessions over the proposed gift tax will ensure the destruction of private woodlands.

"The mature hardwood trees of England *will be a thing of* the past in 30 to 40 years", Mr Brian Howell, a council member of the Timber Growers' Association, said yesterday. "Our industry has been dealt a sledge-hammer blow."

The growers' believe that the Government, in its anxiety to break up concentrations of inherited wealth by taxation, has ignored the slow growth of trees. They are an asset that cannot be realized until 50 to 150 years after planting, capital transfer tax will now be charged on a sliding scale, up to three-quarters, on each change of ownership.

Because of uncertainty, 20,000 acres fewer would be planted this winter, Mr Howell said. Next year, if the tax went through, 40,000 acres would probably not be planted, depriving the country of £240m of domestic timber over the next 60 years. One effect would be to make Christmas trees scarcer and dearer. This year's are expected to sell at 15p to 25p a foot retail.

Domestic timber provides only about 8 per cent of British consumption, and half the planting is carried out by the state-owned Forestry Commission.

The timber growers say: "No other crop is taxed until it is harvested. To meet tax liabilities woodlands will have to be overcut. There will be no more private tree planting; the dedication scheme will die; and as existing woodlands are felled to meet tax liabilities the British public will lose the amenity value."

Group fears pro-Europeans have big advantage and says Britain will be flooded with propaganda

Equal fight urged on EEC referendum

By a Staff Reporter

The Get Britain Out movement yesterday began its campaign against the powerful forces which it fears are to be brought to bear to sway British into staying in the European Economic Community.

The non-party campaign, formed at the beginning of this year, is certain that within the next 10 months the electorate will vote in a referendum to decide the issue.

Mr Christopher Frere-Smith, *the chairman of the campaign*, said: "This vote will be of paramount importance because it will decide whether Britain is to be an independent, self-governing nation, or to become part of a new Western European nation with one currency and one government, for that is the aim of the European Community, with full integration, both political and economic, by 1980."

The campaign is concerned because of the enormous disparity of resources between those in favour of EEC and those against. Mr Frere-Smith said it believed *that* not only rich individuals were on the side of the Community, but also nearly every national newspaper, the BBC and the media

"On top of this the European Community's information office is opening up in Cardiff and in Edinburgh for the express purpose of flooding the country with propaganda financed from Brussels", Mr Frere-Smith said. "Leading Eurocrats like Sir Christopher Soames and Mr George Thomson have plans to spend more time in the United Kingdom than they spend on the Continent, interfering in matters which concern the domestic politics of this country."

The Get Britain Out referendum campaign asks that, in fairness, the referendum Bill, which will have to go through Parliament before the vote can be held, should provide for public financing of the campaign, giving each side equal access to the government printing press, a free postal delivery service as in general elections, and control of expenditure by the two campaigns. Provision should also be made to ensure that both the BBC and the IBA maintain a fair balance both in time and presentation of programmes concerning the referendum.

Mr Frere-Smith *said* that he hoped the press would give fair presentation to both sides of the argument.

The campaign will divide Britain into regions and set up area committees, with t tual aim of establishing in every parliamentary c ency.

Mr Clive Jenkins, secretary of the Associ Scientific, Technical an gerial Staffs and a vi man of the campaign's e committee, said the tra movement would be a b strength behind the a peans. It was vital tha should remain a pa loving and free-trading and trade unions, beli they did in the sa British institutions, wo port the campaign.

His sentiments were by Mr Richard Body, C tive MP for Holla Boston, who is a vice-c of the campaign's cou pointed out that bus had become chary Community.

"They realize that more difficult to expor he said. "But it is export capital, and this capital will eventually drain on our plant, and employment to This would be disastro Mr Body.

Lord Wigg, a memb executive committee, the British people mu their own destiny.

QC tells of 'horrifying' murder by boy aged 16

The brutality and viciousness shown by a boy of 16 in killing an old man was quite horrifying, Mr David Savill, QC, for the prosecution, told Leeds Crown Court yesterday.

"This boy beat up, strangled and stabbed a 78-year-old man while that man was lying in bed because he would not give him money or money's worth", Mr Savill said.

The boy has pleaded not *guilty to the murder* of Mr Herbert Holroyd, of Ringwood Road, Bradford.

Mr Savill said Mr Holroyd lived alone in an old people's ground-floor flat. He never locked his door, even though it had two locks.

Last April he deposited £382 in a bank but by May 6 all the money had been withdrawn and a large part of it had gone to the defendant and his friends.

"The reasons for that are something of a mystery, but it is fair to say there is no evidence known to the Crown of any threats or blackmail to Mr Holroyd", Mr Savill said.

According to a boy, aged 14, he added, the defendant had only to ask Mr Holroyd for money and he was given it. Sums varied from £9 to £115. The defendant also used to accompany Mr Holroyd to the post office and was given some of his war pension.

On June 24, the defendant drank nine pints of beer and just before midnight, together with *his cousin*, also aged 16, went to Mr Holroyd's flat. The cousin stayed an hour before leaving. The defendant did not return until 3 am. He told his cousin and a girl friend that he had killed Mr Holroyd.

A boy, aged 16, of Arum Street, Bradford, told the court that in June he was living at *the defendant's house. On June* 24 he and the defendant went to Mr Holroyd's flat at about 11.45 pm and talked to him. When he left the flat, Mr Holroyd was in bed and the defendant was sitting on the settee.

Next morning he noticed that the defendant's shirt, pants, hands and arms were "full of blood". The defendant said he had put Mr Holroyd out of his misery.

The witness said he went to Mr Holroyd's flat, where he broke a window and climbed in, to see if what the defendant had said was true.

Asked by Mr Savill what he saw when he got in, the witness replied: "It was a mess."

Asked about the defendant's attitude, he said: "I do not think he was right bothered. He did not give me any reason for having done that."

The trial was adjourned until today.

In brief

New search Lord Lucan

Sussex police bega search of Newhaven yesterday for Lord Lu teen divers were invol 14 dogs searched passa Napoleonic fort on the The search will conti on the Downs.

Warrants against Lo aged 39, allege the Mrs Sandra Rivett, *ren's nanny, and the* murder of his wife o ber 7.

'Hoax call' rem

Rodney Utting, age employed, of Kenmuir Northampton, was ren custody for a week trates at Northampt day, charged with malicious telephone c town's general hospit day.

Water-boost pla

A plan to cope expected demand for million gallons of wa over the next 40 announced yesterday South West Water Au

Wheat record lik

A record wheat 15,900,000 tons is year, the Ministry ture said yesterday. vious record was 15,3 in 1972.

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Grants of more tha for landscaping, repa provements in York nounced yesterday partment of the Envi

Lorries sabotag

Police in the Gre chester area last hunting for a sabate cut the air brakes lorries for the secon month.

Vice picket plan

Residents of Newt ampton plan to homes of the notoriou girls" in their effor up the area of vice.

Bus strike sprea

Busmen at Macd shire, yesterday join official pay strike halted most Scottis outside Edinburgh ar

Overtime ban threatens bread shortage

By Raymond Perman
Labour Staff

The prospect of a bread shortage in England and Wales from next week emerged last night when the executive of the Bakers' Union banned overtime and Sunday work from next weekend unless employers meet a *claim for £40 for a 40-hour* week. Union members had voted 17,575 to 5,583 to reject an offer of a basic £30 and to take industrial action.

The present basic rate is £23.80. Threshold payments now adding £4.40, would be absorbed in the new basic offer.

The union is to meet the Federation of Bakers, which represents Spiller-French, Rank Hovis McDougall and Allied Bakeries and smaller independent companies, on Friday.

Any increase in the offer is likely to lead to an application by the manufacturers for an increase in the price of a loaf. They are understood to have calculated that the rejected offer would have meant a ½p rise.

The Government will then have to choose between substantially *increasing the* £74m bread *subsidy or allowing the* price of a loaf to pass 15p.

Test of social contract: Building employers' leaders yesterday made a pay offer to a million workers that will test the building unions' allegiance to the social contract at its most sensitive point (our Labour Editor writes).

Leaders of the Union of Construction, Allied Trades and Technicians (Ucatt) will today consider the offer which would raise average earnings by about £4 a week from January and by a further £5 from June, 1975.

Liberals call for convention on assembly plans

From Our Correspondent
Edinburgh

The Scottish Liberal Party will ask the Government to convene a constitutional convention before introducing legislation for a Scottish parliament, to hear as wide a range of Scottish opinion as possible on the form it should take and the powers it should have.

Such a convention should be held as soon as possible in the new year, the party says. For the Government to proceed directly to a Bill in the House would be a mistake. "Every effort must be made to see the establishment of a parliament on a basis that the many conflicting interests accept", Mr Russell Johnston, MP for Inverness and leader of the party, said in Edinburgh yesterday.

The Government's proposals for an assembly were an attempt to maintain the existing organization and somehow put a Scottish assembly on top of it or into the middle of it.

Builder 'played Monop with green belt land

A builder played "a game of *Monopoly*" with 25 acres of land he bought in the green belt, Mr Justice Cantley said in the High Court yesterday.

Mr William Gams, aged 65, saw great commercial potentialities in the land he bought at Iver Heath, Buckinghamshire, in 1966, the judge said. "He was prepared to wai, although not perhaps to wait patiently."

Twice he was refused planning permission for residential development, and an application to build two filling stations was also rejected. But when, in 1972, he asked Beaconsfield district council for permission to build a bungalow, he offered to pull down the farmhouse on his land after the bungalow had been erected.

"He said he knew that if he did not do that he would not be given permission to build the bungalow", the judge said.

Permission was granted, but when the bungalow was finished he did not demolish the farmhouse. He wrote to cil saying it would rible waste of good a dation".

The judge grantec cil an injunction rest Gams from occupyir galow until the farm demolished.

"Mr Gams has round", the judge there is no reaso should be dealt wit He would not enfo junction for two mon Mr Gams was awaiti come of his appeal t tary of State for t ment.

The jduge looked graphs of the two hou are both very nice "and there is noth farmhouse to sugges ripe for demolition council's condition should demolish the was not capricious. I ing out the policy of the green belt.

Plea for new attitudes to the elderly

By Our Social Services Correspondent

Retirement pensions should be increased as a first step towards achieving radical changes of attitude to the elderly, an Age Concern report *suggests today. The report* says that most people think loneliness is the biggest difficulty of old people, closely followed by too little money, poor health, lack of help and bad housing.

More than seven thousand people, broadly representative of the British public, contributed to the report through discussions in eight hundred working groups convened through Age Concern last winter. They considered seven main themes: income, social support, housing, jobs, health, *emotional needs, and* voluntary organizations.

The groups wanted a weekly pension for a married couple of about £24, and certainly more than £20. At the time they proposed those figures, the retirement pension for a married couple was £12.30; it has since risen to April, it will rise to

The report, publi at the start of a fo ference on the pla retired in moder shows that there is sition to cheap butter "handouts" to ol Most people felt

The Place of the Elderly in Modern Soc Mitcham, Surrey, 50p

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ITT

Colonel is awarded ½p damages for 'sex trap' libel

Colonel Brooks: awarded ½p damages, but must pay his costs.

Lieutenant-Colonel John Elliott Brooks, aged 64, won his High Court action for libel yesterday, but was awarded only ½p damages. A jury of nine men and three women took three hours to decide that the former mayor, solicitor and hunting squire had been libelled in *The Sunday People*.

As he left the court after the verdict Colonel Brooks said: "As far as I am concerned, we won."

Workmen on scaffolding, cleaning the Law Courts, shouted on being told the result: "We will have a collection for you." Jostled on every side, Colonel Brooks said: "I am not despondent. It was worth bringing the action." He said he would not change his style of life.

The colonel brought his action over an article in *The Sunday People* which accused him of setting a "sex trap" for young girls and assaulting Miss Susan Carr, aged 21, a Manchester University student, on board his boat, Adelaide Cottage III.

Colonel Brooks, a former Mayor of Kensington and Chelsea, claimed damages from IPC Newspapers Ltd and Mr Michael O'Flaherty, the writer of the article. They denied libelling Colonel Brooks, of Carlyle Mansions, Cheyne Walk, Chelsea.

As a result of yesterday's decision, each side must pay its own costs. Total costs are estimated at between £12,000 and £15,000.

Mr Michael Eastham, QC, for the defendants, told Mr Justice Bristow that although Colonel Brooks had won the case, the amount of damages awarded was so derisory and contemptuous that he could order Colonel Brooks to pay the newspaper's costs.

But the judge said the defendants could have paid a modest sum into court to protect themselves against having to pay their own costs if they thought the claim lacked merit. "Even one penny would have been enough", he added.

Mr Eastham said the decision not to pay money into court had been taken deliberately.

Mr Roger Gray, QC, for Colonel Brooks, asked for the usual order in the circumstances, no order on costs. The judge agreed and judgment was formally entered for Colonel Brooks.

Afterwards, Colonel Brooks commented: "It has cost a lot of money. But it sometimes costs a lot of money to prove the truth, as you gentlemen of the press know. In order to prove the truth I would have spent my last penny. It has been proved I have been telling the truth."

The colonel spoke of the loyalty of his family, friends, staff and clients as he walked across the Strand to the Wig and Pen Club for an impromptu press conference.

Since the last war several libel actions have ended with similar awards. In 1964 Dr Wadislaw Dering, a former prison doctor in Auschwitz concentration camp, was awarded a halfpenny for libel in *Exodus*, the book by Leon Uris. In January this year Lady Docker was awarded ½p in a libel action against the *Sunday Express*.

Miss Carr, a former pharmacy student, whose disclosures to *The Sunday People* brought about the case, was not in court yesterday. Last week she had told the jury that she was smacked on her bare bottom about thirty times by the colonel. Miss Susan Godwin, *The Sunday People's* reporter who "bugged" the colonel's conversation at the Wig and Pen club, was absent also.

Ending his three-and-a-half-hour summing-up, the judge said that if the jury found for the plaintiff they had to remember that damages were compensation for Colonel Brooks and not punishment for the newspaper.

But they had to bear in mind that it was not Colonel Brooks's surface reputation they were concerned with; it was the reputation he ought to have in view of the truth about himself which had fallen from his own lips.

Was the colonel's real reputation that of a practising sadist ready to take on a two girl crew on an afternoon cruise if the family was not on board? Or, the judge asked, was the truth of the matter that he took girls for his perverted sexual requirements only when they were provided willingly through the good offices of Miss Dorothy Rolls, his sporting and social secretary.

If it was, the jury might well ask themselves how much lower a man could get in the eyes of right-thinking people than that.

Parental 'clues' to battered babies

From Our Correspondent
Chester

Parents should be admitted to hospitals with their injured children for observation, a conference on battered babies was told yesterday. The behaviour of parents is crucial in determining whether a baby is the subject of battering, Miss Jean Davies, a state registered nurse and health visitor, told the one-day conference at Chester.

One mother, she said, had been discovered feeding her "poisoned" child with barbiturates while still in hospital under the eye of the nurses. She said: "Ideally, you should be able to admit both mother and father to hospital to observe their behaviour."

Between four and five thousand children a year in the United Kingdom are "battered", it has been estimated. About a tenth of them are estimated to die of their injuries and four hundred suffer permanent brain damage.

Miss Davies said schools should give more preparation for parenthood. She said: "With the crowded curriculum and pressure to pass examinations this instruction often only involves children in the lower-intelligence range and in many cases it involves only girls. It is just as important for boys to learn about family relationships." Home management also should be taught, as trouble in the home often arose from the pressure of being in debt.

Fathers should be more involved with their babies. "Seeing a film on the birth of a baby is not enough. The father should be allowed to hold the baby, and never mind the germs," Miss Davies said.

Dr Ann Raikes, a consultant paediatrician, of Poole, emphasized the importance of allowing the mother to hold her baby in the early hours of its life, particularly after feeding. Many cases of later battering, she said, could be traced back to the baby being "whisked" away from its mother.

Such treatment might be clinically better but it was not psychologically better.

Asked whether baby-batterers should be sterilized, Mr Raymond Castle, chairman of the conference, and head of the battered baby research unit of the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, said: "I would not advocate sterilization. But mothers often recognize that they need help, and are refused it. For example, a GP may refuse to help over an unwanted pregnancy and encourage the mother to go through with it. We see the results.

Sex in 'Last Tango' degrading, jury told

The film *Last Tango in Paris* went on trial at the Central Criminal Court yesterday in what is regarded as the most important obscenity trial since the case of *Lady Chatterley's Lover* in 1960.

The jury, which includes three women, has to decide whether the film is obscene, in a private prosecution said to be without precedent in Britain.

Mr Robert Harman, QC, for the prosecution, said it was the first case of its kind to be brought under the Obscene Publications Act; the first time a prosecution had been brought against a film being shown in a public cinema licensed by a local authority (the GLC); and the first prosecution of a film for which the British Board of Film Censors had issued a certificate.

The case has been brought on a private summons by Mr Edward Shackleton, aged 69, a Festival of Light campaigner and retired Salvation Army officer, of Highworth, near Swindon.

Mr Shackleton, a social worker, told the court that he was personally responsible for taking out the summons. He saw the film at the Prince Charles Theatre in October, 1973, having travelled to London to see it with a view to a private prosecution.

Before seeing the film he had written to the police and the Director of Public Prosecutions. The prosecution was his decision alone.

Mr Shackleton agreed that he did not usually go to the films. It was the first time he had seen Marlon Brando act. He did not dispute that the film had been running for 18 months at the Prince Charles Theatre, was now on general release, and had been seen by about two million people.

The jury were told that they would be shown the film, and were sent home for the day while the judge heard legal arguments.

The distributor, United Artists Corporation, has denied two charges: having an obscene article for publication for gain; and publishing it by letting or hiring the film to the Prince Charles Theatre. United Artists is represented by Mr Jeremy Hutchinson, QC, and Mr Richard Du Cann, who were both junior defence counsel defending Penguin Books in the *Lady Chatterley's Lover* case.

Before the jury were sworn the judge refused a prosecution suggestion that he should inquire of potential
whether they had seen t

Mr Justice Kenneth
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Mr Harman told the j
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Last Tango, made in
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Mr Harman said
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Mr Harman said
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Gas released at sea

The operation to clear the arsine gas from the Asia freighter into the atmosphere in the Atlantic has been successful, it was learnt yesterday.

Ban on cane sou

Bolton Social Ser
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Government warned not to cut teacher-recruiting

By Our Education Correspondent

The National Union of Teachers has warned the Government not to take the irrevocable step of cutting down on recruits to teacher-training because of "inadequate and precarious" forecasts on the declining birthrate.

Mr Prentice, Secretary of State for Education and Science, told the Commons last week that the 1981 target for the total teaching force could be cut by more than 50,000 without any fall in standards.

Mr Alan Evans, the union's education officer, said yesterday that the Government should not draw up its programme for teacher-training and education on the basis of very precarious projections and yet at the same time give scant attention to the operational needs of schools and the nature of the teacher's job. He called for a detailed scrutiny of manpower needs.

The warning comes on the eve of today's meeting of the Advisory Committee for the Supply and Training of Teachers, when the Government's representatives are likely to get a tough reception from union members.

The Department of Education and Science will discuss with the advisory committee proposals to cut drastically the target set in 1972 to have 510,000 teachers by 1981.

Yesterday Mr Evans cited a previous report by the advisory committee which indicated that by 1981, despite the birthrate projections, 511,000 teachers would be needed

Police in murder hunt sail into mock sea battle

A policeman was flown back to Dyce, Aberdeen, yesterday with reports from the Fife murder squad on board the fleet of naval ships engaged in mock nuclear battles in the North Sea. The detectives hunting the murderer of a women shop assistant near Rosyth dockyard before the six-nation fleet sailed.

Mr Robert Murison, Chief Constable of Fife, said yesterday: "The constable left the Dutch frigate Friesland while the ships were anchored at Scapa Flow. It is now essential that we cross-check information gathered by the 29 policemen on board the warships with that being collated ashore.

"We cannot yet pjoint the finger at any particular ship but we are now pursuing one or two useful leads."

Smaller telescope would still be 'an ugly intrusion'

From Our Correspondent
Welshpool

The smaller radio telescope Manchester University proposes to be built at Meifod, near Welshpool, would still be an ugly intrusion in landscape, Mr Simon Meade, director of the Council for the Protection of Rural Wales, said yesterday.

The university originally planned to erect the world's largest steerable radio telescope on the site with a 375ft diameter dish. Many objections were heard at a public inquiry before the Secretary of State for Wales gave approval.

Earlier this year the project was abandoned by the Science Research Council because of rising costs. The university submitted a fresh planning application to Montgomery District Council for an instrument with an 80ft diameter dish.

Mr Meade said that although an 80ft telescope would be less objectionable, it would be out of accord with the planning policy for the area. The university had admitted that it had not taken amenity or environmental considerations into account.

"The criteria were scientific alone, dictated by the immense size and the consequent need for a large area of radio quietness", he said. "Though the objectors put forward various alternatives, none of them was said to fulfil these requirements as well as the Meifod site."

He thought that there must be a far wider choice of suitable alternative sites for a smaller telescope.

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WEST EUROPE

Mr Hattersley says EEC summit agenda is too detailed

From Roger Berthoud
Brussels, Nov 25

Mr Roy Hattersley, Minister of State at the Foreign Office, made a surprise attempt here today to save Mr Wilson from having his hands tied in advance of next month's EEC summit conference in Paris.

At the third meeting of foreign ministers to prepare the ill-starred summit, Mr Hattersley suggested that the heads of government might find the 24-page document on inflation, unemployment, regional policy and energy, drawn up by senior officials, a little too detailed and inhibiting.

He proposed that it should be forwarded to the summit with a covering note indicating that it was simply a background document on the main problems of the day. The heads of government could then have a genuine discussion, rather than squabbling over disputed passages.

Mr Hattersley, who was standing in for Mr Callaghan, seemed to have no objection to the parallel paper on improvements in the EEC's decision making machinery being treated as a full working document at the summit (which is still expected to take place on December 9 and 10).

This is still subject to British reservations on moves to majority voting in the Council of Ministers, direct elections to the European Parliament and the goal of economic and monetary union. These may be the subject of a separate statement.

The British claimed the support of the Germans, Dutch and Luxembourgers for their suggestion. But the French chairman, M Jean Sauvagnargues, clearly did not welcome it and discussions continued without a final decision.

The Irish and Italians, with the former Prime Minister, Signor Aldo Rumor, in tough form as Foreign Minister, continued to insist on an adequate regional fund as a prerequisite of summit attendance.

The Labour Government is still preferring to concentrate on Britain's contribution to the EEC budget rather than the benefits received from it: and the Germans appear determined not to allow the British to benefit without an assurance of continued British membership.

According to Benelux sources, there was general agreement that the fund should concentrate initially on Ireland and Italy. Its size is likely to remain in dispute for some time.

The Germans, budget conscious as ever, resisted the European Commission's suggestion that the EEC's existing social fund should have its 1975 budget of 334m units of account (£140m) increased by 200m units to help areas hit by the oil crisis.

Some progress was made on the fight against inflation. The essence of this was that countries with balance of payments surpluses (like West Germany), should reactivate their economies under certain conditions to help deficit countries. The present level of private consumption should be frozen, with all growth channelled into productive investment in deficit countries.

On energy, the prospects of the Paris summit redeeming last December's Copenhagen fiasco seemed dim. The French, who alone are boycotting the new International Energy Agency (consumers group) want EEC support for a conference with the oil producers.

Other partners suspect this may be premature, and want France to join the Agency. President Giscard d'Estaing may wish to keep his options open for his meeting after the EEC summit with President Ford.

Barcelona workers find cardinal as their ally

From Our Correspondent
Madrid, Nov 25

Nearly 14,000 employees of Spain's biggest car manufacturer, Seat, sued the company in Barcelona today for alleged unfair labour practices. Their action has coincided with a call from the Archbishop of Barcelona to the Government to legalize strikes.

The 13,654 workers are demanding compensation for a 10-day lockout recently imposed by Seat after strikes during labour negotiations. Rarely if ever before in Spanish legal history has a suit had so many claimants.

In his request to the Government, the Archbishop, Cardinal Narciso Jubany, did not specifically mention the Seat dispute but he did refer to "serious concern" about extensive labour disputes in the archdiocese. The message, in the form of a note, was issued on Saturday, but no mention of it was made in yesterday's Madrid newspapers.

"The right to strike must be regulated by law", the note said. "The hour has come for those who enjoy certain privileged positions to accept that they should renounce them."

Entrepreneurs were exerting "strong pressure on workers by threatening dismissals, interrupting professional advancement and closing down businesses". New legislation on labour was urgently needed because the existing legislation "has consequences of a diverse nature, prejudicial to the common welfare".

The note argued that the present labour laws "create illegal and clandestine situations". Furthermore, "a narrow view of what public order should be" impels authorities to use "pressures which paralyse actions aimed at achieving just labour concessions".

The archbishop appealed for a more equitable distribution of income, saying that capitalists "should accept new forms of participation, in which the workers should be present".

Cardinal Jubany's note is one of the toughest and most direct attacks on policies of the Franco regime from a leading representative of the Roman Catholic Church in this country since the church-state crisis at the beginning of this year. The latter resulted from a Basque bishop's public plea for greater official recognition of Basque culture, customs and language.

Family business: shanty-town dwellers in Rome take their children with them to demonstrate.

Rome square invaded from slums

From Our Own Correspondent
Rome, Nov 25

The famous square, attributed to Michelangelo, surmounting Capitol Hill is hung with slogans demanding homes for the shanty-town dwellers, and a relay of women are maintaining a loud stream of amplified protests audible through much of the site of ancient Rome.

The equestrian statue of Marcus Aurelius in the centre of the square has a roughly painted picture, hanging from the horse's tail, showing a slum building infested with rats. The slogan reads: "This is how we live". Round the base of the statue are 13 photographs of slum dwellings.

The ceremonial staircase of the municipal council chamber is surmounted by a placard reading: "We want houses". Another placard points out that there are 60,000 empty lodgings in the city while thousands of people are living in inhuman conditions.

The women interrupt their speeches with cries of "requisition" and a rhythmical chant meaning: "The houses are there. Why can't we have them." Some have brought their children. They have put up a tent where they keep a petition which passers-by are invited to sign.

Pope calls abortion discrimination

From Peter Nichols
Rome, Nov 25

The Vatican today issued a sternly worded declaration reiterating a total ban on abortion. Never, it is pointed out, under any pretext could abortion be resorted to, either by a family or by a political authority as a legitimate means of regulating births. Roman Catholics are forbidden to favour any law admitting the principle of abortion or to vote for such a law.

The declaration is signed by Cardinal Seper, Prefect of the Sacred Congregation for the Doctrine of the Faith, the former Holy Office. The Pope ratified the declaration in June, confirmed it and ordered that it be promulgated. It is some 4,500 words in length and is entitled *Declaration on Procured Abortion*.

As it contains nothing new in the way of Roman Catholic teaching on the subject and is, admittedly, a reconfirmation, the document was presumably addressed to Catholics in countries where abortion is under public discussion, which include France and Italy.

The document states that the problem of procured abortion and its possible legalization had become "more or less everywhere" the subject of impassioned discussions." These debates would be less grave were it not a question of human life, a primordial value, which must be protected and promoted.

"Everyone understands this, although many look for reasons, even against all evidence, to promote the use of abortion. One cannot but be astonished to see a simultaneous increase of unqualified protests against the death penalty and every form of war and the vindication of the liberalization of abortion."

The document asserts that the first right of every human being is his life. "He has other goods and some are more precious, but this one is fundamental—the condition of all the others. Hence it must be protected above all others. It does not belong to society, nor does it belong to public authority in any form to recognize this right for some and not for others.

"All discrimination is evil, whether it be founded on race, sex, colour or religion. It is not recognition by another that constitutes this right. This right is antecedent of its recognition, it demands recognition and it is strictly unjust to refuse it."

Any discrimination, the document continues, based on the various stages of life is no more justified than any other discrimination.

"The right to life remains complete in an old person, even one greatly weakened, and it is not lost by one who is incurably sick. The right to life is no less to be respected in the small infant just born than in the mature person.

"In reality, respect for human life is called for from the time that the process of generation begins. From the time that the ovum is fertilized, a life is begun which is neither that of the father nor of the mother; it is rather the life of a new human being with its own growth. It would never be made human if it were not human already."

A private member's Bill calling for the legalization under certain conditions of abortion here has been drafted by Signor Loris Fortuna, the Socialist who was co-author of the country's first divorce law.

The arguments here of those favouring liberalization are that abortion happens already on a large scale. Figures are given of between one and two million illegal abortions a year. The problem is seen to be one of exercising some sort of control over what is happening by bringing the problem out into the light of day.

Citroen tells 2,700 to go

From Our Own Correspondent
Paris, Nov 25

At the centre of France's labour worries tonight was an announcement from the Citroen car firm that it was declaring 1,400 engineers and executives redundant and pensioning off early 1,300 other employees.

Other large-scale redundancies in the car industry are expected.

After the announcement, union leaders at Citroen said they would be seeing the Minister of Labour tomorrow to demand that the state step in to save their jobs. Citroen also announced price increases on all its models.

Icelandic ship fires on German trawler

From Dan van der Vat
Bonn, Nov 25

The West German Government responded angrily today to an incident off Iceland last night, when a gunboat fired four shells at a Bremerhaven trawler, apparently without warning.

According to a spokesman for the owners, the trawler Arcturus, 724 tons, was shot at three times by the Icelandic patrol boat, Aegir, without any previous warning or order to leave the area.

Although the captain hove to at once, a fourth shell was fired. Then a seven-man boarding party took over the vessel at which point radio communications were cut off. The trawler was later brought into Reykjavik.

A Government spokesman said here today that Bonn regarded the incident as a flagrant breach of international law. The West German Ambassador had lodged a protest with the Icelandic Government last night, demanding the immediate release of the crew.

As far as Bonn is concerned this is the most serious incident since Iceland unilaterally extended its fishing limit more than two years ago from 12 to 50 nautical miles.

It came as a particular surprise as the resulting "cod war" seemed to have died down months ago, especially after an interim agreement had been arrived at between Iceland and Britain. So far, however, no such pact has been concluded with West Germany.

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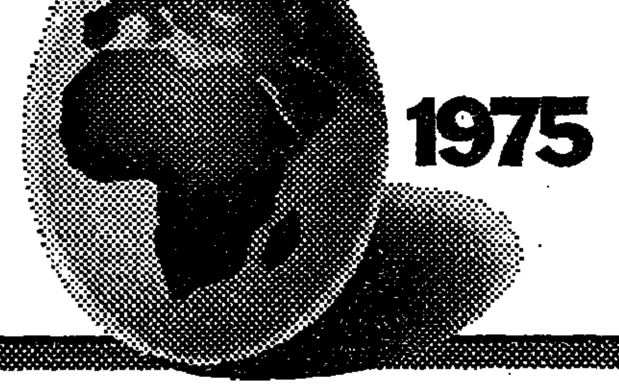

January
8.-12. International Fair Home Textiles. Floor Coverings. Household Textiles. Frankfurt
18.-26. boot – International Boat Show, Düsseldorf
22.-26. German Furniture Fair, Cologne
24.1.-2.2. International Green Week, Berlin
25.1.-2.2. DEUBAU – German Building Fair, Essen

February
1.-7. International Toy Fair, Nuremberg
3.-7. ISM – International Sweets, Biscuit Fair, Cologne
13.-16. International Hardware Fair, Cologne
14.-16. International Housewares Fair, Cologne
14.-18. EUROSHOP – International „Modern Shop Design and Display" Exhibition, Düsseldorf
15.-16. ISPO – International Sports Equipment Fair, Munich
21.-23. International Men's Fashion Week, Cologne
22.-27. International Leathergoods Fair, Offenbach
23.-27. Frankfurt International Fair, Frankfurt

March
1.-9. International Tourism-Exchange (ITB), Berlin
2.-5. DOMOTECHNICA – International Fair for Large Household Apparatus, Electrical Appliances, Cologne
9.-12. IGEDO – International Fashion Fair, Düsseldorf
10.-14. didacta – European Educational Materials Fair, Nuremberg
14.-16. International Fair FOR THE CHILD, Cologne
15.-19. Interlach for Porcelain, Glass, Ceramics, Jewellery, Clocks and Watches, Silverware, Cutlery, Metalware, Gift Articles, Miniature Furniture, Hanover
15.-23. IHM – International Light Industries and Handicrafts Fair, Munich
19.-23. ish – International Fair Sanitary Installation, Heating, Air Conditioning, Frankfurt
22.-24. GDS – European Footwear Exhibition, Düsseldorf

April
6.-10. MODE-WOCHE-MÜNCHEN – International Fashion Fair, Munich
16.-24. Hanover Fair, Hanover
20.-24. IGEDO – International Fashion Fair, Düsseldorf
23.-27. International Fur Fair, Frankfurt

May
9.-15. INTERPACK – International Fair Packaging Machinery, Packaging Materials, Confectionery Machinery, Düsseldorf
12.-15. interstoff – Fair for Clothing Textiles, Frankfurt
28. 5.-3. 6. LIGNA – International Fair Machinery and Equipment for the Wood Industries, Hanover

June
4.-7. INTERZUM – International Accessory, Equipment, Materials Fair for Furniture Production, Interior Decoration, Furnishing-Machines for the Upholstery Industry, Cologne
5.-8. R 75 – International Shutter and Blinds Fair, Stuttgart
6.-12. IFAT – International Sewage and Refuse Engineering Exhibition, Munich
10.-13. INTERHOSPITAL – International Hospital Exhibition, Düsseldorf

August
22.-24. International Men's Fashion Week, Cologne
23.-27. International Leathergoods Fair, Offenbach
24.-27. Frankfurt International Fair, Frankfurt
29. 8.-7. 9. International Radio and TV Exhibition, Berlin

September
4.-10. INTERVITIS – International Vinegrowing and Wine Production Exhibition, Stuttgart
7.-10. IGEDO – International Fashion Fair, Düsseldorf
13.-18. ANUGA – International Exhibition of Fine Foods and Provisions, Cologne
20.-22. GDS – European Footwear Exhibition, Düsseldorf
25.-29. Overseas Import Fair „Partners for Progress", Berlin
27. 9.-5. 10. interboot – International Boat Show, Friedrichshafen
28.-30. SPOGA – International Fair of Sports Goods, Camping Equipment, Garden Furniture, Cologne
28.-30. International Garden Fair, Cologne

October
5.-9. MODE-WOCHE-MÜNCHEN – International Fashion Fair, Munich
7.-14. K 75 – International Fair for Plastics and Caoutchouc, Düsseldorf
9.-14. Frankfurt Book Fair, Frankfurt
10.-12. International Fair FOR THE CHILD, Cologne
16.-26. Boat Show with EMTEC Trade Days, Hamburg
26.-30. IGEDO – International Fashion Fair, Düsseldorf

November
18.-21. interstoff – Fair for Clothing Textiles, Frankfurt

Information:
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11, Grosvenor Crescent, London SW 1X 7EE

هكذا من الأصل

Baader-Meinhof man to be seen by M Sartre

From Our Own Correspondent
Bonn, Nov 25

M Jean-Paul Sartre, the French novelist and philosopher, was today given permission by a West German court to visit an alleged leader of the "Baader-Meinhof group" of anarchist urban guerrillas who is in prison.

The Baden-Württemberg Supreme Court in Stuttgart allowed his application, despite objections from the Federal Attorney-General, to visit Herr Andreas Baader, who has been on hunger-strike for more than two months.

The court agreed with the view of the prison authorities that such a visit represented no risk in normal security conditions.

M Sartre made his request because he wanted to pose certain questions to Herr Baader "which are of importance in understanding the world of the 1970s."

Herr Baader is alleged in the longest indictment ever drawn up in West Germany to be one of the five members of the "hard core" of the group, which is charged with five murders, 54 attempted murders and acts of terrorism. One of the five died recently after a hunger-strike, whereupon a West Berlin judge was shot in "revenge". The remaining four are due to go on trial in the spring.

Fears of a renewed wave of terrorism have led to the tightening of security precautions throughout West Germany and West Berlin.

Novel with a curse theme wins Femina prize

From Our Own Correspondent
Paris, Nov 25

A controversial new novel which attacks with mingled humour and indignation the effects on contemporary society of the giant multinational corporations, today won the Femina literary prize. It took the 10 women members of the jury an unprecedented 12 ballots before a majority emerged.

They finally chose *L'Imprécateur* by René-Victor Pilhes, which is a bestseller in Paris.

L'Imprécateur takes its name from a mysterious senior executive of the French branch of a fictitious multinational company who imparts a "curse" by inventing messages which completely disrupt the staff and business. Humour turns to tragedy as the left-wing author makes the staff indulge in a witch hunt and torture to find the culprit.

M Pilhes is a former advertising copywriter and now a director of a leading Paris advertising agency. He is 40.

The Prix Médicis—which M Pilhes won for a previous novel in 1965—was awarded today at the first ballot to M Dominique Fernandez for *Porporino ou les mystères de Naples*, a novel about the life of an eighteenth-century castrato singer set in Italy.

Multinational companies subject of Bonn talks

From Our Own Correspondent
Bonn, Nov 25

Herr Schmidt, the West German Chancellor, opened a meeting in Bonn today on multinational companies which drew attention to itself by the unusual secrecy surrounding it.

It was clear that the security measures were designed to prevent a leak rather than a crime as representatives of international companies and American and West German trade unions gathered for what was described as a "dialogue".

The meeting took place under the auspices of a foundation largely financed by the ruling Social Democratic Party. In the chair was Herr Ernst-Wolf Mommsen, chairman of the executive board of Krupp.

According to a brief statement put out by the foundation, the aim of the conference is to discuss basic considerations relating to multinational companies, and thereby to intensify the American-West German dialogue on this issue.

OVERSEAS

Mr Ford puts a sobe assessment on arms agreement with Russ

From Fred Emery
Washington, Nov 25

President Ford, evidently preferring the modesty counselled by Dr Kissinger, the Secretary of State, to the exultation of his press secretary, arrived home last night from his Far East summitry sounding a note of restraint.

A new nuclear arms agreement with the Soviet Union, he said "is now within our grasp", ceilings on strategic forces had been accepted but "many details remain to be worked out". But he and Mr Brezhnev, the Soviet party leader, "established a sound basis for a new agreement that will constrain our military competition over the next decade".

Mr Ford is to begin briefing congressional leaders on the missile details tomorrow. Pending receipt of a written statement on numbers from the Russians, supporters are holding their applause and critics their fire. It is far from clear whether the "ceilings" apply to warheads as well as to the missiles that deliver them.

The joint United States-Soviet statement expresses limitation only on missiles that can be equipped with the multiple warheads—not on how many they may carry.

Mr Ford sounded more sober than the triumphant return publicly envisaged in the euphoria of Vladivostok by Mr Ron Nessen, the Press Secretary.

It remains that the agreement is much more than any of the experts expected, and it is again seen in Washington as evidence of Dr Kissinger's ascendancy in the Administration.

It is now accepted by those who travelled to Vladivostok that splendidly though Mr Ford and Mr Brezhnev hit it off, the basic new approach to the arms balance had already been sewn up by Dr Kissinger during his visit to Moscow in October.

It says much, of course, that a conservative President who is hawkish in his attitudes towards the Soviet Union, should have so quickly embraced so sensitive an agreement for fundamental defence.

The United States has far more warheads than the Union but the Russian more powerful rockets potentially, equip the sam ber of rockets with man warheads in the future.

Another apparent gap announcement yesterday lack of limitation on power. Again, this is pot in the Russians' adv giving them greater weight" a missile.

There is confusion in ington over these details. Pentagon officials are co ing that they have been the dark. The Baltimo reporter accompanying dent Ford asserts that t ber of MIRVs will limited. The Washingt man says the opposite, Dr Kissinger's press co in Vladivostok.

The tentative agreem be built on to the inter ment of 1972 which p the United States to ha land ICBMs, against 1 the Russians; and 656 su launched missiles aga for the Russians.

Now to be included the American's 450 Russians 150 strategic plus whatever new mis submarines will be agreed.

The most striking f this new agreement is Soviet Union would, first time, reduce the of missiles it is per build, but has not y under the interim agre order to comply with one.

On the American si would have to be so quishing of the pres advantage the countr MIRV technology.

While this remains prospect until firm a is reached, it cannot looked that the tw powers, for the first t tentatively agreed to from actions they mig wise have carried out ing offensive missiles.

It is in this sense "cap" on the arms the first step to reduc than merely controllin weapons.

Kissinger hospital meeti with Mr Chou En-lai

From David Bonavia
Peking, Nov 25

Dr Kissinger, the American Secretary of State had a meeting lasting half an hour with Mr Chou En-lai, the Chinese Prime Minister, at a hospital in Peking tonight. Afterwards Dr Kissinger said he could see "nothing extraordinary" about Mr Chou, with whom he had reminisced about past conversations.

At a banquet given in the Great Hall of the People by Mr Chiao Kuan-hua, the new Foreign Minister, Dr Kissinger said China and America would "continue the policy of normalization". Mr Chiao noted that Dr Kissinger had visited China six time before. In a toast, the Foreign Minister said great changes had taken place in the international scene in the past year.

He added: "The history of mankind always moves forward amid turmoil. In our view such turmoil is a good thing and not a bad thing." Mr C payed tribute to "the ing role Mr Richa played in improving Chinese relations".

"We also noted ciation President F ment that he would implement the Sha munique", the Minis

In reply to Mr Ch Dr Kissinger said th zation of Sino-Ame tions was "not a expediency but a fixe of American foreig

He noted that Pres had met with the h Chinese liaison offic ington within a fe taking office and "President Ford ha here to continue the of views.

"We live in a peri change and we belie change can lead to better order for all of the world; and i goal that Americ policy is dedicated

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Professor Barnard pioneers new transplant technique by giving patient a second heart

rom Michael Knipe
ape Town, Nov 25

Professor Christiaan Barnard, e South African heart surgeon, day implanted a second heart the chest of a 58-year-old ale patient. It is the first time human heart transplant opera- on has been carried out with- it the patient's own heart be- g removed.

The patient, an unidentified arried man with children, was ported to be in a satisfactory ndition with his two hearts ating independently.

His new heart came from a rl aged 10 who was fatally in- red in an accident early yes- rday. Hospital authorities said er heart was kept beating arti- ially in her body, which was inically dead, until the trans- ant operation began at mid- ght. It was completed five urs later.

Professor Barnard and his rgical team performed the eration within days of the venth anniversary of the first art transplant, also carried t at the Groote Schuur Hospi- l in Cape Town by Professor arnard.

He said at a press conference ter today's operation that it as essentially simple but exciting as it could, to a great extent, replace total transplants.

The new heart was lying to the right of the diseased heart and had been put there to take over the function of the stricken left side of the old heart. The hearts were joined atrium to atrium and aorta to aorta; holes about the size of a British 50p piece were cut in the heart tissue, and the hearts were sutured together at these points.

"The beautiful thing", Professor Barnard said, "is that if the new heart is rejected, we can remove it and the patient still has his own heart."

The new operation had been tested successfully with baboons. There had been two candidates for today's operation and although it was preferable to use younger people as recipients, the older man had been selected because the tissue-typing was more suitable in his case. He had been bedridden with terminal heart failure.

The operation opened a new phase in heart surgery, including the possibility of life for those heart-attack patients who died of shock, Professor Barnard continued. The new technique could also have a great influence on prospective patients and their doctors.

"I think doctors will feel much freer to refer patients for heart transplants now because we do not cut out the person's own heart. You should have seen the face of the patient we operated on today when I told him I would not take out his own heart. It was amazing to see the relief."

Our Medical Correspondent writes: Throughout the world only a very few centres are still persisting with heart transplantation. In the best, such as Professor Norman Shumway's unit in California (where well over 50 patients have been treated), more than half those who survive the operation live for two years or more.

Most deaths occur at or shortly after operation, and Professor Barnard's new procedure seems designed to cut this immediate mortality by reducing the length and complexity of the operation.

It takes advantage of the fact that in most cases of heart disease the left-sided chambers fail long before the right. By transplanting an extra heart in tandem with the diseased left side, he hopes to be able to restore its pumping action to a normal level.

Mrs Rockefeller operated on for cancer

New York, Nov 25.—Mrs appy Rockefeller, wife of Mr elson Rockefeller, the Vice- resident designate, today had er remaining breast removed ter signs of cancer had been und. Her husband said the peration had been a complete iccess.

Dr Jerome Urban, the irgeon, said Mrs Rockefeller as in very good physical con- ition,

British satellite moored in orbit

Cape Canaveral, Nov 25.—The kynet II military communica- ons satellite was moored in pace 22,300 miles above the ndian Ocean last night, pro- iding Britain with its own atellite system.

It was placed successfully in s stationary orbit after the ring of a motor on board the pacecraft. The firing was com- nanded from the United States atellite tracking centre in Cali- ornia.

Two Watergate accused cleared on one charge

From Our Own Correspondent
Washington, Nov 25

The prosecution rested its case today in the Watergate cover-up trial after presenting evidence for nearly eight weeks. Defence counsel for the five defendants, Mr John Mitchell, former Attorney General; H. R. Haldeman, President Nixon's former chief of staff; John Ehrlichman, former presidential assistant for domestic affairs; Robert Mardian, former assistant Attorney General; and Kenneth Parkingson, former counselto the committee to elect the President, made a routine request for the court to direct acquittals or rule a mistrial.

Judge John Sirica dismissed minor counts alleging that Mr Mitchell and Mr Ehrlichman lied to the Federal Bureau of Investigation, but ordered the defence to proceed on the other charges.

The first three defendants all face more serious charges of perjury in addition to the conspiracy to obstruct justice which is alleged against all five.

President Nixon's evidence is now needed only for the defence, although the prosecution had called him too. Mr Erhlichman, in particular, alleges through counsel that he was duped by Mr Nixon into a cover-up he did not believe in.

Doctors appointed by the court are due to begin examining Mr Nixon at his San Clemente home today. They were sent to find out whether he will be unfit to travel to Washington and appear as a witness, as his own doctors say.

If the court's panel of doctors agree with Mr Nixon's doctors, Judge Sirica may order Mr Nixon's evidences to be taken at home in a television recording to be shown to the jury.

In another case today, John Connally, the former Secretary of the Treasury, was granted separate trials on the charges of perjury and bribery which he faces. He also petitioned unsuccessfully for the trial to be moved away from Washington. The first trial will begin on March 19.

Captain James Futcher (right) joking with journalists just after his release from the hijacked VC10. With him are Mr Michael Wood, first officer (left) and Mr Frank Sharples, flight engineer. They said they had not expected to get out alive.

VC10 hijackers give up without safe-conduct

From Simon Scott Plummer
Tunis, Nov 25

The hijacking of the British Airways VC10 ended today when the terrorists released the three members of the flight crew, their only remaining hostages. They then gave themselves up to the Tunisian authorities, together with seven other Palestinians released from jails in Cairo and The Hague.

Mr Habib Chatti, the Tunisian Foreign Minister, told a press conference at the airport that the 11 Palestinians had not been set free. They had given themselves up without a written guarantee about their treatment. The first concern of the Tunisian Government, he said, had been to save lives and prevent the destruction of the aircraft. The question of the terrorists' fate would be dealt with later.

The final stages of the hijacking provided plenty of drama. By yesterday evening 45 hostages had been released in exchange for the Palestinians freed in Egypt and Holland who were taken on to the VC10. The scene seemed set for the aircraft to take off.

Then came the terrorists' desperate threat to blow up the aircraft unless they were allowed to disembark at Tunis with the promise that they would be neither handed over to the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) nor prosecuted by Tunisia. Mr Chatti said today that the hijackers had heard on the radio that neither the PLO nor any Arab state wanted them.

The airport was temporarily closed but after intervention by Mr Tahar Belkhodja, Minister of the Interior, and Mr Abu Iyyad, the PLO representative on the scene, the deadline was extended through the night until 7 am GMT.

At 8.20 am GMT the first Palestinians, unarmed, came down and walked to estate cars drawn up between the control tower and the VC10. Then the flight crew appeared. Tunisian officials boarded the plane and removed the weapons and explosives, which were scattered everywhere.

At 9.15 am the cars carrying the Palestinians left the airport by a side entrance.

Mr Belkhodja, who led the negotiations by radio from the control tower, said afterwards that for three days they had had to calm the terrorists down. "The young men were very excited and capable of anything. We came near to catastrophe".

The most fascinating aspect of the press conference was to see the PLO representative, Mr Abu Iyyad, sitting alongside the Tunisian ministers and taking the attitude of a moderate, responsible political leader.

Speaking in Arabic through an interpreter, he said that the PLO would not accept dissident movements, people who lived on the fringe of the law. The PLO was aware of its responsibilities as the sole representative of Palestinians. It had been accused of not being in control of the affairs of its own people; but what country did not have dissidents?

Paul Martin writes from Beirut: The PLO took an important step to curb freelance terror today when it called on Tunis to hand over the Four hijackers.

A special investigation team from the PLO has flown to Tunis to question the terrorists. Mr Yassir Arafat and the rest of the PLO leadership have made it clear that the time has come for severe action against the mavericks in the movement. The Palestinians have been under pressure, particulary from the Egyptians, to clean up their own house.

Egypt has asked the PLO to make an example of the hijackers and to make it clear that such action in future will carry a severe penalty

Denouncing the hijacking, the PLO yesterday promised that all the facts about the operation would be revealed. It pledged that not only the rebel group which carried out the operation, but also the Arab government behind it would be exposed.

British inquiry into security at foreign airports

By Arthur Reed
Air Correspondent

The Government's plan for an immediate review of security precautions for British airlines, announced yesterday in the Commons by Mr Ennals, Minister of State, Foreign and Commonwealth Office, was generally welcomed last night by the airlines and airline unions.

The inquiry will concentrate on security at foreign airports used by British airlines and arises from the hijacking of the British Airways VC10 airliner at Dubai. The airline pointed out that the hijackers did not board its aircraft as passengers, who were being screened, but crossed the airport's apron area to enter.

This area would have been the responsibility of the security forces of the airport, rather than that of the airlines using it.

British airlines have been deeply conscious of their security responsibilities for several years now, and airports in Britain have an excellent record in the continuing campaign against the hijacker. This is largely because little expense has been spared. Estimates last night were that altogether some £10m a year is spent on safeguarding airliners from attack.

The latest inquiry on security overseas will be coordinated through the National Aviation Security Committee, which was established in May, 1971. It consists of representatives of the Government, airlines, aviation unions—from pilots to airport workers—the police and the military among others.

One of the committee's first actions will be to call for reports on the VC10 hijacking from the airport authorities at Dubai and at Tunis, to which the hijackers ordered the airliner to be flown, and from British Airways.

Mr Churchill ignores Burton slur on 'killer'

Mr Winston Churchill said yesterday of the *New York Times* article by Richard Burton, the actor, describing his grandfather as a killer and a coward: "I am not convinced at all that that is his opinion." Mr Burton is playing Sir Winston in a televised drama in America based on the first volume of Sir Winston's war memoirs, *The Gathering Storm*. He said in the article that, while preparing himself for the role: "I realized afresh that I hate Churchill and all his kind—I hate them virulently."

Mr Churchill, Conservative MP for Stretford, Lancashire, when asked if he wanted to comment, said: "You had better consult Richard Burton. When I had lunch with him shortly before the election, he was full of his role of Churchill and saying how much he admired Churchill. He almost thought he was Churchill."

Mr Neville Trotter, Conservative MP for Tynemouth, denounced the article as "absolutely disgraceful"

"If there were more Churchills and fewer Burtons, we would be a very much better country."

Mr Norman Tebbitt, Conservative MP for Chingford, Essex, said: "These are the words of a man who managed to win an Oscar about a man who won the war." The Conservative Shadow Leader of the House of Commons, Mr John Peyton, said: "It was more of a reflection on Mr Burton than on Sir Winston."

New York, Nov 25.—Mr Jack Le Vien, the producer of the television dramatization of Sir Winston's life, said today that Mr Burton's denunciation must have been an aberration.

"We completely dissociate ourselves with what Richard Burton said

The production will be televised on Friday in the United States and next Sunday by the BBC to mark the hundredth anniversary of Sir Winston's birth on November 30.—Reuter.

Dr Waldheim in Damascus

Damascus, Nov 25.—Dr Kurt Waldheim, the United Nations Secretary-General, said tonight he was confident that the mandate of the United Nations disengagement observation force would be extended for another six months.

He was speaking at a press conference after a two-and-half hour meeting with President Hafez Assad of Syria. Dr Waldheim arrived in Damascus earlier to begin a three-day tour

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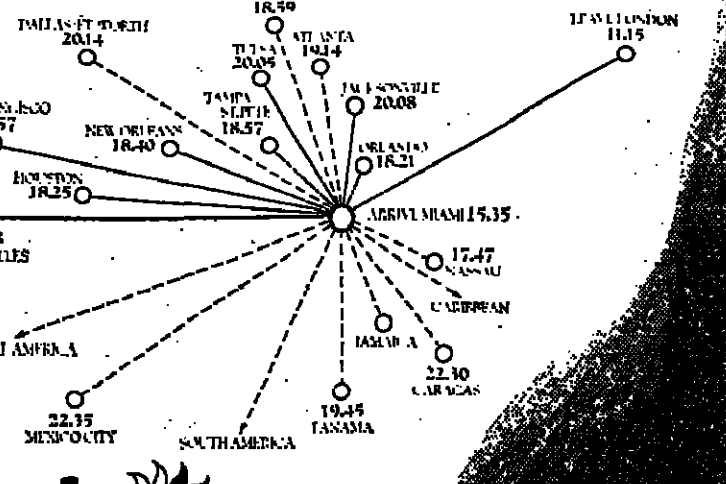

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Romania's insistence on equality spelt out by Mr Ceausescu

Bucharest, Nov 25. President Ceausescu of Romania called today for better relations with the Soviet block but rejected Kremlin demands for a world communist conference as being premature.

Speaking in the presence of high-level Soviet and East European delegates at a Romanian Communist Party congress, he said the question of a world communist conference proposed by Russia "is not yet topical."

Romania has agreed to attend an interim compromise conference next year limited to European parties, but only on the basis of full equality for all participants and with the understanding that "other parties"—meaning the Chinese—will not be criticized.

Mr Ceausescu, who has played an aggressively lone role in the Soviet block for nearly 10 years, said Romania would consider the world conference idea "at the right moment."

He pledged "further and resolute" action to develop relations with the Soviet Union, and said Romania would also work for closer ties with the other five nations of the Warsaw Pact and with China. He called for "a new type of unity based on the independence of each party and its right to work out its own policy independently".

Officials said the statement reflected a new effort to avoid tensions and to reduce the heat which has often inflamed Romania's contacts with other members of the East European block. The position had improved since last summer but Romania was still holding firm to the independent policies that have enabled it to play a unique role.

Romania wanted to expand military relations with other Soviet block armies, but with priority given to the building-up of each national army, he said.

Observers said the statement appeared to suggest willingness to work more closely with the Warsaw Pact than in the past.

Mr Andrei Kirilenko, a member of the Soviet Politburo, and the highest-ranking Russian official to attend a Romanian congress since 1965, was seated at the head of a group of 133 foreign delegates at the Bucharest congress centre.

The Romanian press gave prominence today to a report that Mr Harold Wilson had sent a personal message to Mr Ceausesco, brought to Bucharest by Mr Ian Mikardo, a member of the national executive of the Labour Party.—Reuter.

Dessa Trevisan writes from Belgrade: The congress will give formal approval to President Ceausescu's political programme for the next five years. Everything is now subordinated to the goal to catch up with the industrial nations within the next 10 years or so. This means that there is no time for experiment or reform and that tangible improvements in the living standards which, in any case, are long overdue, will have to wait.

Romania, whose rate of industrial development is the highest in East Europe, intends to maintain it even though the obsession to complete the present five-year plan ahead of time has encountered serious difficulties. In agriculture it is almost certain not to succeed and agriculture is evidently to remain a problem during the next five-year plan. As a result of accelerated pace industrial strains are also beginning to show even though nothing is said in public about them.

The presence of Mr Kirilenko seems to be a gesture on the part of Moscow since its delegation at the last Romanian party congress in 1969 was headed by Mr Katushev, who is not a Politburo member and which was then taken as a sign of strain in mutual relations.

Greek Cypriots to be freed from hotel in Kyrenia

From Our Correspondent
Nicosia, Nov 25

Acting President Clerides, of Cyprus, and Mr Rauf Denktash, the Turkish Cypriot leader, had a four and a half hour meeting today in their series of weekly discussions of humanitarian issues arising from the Turkish invasion of the island.

An official statement said the most important issues considered were the tracing of missing persons and the movement of people stranded by the war.

Agreement was reached over 380 Greek Cypriot men, women and children, who have been sheltering in the Dome hotel in Kyrenia, under Red Cross protection, since the town was overrun by Turkish troops. Those who lived in the Kyrenia district would be allowed to return to their homes; the rest would allowed to move to their homes in the Greek-controlled southern part of Cyprus soon.

Kurdish irregulars muster near the front line in north-east Iraq where they are challenging Government forces.

Like picturesque heroes from boys' fiction, rebels defy a modern army

Kurds take on regulars in set-piece battles

By Edward Mortimer

It is not surprising that British correspondents who visit Iraqi Kurdistan usually come back brimming with enthusiasm for the Kurdish cause.

In so many ways the Kurdish war is British schoolboy fiction come true. The scenery is just like those films about the North-West Frontier. The people really do wear turbans, baggy trousers and brightly coloured sashes round their waists.

Every man from the age of 15 upwards has a Kalashnikov rifle slung from his left shoulder, with a spare magazine and a pistol stuck in his belt. Some of them also wear traditional shepherd's waistcoats, with horns on the shoulders to frighten wolves.

It is not just physically picturesque. The military situation itself has an adventure-story quality. A small mountain people, organized as a voluntary defence force with neither tanks nor aircraft, is holding at bay the overwhelmingly superior forces of an oil-rich state, generously supported, advised and equipped by Moscow.

However, it would be too romantic to suppose that they are doing this with Kalashnikovs alone. It is true that the possibilities of partisan warfare in such mountainous territory are almost endless, and this makes the Government's chances of effectively pacifying the country by military methods seem doubtful. The farther its forces advance into the mountains, the more their garrisons and communications will be exposed to ambush and night attack.

But what the Kurds are attempting to do—so far with considerable success—is much more ambitious than that. Faced with a two-pronged Government offensive aimed directly at their headquarters area in the Chouman valley, they are not melting away into the mountains to regroup elsewhere but fighting a regular defensive action in which scarcely an inch of territory is conceded without a pitched battle.

The key weapon in this defensive operation is artillery. Even here, there can be no doubt that the Kurds are heavily outgunned. But their great advantage is that the Government troops are trying to advance uphill. At any given moment, therefore, the Government positions are more easily visible from the Kurdish positions than vice versa.

What is surprising is that this advantage is apparently not cancelled out by the Government's monopoly of air cover. The Kurds claim that their opponents are benefitting from the advice and supervision of Soviet experts in the coordination of air and artillery action.

If this is true, it says little for Russian expertise. The battlefield is constantly overflown by MiGs, Sukhois, Hawker Hunters and Tupolevs. Yet both the bombs and rockets fired by these aircraft and the shells whose aim they presumably help to direct, seem to fall more or less at random

From time to time a village is bombed, with some damage to property and loss of civilian life. Sometimes artillery fire is concentrated on an area known to contain a Kurdish HQ. But an [illegible] difficult target, being usually [illegible] well protected and easily moved. The strange thing is that the Government forces seem not to make any sustained attempt to hit Kurdish gun emplacements

To some extent this is an achievement of the Kurds' anti-aircraft defences. They claim to have shot down 40 aircraft since the fighting began in March. The bigger and more modern aircraft—the Tupolev 22, Sukhoi 20 and Mig 23—fly at altitudes well out of range (the largest Kurdish AA-guns are only 40mm), but the Kurds believe they do this for political reasons—the pilots being Russian whom it would be embarrassing to have shot down—and that this is at the expense of accuracy in bombing and observation.

A further limiting factor for the pilots may be fear of overshooting the Iranian frontier by mistake. So far there has been only one bombing raid on an Iranian village, and this was fairly clearly a deliberate gesture—either an attempt to provoke the Shah into an all-out war, or (more plausibly) a warning to him not to meddle in Iraq's internal affairs.

Either way it has not been followed up, and Iranian support for the Kurds has if anything increased. This is not officially admitted on either side, but the Kurds make no serious attempt to conceal the Iranian provenance of many of their guns and vehicles.

This is the first of three articles on the Kurdish rebellion.

S African party liberalizes race policy

From Michael Knipe
Cape Town, Nov 25

South Africa's small Progressive Party has liberalized its race policy by endorsing the right of all citizens to use all public amenities and to have the right to own property without restriction.

Until now Progressive Party politicians have expressed the view that local communities should decide for themselves whether colour segregation should be applied.

The party increased its parliamentary representation from one to seven this year, gaining 6 per cent of the votes in the April election. In the constituencies it contested the party won 34 per cent of the votes cast.

Some Progressive Party members fear that the new unequivocal commitment to multi-racial equality may lose the party some support among the Republic's four million whites. The party congress, however, took the view that the liberalized policy will give the party increased credibility among the leaders of the country's 19 million blacks.

The congress also decided to appoint a commission to reexamine the party' franchise policy. At present it advocates a qualified franchise for all races.

A Government ban on black politicians attending the Progressive Party congress at the President Hotel in Bloemfontein was circumvented by arranging for the black politicians to address delegates in a church hall. One of the blacks, Mr Percy Qoboza, editor of *The World*, a Johannesburg daily newspaper with a black circulation, said that the Government's ban made meaningless the recent statement at the United Nations which had appeared to signal the end of racial discrimination.

The South African Asian politician who was evicted from the President Hotel on Friday in accordance with the Government ban was not, as reported in *The Times* on Saturday, one of South Africa's delegates at this year's United Nations General Assembly.

The evicted man was Mr G. N. Naidoo, a member of the South African Indian Council, not Dr M. B. Naidoo, a former member of the council who was one of the three non-whites who attended the United Nations session.

Police fail to break up student riots

Istanbul, Nov 25.—Left-wing students ejected right-wingers from the campus of Istanbul University today in a battle fought with revolvers, knives, sticks and stones.

The police said that a number of students and a colonel of the military police had been injured. Officials ordered the university to be closed for three days.

Left-wing students, retaliating for recent right-wing raids on campuses in Ankara, Istanbul, Erzerum and Izmir, had moved into the Istanbul campus in force. Witnesses said that the two factions were yelling: "Damn fascists" and "Maoist bastards" at each other.

Police with armoured cars tried to break into the campus using tear gas, water cannons and electric clubs, but were repulsed.—UPI.

British victim of jumbo crash identified

Nairobi, Nov 25.—One Briton who died in last week's jumbo airliner crash has been identified as Mr Alan Abott, of Heald Green, Cheadle, in Cheshire. It is not yet known if there are any other British victims, the High Commission said.—Reuter.

UN call to break power of 'King of the Cocos'

Canberra, Nov 25.—A United Nations committee has urged the Australian Government to break the power of the "King of the Cocos", Mr John Clunies-Ross, the white estate owner said to dominate the Cocos Islands in the Indian Ocean.

In a report to the General Assembly the committee recommended that Australia loosen the hold that Mr Clunies-Ross has over 500 Malay inhabitants who work his copra plantation in the islands.

The report said the degree of interdependence between the Clunies-Ross estate and the community was such as to make their affairs indistinguishable. Two years ago, an Australian Government report said the situation in the Cocos, granted to the Clunies-Ross family in perpetuity by Britain in 1886, was "neo-feudal".

The committee recommended that the Australian Government reaffirm its sovereignty over the islands, transferred to Australia by Britain in 1946, and assume full administrative control. A mission from the committee, which is concerned with decolonization, visited the Cocos at Australia's invitation last August.

Mr Clunies-Ross, whose ancestors first charted the islands in the early nineteenth century, relinquished his claim to sovereignty over the islands in 1972 following a visit from the Australian External Territories Minister.

The visit was made after the Australian report said the Malay inhabitants lived like slaves, even being paid with plastic tokens which could only be spent in Mr Clunies-Ross's store. Mr Clunies-Ross sharply denied the criticisms.

The new United Nations report has suggested the introduction of the Australian dollar throughout the territory to replace the plastic tokens. It also recommended that Australia take over the teaching system, introducing compulsory education.

In addition, the report proposed an investigation into the tax position of the islands and the Clunies-Ross family.

The Cocos Islands, 2,300 miles west of Darwin, were once important as a cable relay station. They are now a refuelling point for airliners travelling between Australia and southern Africa.—Reuter.

Tanaka succession struggle opens

From Peter Hazelhurst
Tokyo, Nov 25

Mr Kakuei Tanaka, the Japanese Prime Minister, who assumed office in July, 1972, will announce tomorrow that he intends to resign both as Prime Minister and as the leader of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party, as a result of a controversy over his personal financial dealings, informed party sources said tonight.

It is understood that Mr Tanaka will also issue a public statement tomorrow expressing his regrets that his personal business activities have placed his position as a public figure in doubt.

It is believed that the statement will assure the nation that Mr Tanaka is willing to publish full details of his financial deals and tax returns at a later date. He is also expected to suggest that the controversy has forced him to step down on ethical grounds to preserve political traditions in the country.

The Japanese press, however, suggests that other conservative stalwarts within the ruling party have urged him to step down before he is interrogated by the Opposition when the Diet (Parliament) is reconvened early next month.

Mr Tanaka's potential successors began to manoeuvre for an expected bitter struggle for power tonight. A number of events today indicate that there is now no question of his withdrawing his resignation at the last moment.

The immediate drama began when Mr Tanaka met senior party executives last night to draft his statement of resignation. He is expected to hand his resignation as leader of the party to Mr Etsusaburo Shiina, the vice-president of the Liberal Democrats, and four other party executives early tomorrow.

As the leader of the ruling party is automatically entitled to the Prime Ministership, Mr Tanaka will subsequently resign as Prime Minister. The procedure was worked out today by party executives including Mr Noboru Takeshita, the Chief Cabinet Secretary, and Mr Susumu Nikaido, the secretary-general of the ruling party.

It is believed that Mr Tanaka will stay on as a caretaker Prime Minister until a successor is chosen.

While Mr Tanaka's resignation has already been accepted as a foregone conclusion by the nation, the question being asked in Tokyo tonight is who will succeed him?

After an expected bitter back stage struggle between the potential candidates in the coming week, the question will finally be settled by the future alignments of five main rival factions within the ruling party.

At present Mr Masayoshi Ohira, the Finance Minister, and Mr Takeo Fukuda, the former Finance Minister and one of Mr Tanaka's bitter adversaries, who resigned his portfolio in July, apparently emerge as the two leading contestants.

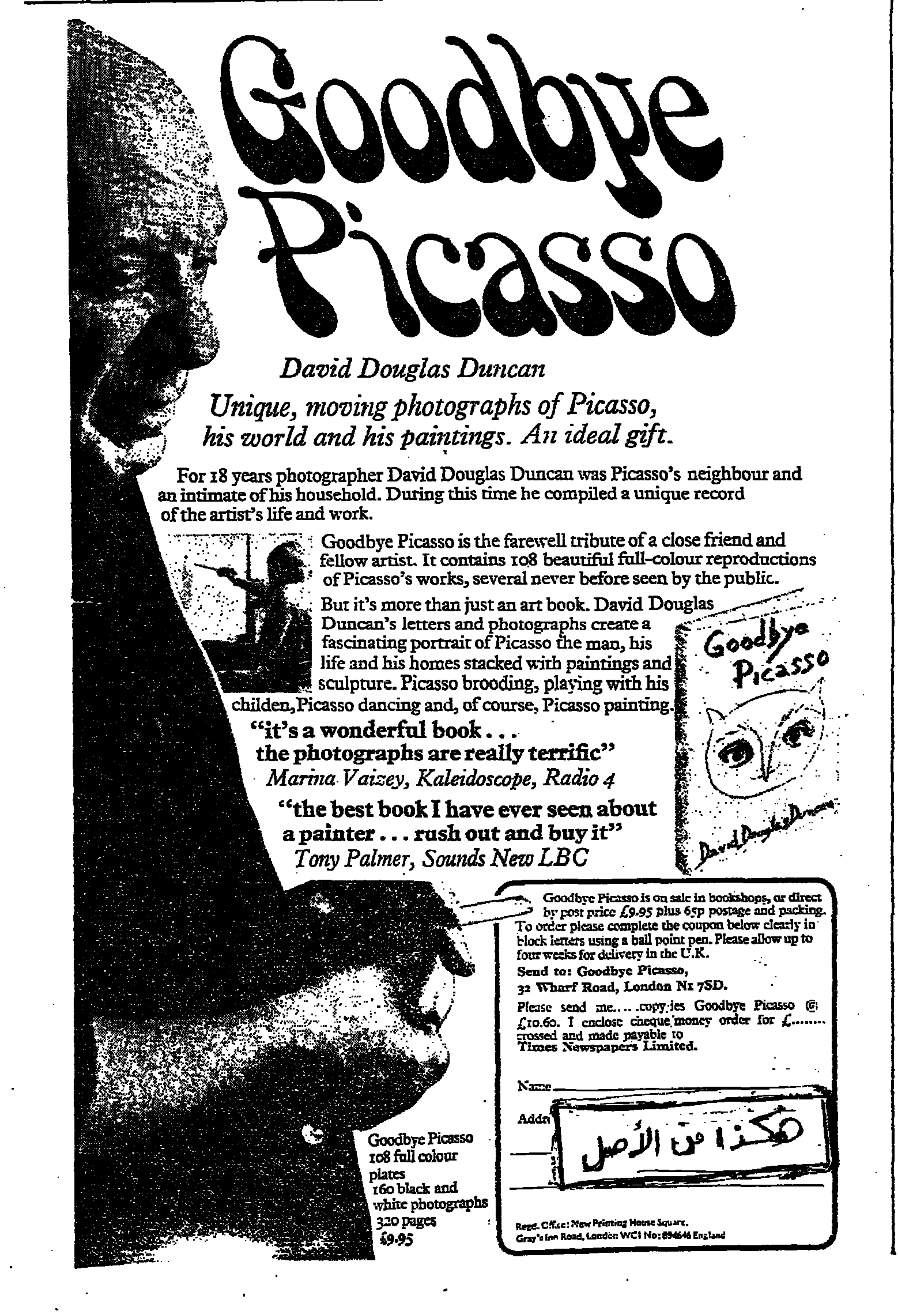
Mr Ohira, who is 64 and Mr Fukuda, aged 69, are each leading one of the main factions of the ruling party. The other three main factions are controlled by Mr Tanaka; by Mr Yasuhiro Nakasone, a relatively young and ambitious Minister for International Trade and Industry, and by Mr Takeo Miki, the former Deputy Prime Minister and another bitter adversary of Mr Tanaka.

Mr Tanaka's faction will certainly support Mr Ohira in the coming struggle. The factions of both Mr Ohira and Mr Nakasone aligned themselves with Mr Tanaka when he defeated Mr Fukuda by 282 to 190 votes in the leadership contest in July, 1972.

In the other camp, Mr Miki, who has emerged as one of Mr Tanaka's most vehement critics, will swing his faction behind Mr Fukuda. Mr Eisaku Sato, the former Prime Minister, who controls a large but less cohesive faction within the party, will probably support Mr Fukuda as well, as he did last time.

This will mean that both the main contestants will begin the struggle with roughly equal support. The key to the situation will then be held by Mr Nakasone. He might expect some *quid pro quo* if he seeks the party leadership in the future and could sweep Mr Ohira into office this time.

However, Japanese political observers point out that Mr Ohira's image has suffered as a result of his close association with Mr Tanaka. It is therefore conceivable that Mr Nakasone might change sides.



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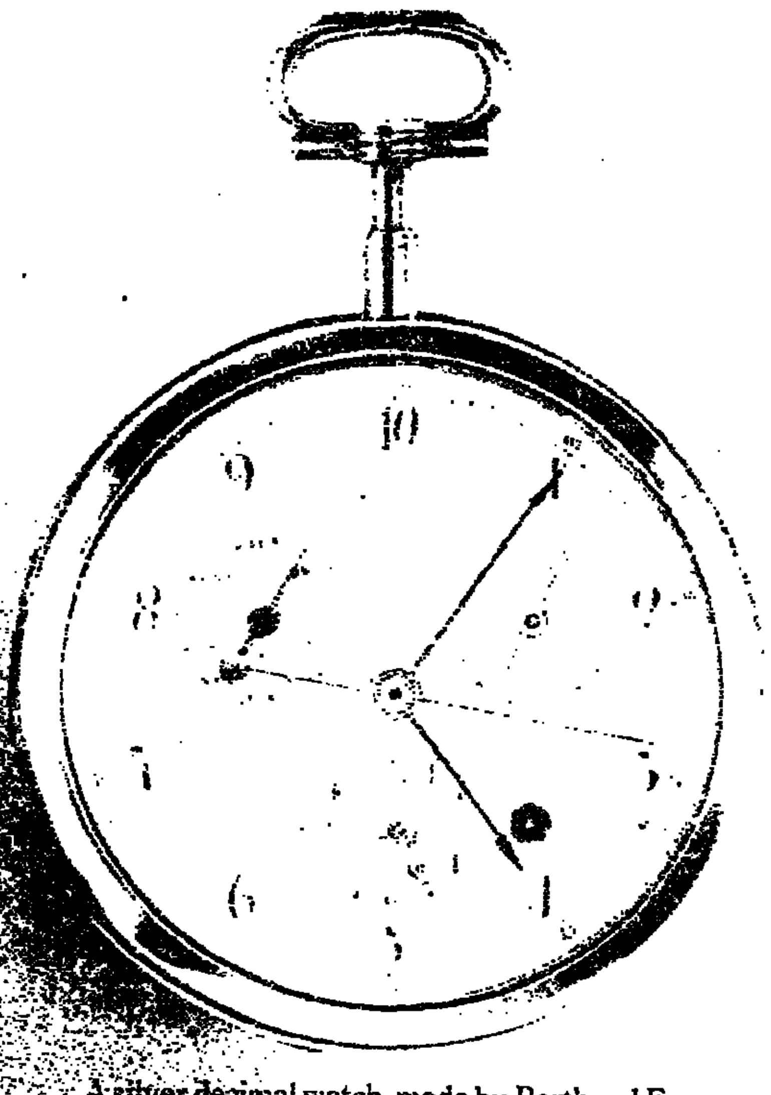
Japanese watch, made in Europe for a Japanese client, in 1742. Special embossing by Wilders of London. In Japan every hour had a corresponding sign of the Zodiac and the day was divided into twelve hours, each equivalent to two normal hours. These signs were allied to the five elements.

The Gallery of Portraits watch. Early 18th century. Movement signed by Baltazard Feure. By adjusting the winding crown the portrait in the small frame can be changed. This watch has several portraits, members of the family.



A silver decimal watch, made by Berthoud Freres, Paris, during the French Revolution. It follows the Republican calendar which had twelve months of thirty days and divided the day into ten hours of 100 minutes. Towards the bottom of the dial there is a small traditional dial. The Republican decimal system lasted only a year (1793-1794).

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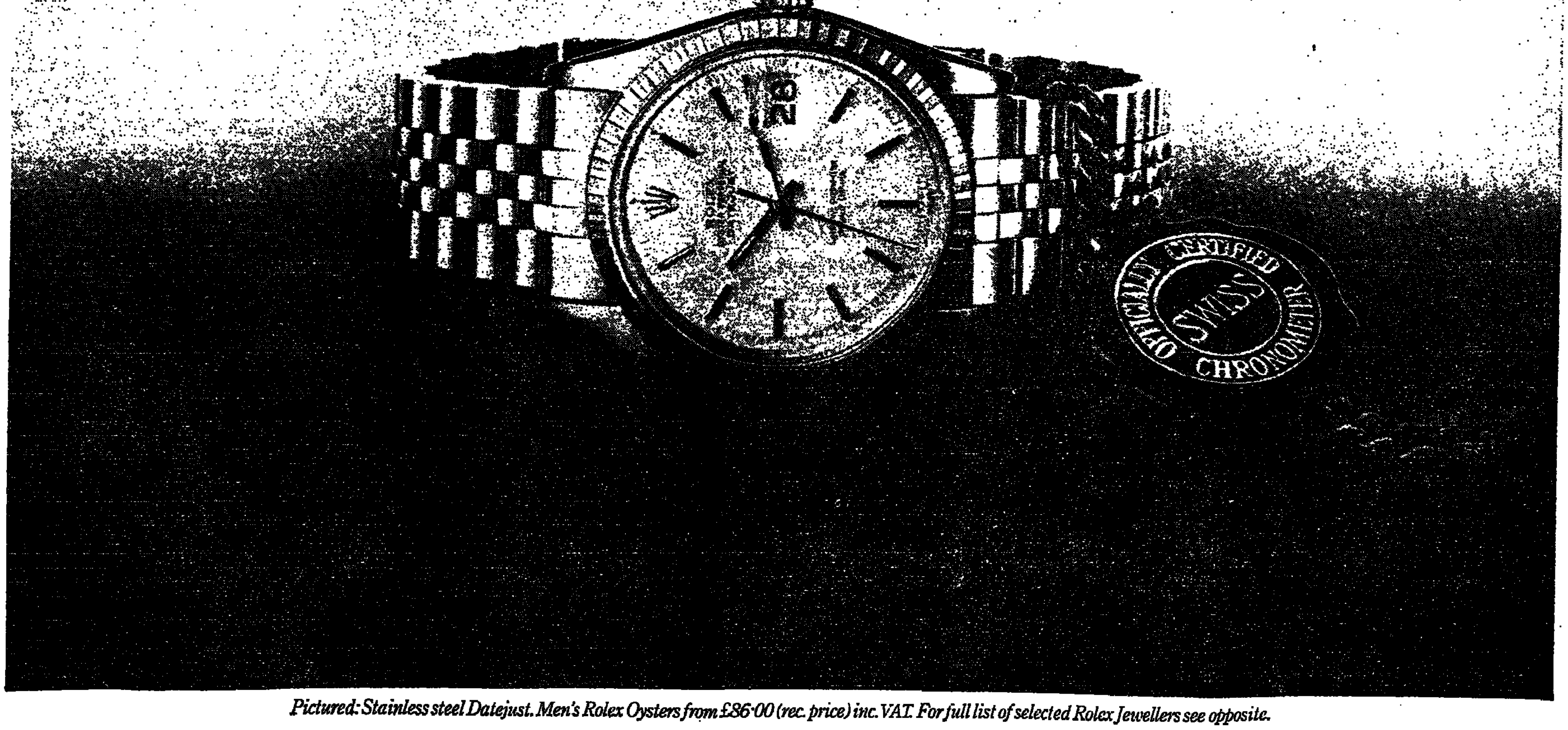

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PARLIAMENT, November 25, 1974

IRA banned : travel controls on Irish : exclusion powers

House of Commons

MR ROY JENKINS, Home Secretary (Birmingham, Stechford, Lab), said: Since my statement to the House on Friday in the immediate aftermath of the Birmingham bombings, I have given careful consideration to the need to strengthen the powers of the police to prevent acts of terrorism in relation to Northern Ireland and to deal with such terrorists.

As the House is aware, I have hitherto, as have my predecessors, taken the view that proscription of the IRA would not be helpful to the police. I have, however, discussed the matter further with my police advisers and they now accept that proscription forms a necessary part of the framework of measures which we are putting into effect. (Cheers.)

The Bill, which I hope to introduce on Wednesday, will give the Home Secretary power to proscribe organizations concerned in terrorism or in promoting or encouraging it with respect to affairs in Northern Ireland.

The Bill will specify the IRA at least, but additional proscriptions which may well be necessary will be made by order.

It will be an offence to belong to a proscribed organization or to support such an organization financially or in other ways. (Renewed cheers.) The maximum penalty will be six months' imprisonment or a £400 fine or both on summary conviction — (shouts of "not enough")—and five years' imprisonment or an unlimited fine or both on conviction on indictment.

It will be an offence, punishable on summary conviction with a maximum of three months' imprisonment or a £200 fine or both, for a person to display in a public place any item of dress or other article so as to arouse reasonable apprehension that he is a member of or a supporter of a proscribed organization.

It will thus be an offence to wear clothing or armbands which are plainly IRA insignia but which fall short of the requirements for a successful prosecution under the *provisions of the Public Order Act,* 1936, which prohibits the wearing of political uniforms; and it will be an offence to carry banners in support of the IRA.

On the precedent of the Prevention of Violence (Temporary Provisions) Act, 1939, the Bill will enable the Secretary of State to make exclusion orders, which would be used both to keep people out of Great Britain and to expel people already here. (Cheers.)

An exclusion order may be made against a person if it appears to the Secretary of State that he is concerned in the commission, preparation or instigation of acts of terrorism or is attempting or may attempt to enter Great Britain for that purpose, or has knowingly harboured such a person or any person against whom an exclusion order has been made.

It is to be an offence, subject to the same penalties as membership of a proscribed organization, for a person to fail to comply with an order which has been served on him or knowingly to facilitate the entry into Great Britain of a person subject to an exclusion order or knowingly to harbour such a person. There will be power to make representations, the form of which will be defined in the Bill.

The Bill will empower a police officer to arrest without warrant a person who he reasonably suspects to be a person concerned in the commission, preparation or instigation of acts of terrorism, a person subject to an exclusion order, or a person who has knowingly harboured a terrorist.

The police will be able to detain for 48 hours (and for five more days with the consent of the Secretary of State) and to fingerprint a person arrested under these powers or for a major offence under the Bill.

These powers will, among other things, enable the police to hold a suspected terrorist while they question him, investigate his background and check his fingerprints against their records. Under the law as it stands the police can arrest a person on suspicion that he has committed a specific arrestable offence but there are now limits (not clearly defined) to the length of time which they can hold him.

I have also considered carefully whether identity cards should be reintroduced. The demand made on resources in manpower and money would be high, and although I propose to keep the possibility of an identity card system under review, my present conclusion is that the call upon resources would be disproportionate to any results which may be achieved.

Certainly no such system could be brought in quickly. I do not propose to delay other necessary action to await a final decision upon this.

Detention

The Bill will, however, empower the Secretary of State to make an order providing for the *control of travel into and out of* Great Britain—(cheers)—and for the appointment of examining officers (who would in practice generally be police officers, but *who could also be immigration* officers) to operate the control. The order would confer powers of arrest, detention and search on examining officers.

The practical effect will be to give the police powers to exercise a security control over all passengers entering and leaving Great Britain for Ireland.

At present the police exercise surveillance at the ports concerned but they have no special powers to question or search travellers.

The new powers will, in the first instance at any rate, be exercised on a spot-check rather than a general basis. We must use our police and security manpower to the best effect.

The Bill provides for the expiry of the provisions six months after they become law, but the Secretary of State may provide, by order, which is to be subject to *affirmative resolution, for them to* continue in force for further periods of six months.

These powers are draconian. In combination they are unprecedented in peacetime. I believe they are fully justified to meet the clear and present danger. But I shall review within the six months' period how they work in practice and will propose any legislative change which experience shows to be necessary.

We are seeking urgent discussions with the Government of the Republic of Ireland to consider with them their part in effective counter-terrorist operations. (Cheers.)

I hope that Parliament will make it possible to secure the Royal Assent to these provisions before the end of the week. (Renewed cheers.)

An immediate review of security precautions of British airlines

MR ENNALS, Minister of State, Foreign and Commonwealth Office (Norwich, North, Lab) made a statement on the hijacking of a British Airways VC10, attacked at Dubai airport and then flown to Tripoli and Tunis.

He said—At 8.33 am today we learnt that everybody had left the aircraft. The crew are safe, unharmed, exhausted but in good spirits and are expected to return to London this evening together with some of the passengers.

The Government deeply deplore and strongly condemn this latest terrorist incident and are heartened by the wide condemnation which it received especially in the Arab world. I deeply regret that the incident did not pass off without the death of one passenger and *the wounding of two other people.*

It is nevertheless a great relief that all the other passengers and the crew have been safely released. I should like to pay tribute to the *bravery and fortitude of Captain* Futcher and his crew who showed exemplary calm and dignity throughout their long ordeal.

Under attack

MR HIGGINS (Worthing, C)—Society is under attack from terrorists on a number of fronts, and MPs have indicated the need to consider the problem of terrorism as a whole. Can we have an assurance that a full investigation will take place and a report made to the House?

Since there appeared to be no international support for this latest attack, will the Government press all those countries which have not yet signed or ratified the Montreal Convention to do so immediately?

MR ENNALS—There was no breach in Dubai's security precautions. The hijackers were not passengers. They attacked the aircraft after they had broken in to the airport itself. But this raises some serious questions which have to be faced.

The Secretary of State for Trade (Mr Peter Shore) has called for an immediate review of the security precautions of British airlines, particularly at overseas airports, to consider whether, and if so, what, further measures may be required.

MR MENDELSON (Penistone, Lab)—This underlines the woeful irresponsibility of the main powers that are concerned with international airlines for not reaching agreement before now, as requested by the British Air Line Pilots' Association on many occasions.

Will he insist that these powers be called together immediately to start afresh to try to reach agreement so that tragedies of this kind are met with effective measures by all the powers most directly concerned?

MR ENNALS—We are in touch with Balpa and kept them fully informed of the events, and will be *seeking their advice in the course* of the review to be carried out by the Secretary of State for Trade.

It is deplorable that so many countries have refused to sign international agreements and so accept the responsibilities which are properly theirs. It is not through want of trying by the Government.

MR STEEL (Roxburgh, Selkirk and Peebles, L)—A worse tragedy was averted precisely because the international community acted effectively and collectively. Will he try to extend that cooperation to the question of security at international airports, which is clearly still lax? Will he continue his diplomatic negotiations to make it clear from the *British Government's* point of view that public opinion here would be horrified if those responsible for the cold-blooded murder of the German passenger were allowed to go scot-free?

MR ENNALS—I share the view that lies behind the second half of the question. There is a strong feeling in this country that it would be wrong, but these are matters that finally have to be decided by other governments. While it may be that we can bring pressure to bear they are not decisions that lie in our hands alone.

The fact that none of the countries in the Middle East was prepared to give sanctuary to the hijackers is something that has not *happened in any previous hijacking.* We would want to give credit to the governments concerned.

MRS MILLIE MILLER (Redbridge, Ilford, North, Lab)—Condemnation is not enough. *It is* essential that this country puts pressure on those governme ensure that the people who been freed who had been *demned of foul crimes* humanity are not allowed free, any more than the on murdered the German passen

MR ENNALS—The situa still not clear. The Governm urgently considering in wh we can bring appropriate re tations to bear.

MR MATHER (Esher, C) he take international action there are effective penalti terrorism? To have ter simply imprisoned is no answer. *They make gover* extremely vulnerable.

MR ENNALS—The Gove have signed and ratified the Convention of 1970 and the treal Convention of 1971. anxious that every country world should stand by and the Montreal Convention.

MR GEORGE CUNNIN (Islington, South and Fi Lab)—Will we not have sider the possibility of sett as an international commu international court which try such offences, rathe allowing it to be done by s national jurisdiction, in o have completely unified against this international th

Armed personnel

MR ENNALS—We will be seriously a number of pr that have been made, both House and outside, as to sons that should be lear this tragic situation.

In answer to a further q he said: Since there is concern about this situati only abroad but as it migh this country, the Gove believe that armed pe should be deployed at air combat incidents of this *the light of the current thre*

In the case of the major in this country, armed pe are deployed here. On inte al consultation, we shall *opportunity of making a* statement to the House.

Foolish not to recognize demands for return of capital punishment

SIR KEITH JOSEPH (Leeds, North-East, C), after the Home Secretary had made his statement, said—Conservative MPs will wish to welcome warmly the proposals made by Mr Jenkins. We will try to help the Government get the Bill through as quickly as possible. In Mr Jenkins's own words the powers are draconian and it is our job, while ensuring that powers exist to deal with the terrorists, to prevent as much as possible an intrusion of these powers upon the innocent. We must have adequate time as a House to carry out this duty.

Will he assure us of adequate time, however long we sit, to get the legislation through as quickly as possible while reconciling the need to deal with the problem of terrorism?

MR JENKINS—Yes. I recognize these powers are draconian and it is impossible to respond to the need of the House and the country to deal with the present unprecedented situation without draconian powers. (Cheers.)

Draconian powers do involve certain awkward consequences and that is why I propose to review them in six months. I hope and believe the House will proceed expeditiously, more than it would do in normal circumstances, with *these provisions.*

I propose to introduce the Bill on Wednesday and have it debated and through all its stages on Thursday. How long we take over *that cannot be a matter for undue* complaint bearing in mind that I think there will be disappointment in the country if the Bill is not on the statute book by late Thursday night or early Friday. (Cheers.)

MR TIERNEY (Birmingham, Yardley, Lab)—Will Mr Jenkins accept that the victims involved in last week's outrage irrespective of colour, religion or of origins, although mostly young people, represent a normal cross-section of the Birmingham community? The only basic thing they had in common was that they were all innocent victims.

During my visits to some of these families in my constituency, the last victim I saw was a young teenage girl. She was badly burned and her name was Bridget O'Gorman.

Some families in their grief made it clear that they wished that no one would take the law into *their own hands and that there* would be no irresponsible retaliation upon other innocent people. (Cheers.)

The measures Mr Jenkins has introduced to deal with the lunatic fringe will be welcomed by these families. (Renewed cheers.)

MR JENKINS—I am glad to hear what Mr Tierney, who shares with me representation of the horror-struck city of Birmingham, has said.

I reiterate what I said on Friday. One of the issues of the greatest importance here is that while we do everything in our power to prevent further acts of terrorism, we do not allow this to lead to a divide between the indigenous British people and the great mass of *law-abiding Irish community in* this country. (Cheers.)

That is why in Birmingham on Friday afternoon when I saw some of the victims I made a point of calling on the Lord Mayor, as the civic head, and the Roman Catholic Archbishop, who has spoken out so forthrightly.

MR BEITH (Berwick upon Tweed, L)—We will want to assist Mr Jenkins in getting parliamentary approval for measures which, however repugnant to civil liberties, are made necessary by the murderous people with whom we are dealing at present.

In connexion with identity cards, will he consider a more limited scheme to require people crossing from Northern and Southern Ireland to the United Kingdom and back to carry either identity cards or passports?

Is he satisfied these powers will enable him to deal with cases where bodies such as television companies appear to be giving support to the IRA?

MR JENKINS—On identity cards, I indicated I am keeping this matter open. If I thought they would help I would have them immediately, whatever the cost. They are the most eminently forgeable documents and I am not at present persuaded that any result which could be achieved would in any way equal the powers the police will now have to spot-check those coming in or going out of the *country.*

MR ENGLISH (Nottingham, West, Lab)—Some of the people charged with murder in connexion with terrorist offences may be *guilty of an offence which is still a* capital offence. Is it accident or design that they are never charged with that offence?

MR JENKINS—The charging of those *apprehended is, of course,* not a matter for me in any sense, but for the police in minor offences—but this is clearly not a minor offence—or for the Director *of Public Prosecutions or the* Attorney General.

Lord Hailsham has made some remarks but, as he indicated, the law of treason is obscure, and I take the view that there would be difficulties about proceeding under an archaic and obscure law. It is essentially not a matter for me.

MRS JILL KNIGHT (Birmingham, Edgbaston, C)—I welcome what Mr Jenkins has said as for three years I have consistently suggested that proscribing the IRA might halt the growth of that organization in Britain.

Will he also accept that there is a demand outside the House in the country that persons guilty of the crime of terrorism should face capital punishment? Would he consider putting this in the Bill, recognizing that it is demanded elsewhere?

MR JENKINS—Yes, I recognize, as I am bound, that there is such a demand. It would be foolish to *pretend otherwise, but no, I cannot* pretend that such a measure is included in this Bill.

If it were, I would have announced it to the House.

Nor do I believe, although there are divided views on both sides, that the House would think it right to deal with a matter which has perplexed the House for many years past as part of a series of measures which we should pass with the greatest speed this week.

However, I have indicated that I have no doubt that this matter will have to be, and should be, debated.

We have to consider, whatever our positions have been in the past, not from the point of view of prejudged positions, but accordin to our best judg*ment and belief, what would most* help to give protection to innocent people.

MR CRAIG (Belfast East, UUUC)—A wide ranging and extensive debate is needed to judge this problem properly, although Mr Jenkins can rely on our support for the speedy passing of the Bill. This is only a useful start and we hope that other proposals will follow quickly.

Will Mr Jenkins clarify his remarks on exclusion or orders from Great Britain? People in Northern Ireland would be worried if people excluded from Great Britain were free to operate in Northern Ireland.

MR JENKINS—I note what Mr Craig says about the general position. On the detailed operation of exclusion orders, it would be better to wait for the publication of the Bill in less than 48 hours.

MR LEE (Birmingham, Handsworth, Lab)—As a representative of the city which has suffered this unspeakable outrage I support these measures.

If identity cards were combined with photographs and fingerprints they might be effective.

In the event of another outrage of this kind, could there be a complete shutdown of all move*ment out of the country?*

MR JENKINS—I will consider the identity card provisions but I am not convinced at present that in their wartime form or the more *elaborate form envisaged by Mr* Lee, they would produce worthwhile results.

On the question of movement, we have provided for the police to have support powers. I am not convinced that to ban movement every time an incident occurred would be practicable or desirable. It is possible that if there had been a movement ban, West Midlands police would not have found it possible to make the further charges they have.

MR GRIEVE (Solihull, C)—The people of this country have never liked identity cards, but they are ready for them now. Identity cards with photographs, such as are common in European countries, would be a potent means of helping the police and security forces.

Opinion is now overwhelmingly in favour of the death penalty for offences of terrorism. Mr Jenkins has indicated there must be a debate on this. Will it be soon?

MR JENKINS—I have made clear it is not a question of my disliking identity cards. If I was convinced that they would be of advantage. I am sure the British *people would accept them.*

It must be sensible to consider rationally whether measures of this sort, involving a great deal of manpower resources, would help. I will keep this fully under review. It would be totally wrong to hold up other measures which I am sure will help, to await a decision on a problematical measure.

Certainly there will have to be a debate on the death penalty, but there were indications from both sides of the House on Friday that while this should not be unduly postponed, it should be debated *perhaps not in the immediate* aftermath of an incident, however dreadful.

MR HEATH (Bexley, Sidcup, C)—We strongly support the *Home Secretary* and the *proposals* he has put before the House, and indeed in his readiness to keep an open mind on the other matters mentioned in connexion with all the ghastly tragedies which happened in Birmingham and elsewhere.

In a free democratic society we would be at one with Mr Jenkins *and everyone in the House that we* would prefer that we did not have to take such powers, but as Mr Jenkins has said, the present circumstances demand them.

The proposal for a review every six months would appear to be an effective safeguard which a democratic society requires of its Parliament when it is dealing with *draconian powers of this kind.*

It would enable a speedy passage of the Bill if we were able to concentrate on the nature of the powers in it and avoid a general discussion of *the situation in* Northern Ireland and matters connected with it. It would help all of us in our approach to this matter if later on he could give an assurance of a day's *debate of Northern Ire*land.

I am not clear of the impact of the powers on the BBC and ITA. It would seem strange if other people who *might give publicity to* proscribed organizations are liable to commit offences if the broadcasting corporations were not so affected. (Cheers.)

I support the appeal he has made to the present government of Eire *to take further actions in respect* of terrorists. Perhaps, as one who presided over Sunningdale and did *his best to achieve a solution which* would restore peaceful relation*ships between North and South,* I could make a special appeal to them to act in this matter.

MR JENKINS—I am grateful for what Mr Heath said at the begin*ning and end of his questions.* The Leader of the House (Mr Short) *will make a statement later.*

It would be appropriate for the debate to concentrate on the provi*sions of the Bill.* I want to get this Bill through in time for the Lords to get it through on Thursday evening.

We want to combine great expediency with absence of carelessness in our approach to what is proposed.

On the position in regard to the BBC and ITA, I would like to consider this matter a little further.

MR EDGE (Aldridge-Brownhills, Lab)—Many West Midlanders do not believe that ultimate peace can return to Birmingham again until we have a peaceful solution to the problems of Northern Ireland.

MR JENKINS—I take note of what Mr Edge says.

MR CARLISLE (Runcorn, C)—In the Bill he refers to the Home Office's powers to proscribe terrorist organizations and other measures taken to increase the power *of the police by actions against* terrorism. Is this to be limited to terrorist organizations relating to forces in Northern Ireland, or terrorist organizations in general? If his intention is the former, will he think about it again before Wednesday?

MR JENKINS—This is to be limited to terrorist activities in *relation to Northern Ireland.* I have had to introduce this Bill at short notice. I thought it would have complicated the matter and made it more difficult to proceed expeditiously in the way we have done had one not so limited the provisions.

MR FITT (Belfast, West SDLP)—The overwhelming *majority of Irish people, and the* Irish race, will support the Home Secretary in the measures he has announced. In these circumstances as little inconvenience should be *caused to those decent people who* have such a close relationship with *this country.* In the proposed legislation, will he bear in mind that there are other extremist organizations in relation to the political situation in Northern Ireland, namely the members of the UDA who have been convicted of arms and terrorist offences in this country?

In applying this will due attention be given to all organizations? I say this with the knowledge of people in Ireland, North and South, and in Britain, that David *O'Connell does not speak for the* Irish people in this country.

However strong the objections may be to imposing a censorship on television that man's voice as it came out on television indirectly led to the murder of 19 people in Birmingham and every effort should be made by the Home Secretary to prevent such a broadcast again. (Cheers.)

MR JENKINS—I indicated that it would, probably, almost certainly, be necessary to proscribe more organizations by Order because it is the case—this has *been one of the arguments against* it, obviously—that the IRA would emerge under a number of different names in due course. I have no doubt that the list will have to be added to and it will be added to if those who speak from a different point of view are equally guilty of terrorism.

MR SHORT, Lord President of the *Council* and Leader of the Commons (Newcastle upon Tyne, Central Lab), said that the business for Thursday would be changed. Instead of the debate on the *Prices Code the House would* deal with the Prevention of Terrorism (Temporary Provisions) Bill. That would be followed by the EEC business already announced.

He noted what Mr Heath had said earlier about a general debate on Northern Ireland and he would do his best to arrange it for next week.

MR POWELL (South Down, UUUC) said that the important matters arising directly within the Bill might require considerable debate in the interests of many parts of the United Kingdom. Would Mr Short hold himself free from any particular commitment as to when the Bill might be expected in the Lords?

MR SHORT *said the motions for* debate on Thursday would ensure that the Commons would not be adjourned until the Bill received Royal Assent.

MR EDWARD TAYLOR (Glasgow, Cathcart, C)—Will he give an assurance that if a suitable opportunity does not arise in private members' time, the Government will in due course permit time for a debate on capital punishment?

MR SHORT—Yes, the House will have noted what the Home Secretary said. If that is the desire of the House I will try to find time for a debate of this kind. The House would wish the events of the past week to recede a little into the past before we debate this matter.

Talks this week with North Sea oil companies

MR WILLIAM HAMILTON (Central Fife, Lab) asked the *Secretary of State for Energy for a* statement on the progress being made in the negotiations with the oil companies to ensure greater state *participation* both in the *exploitation* of the resources and in its financial returns.

MR VARLEY—I have written to all the licensee companies in the oil fields so far declared commercial inviting them to enter into discussions.

The Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster (Mr Harold Lever) will this week be meeting some of the companies with major interests in the North Sea.

MR HAMILTON—What evidence is there that the oil companies are opposed to the proposition put forward by the *Government? Apart* from the question of state ownership, can he give Labour MPs an assurance that there will be a public take of the *profits* of not less than 80 per cent or what the Norwegians take?

MR VARLEY—We are entering into negotiations and it would not be wise to spell out all the options *available to the Government or* how we propose to proceed with the negotiations.

I certainly hope to give the House as much information as we can as the negotiations progress. We want to push ahead as quickly as possible.

Electricity and coal secure this winter

MR ADLEY (Christchurch and Lymington, C)—asked if the Secretary of State for Energy was sat*isfied that recent wage increases in* the coal mining industry had produced the expected increases in productivity, improvement in industrial relations and reduction of *absenteeism which he sought.*

MR VARLEY (Chesterfield, Lab)—The settlement of last winter's pay dispute in the mines paved the way for the coal industry *examination—a unique exercise in*volving all sections of the industry.

Productivity has been significantly better in recent weeks than in the same period last year.

Absenteeism this year has been substantially below the level of recent years.

MR ADLEY—Is he or is he not satisfied? It would be a great help towards better industrial relations if he came off the fence and supported those members of the NUM who have explained clearly what is going on within the union. Any*thing is possible in the NUM.* Will he take positive steps to support the moderates in that union?

MR VARLEY—I support harmonized industrial relations in the mining industry. I hope Conservative MPs are not going to make mischief over the next few months which will only aggravate the situation.

MR PATRICK McNAIR-WILSON (New Forest, C)—Does he feel it is possible to reach the figure of 120 million tons by the end of March? The determination of the NUM to insist on the implementation of the three week holiday agreement could reduce coal production by over two million tons next year.

MR VARLEY—I want to be frank. It is going to be extremely difficult for the NUM and the National Coal Board even now to get the 120 million tons, but I still think that the coal stocks, and our *electricity system, is secure this* winter.

On September 18, I met the chairman of the CEGB and Sir Derek Ezra, chairman of the NCB, and assuming, even without any productivity scheme, normal supplies come through this winter, then our electricity system is secure.

MR KELLEY (Don Valley, Lab)—The miners have responded magnificently to national appeals in the past for increasing production.

The miners should agree to a *bonus payment for each million* tons of coal produced over and above the last six months annual average output.

MR VARLEY—It is not for me to get *involved in the day-to-day* negotiations of the NCB. That was probably some of the trouble in the past.

It is regrettable that we are not *going to get the 120 million tons* this year, but there are good reasons for it. Development work earlier in the year did not go ahead, essential maintenance work *was not undertaken but put on one* side, something like 600 men were leaving the coal industry prior to the settlement, but we have to look to the future.

Support for beef producers after February

MR PYM (Cambridgeshire, C), *opening* a debate on agriculture, said it was hard to imagine a team more reluctant than farmworkers to interrupt work to demonstrate but farming families, especially in the hills and uplands, had been driven to protest because their livelihood faced ruin. The livestock sector had known its worst depression in memory and confidence was dangerously low.

The worst feature (he said) is the absence of any coherent or considered strategy for the future. This accounts for the persistent uncertainty and hesitancy which *threatens production of home-*grown food. The prospect needs to get clear for a long time ahead. But however one peers, the fog obscures the landscape.

There should have been a full scale emergency review of agriculture on a national basis and there was scope for improvement in marketing. The Government had failed to get the confidence and trust of the industry and to follow a comprehensive course which could be described as a complete policy.

What we have seen (he continued) is a flow of ad hoc, makeshift devices produced one after the other at considerable cost to the taxpayer but of little benefit to the producer or consumer.

Nothing the Government had done had produced the expansionist result they wanted. There had been only decline. On beef, if the minister had not removed the floor the industry would never *have known the agony of recent* months. (Conservative cheers.)

The difference between the Meat and Livestock Commission estimated break-even point price and the average market price, multiplied by the number of animals for slaughter each week over 38 weeks, came to over £90m. This was the scope of that agony.

What inquiries were the Government and the trade making about getting fodder from abroad in the emergency situation?

The minister had returned each time from Brussels claiming either his satisfaction or a triumph. Each in turn had proved to be inadequate or insufficient. The latest round took them no further than a few months when the industry was crying out for a *long-term strategy.*

The country faced shortages of certain foods. There would probably be one million fewer pigs available for slaughter in the first half of 1975. The Meat Manufacturers' Association was warning of shortages next year and in 1976. That would mean higher prices. The disaster on livestock farms could mean dissatisfaction for the consumer in 1975 and 1976. The interests of the producer and the consumer were the same; steady supply at stable prices.

There were other shortages. There was a shortage of milk for manufacture. Practically no butter was being made in the United Kingdom and cheese production was well below potential. A scarcity of sugar had existed for months.

A tax on capital at a time when confidence in the industry was shaken could slash investment and *affect the production of food. How* did the Government suppose this tax was to be paid? Out of what were the farmers going to find it? To make it impractical to pass on *a farm from one generation to* another was to inflict a shattering blow on a large number of families whose whole history had been tilling the soil and feeding people.

What about the minister's fine words about expansion? How was he going to stop the decline? Unless these questions were answered and unless the minister unfolded his strategy and how he intended to achieve it the only practical and honourable course was for *him to* go and make way for a minister who could bring vitality and confidence back to the farms.

MR PEART, Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food (Workington, Lab) said Mr Pym had failed to recognize the consequences of this country's membership of the EEC and the terms of accession which the Conservative Government negotiated. Whether the House liked it or not he had to negotiate an agreement with eight other countries on the measures the United Kingdom needed. *It was no good* talking as if Britain could dictate to them. Unless they were prepared to tear up the Treaties the *Conservative Government signed* they had to negotiate their agreement.

Last week's decision by the Council of Ministers restored a *floor to the beef market for the* first time since the previous government abolished guaranteed prices and deficiency payments in March, 1973.

Beef producers now had a firm guarantee on their returns for clean cattle. The NFU had described it, rightly, as a breakthrough. Mr Pym had described *it as "too little and too late"* which was his usual style. It was 65 per cent higher than the guarantee the previous government abolished. It was a fair and *reasonable guarantee.*

He would have liked to introduce it earlier but it was hard to get the Council of Ministers to accept this radical break with *Community* methods. He did not accept the charge that the Government acted too late.

The Government were introducing a limited amount of support *buying at prices* that were far lower than the notional intervention price. It should have no significant effect on retail prices but would help to phase the supply coming on to the market.

The arrangement would operate to the end of January, but he gave the assurance to beef producers that he intended to ensure that the arrangements that operated from February should continue to give a measure of support to the beef industry equivalent to that which they had now introduced.

A satisfactory solution had been reached on sugar and the refiners had said they were certain that with government support they could make the arrangements work. He was glad *they* had at last negotiated something firm, concrete and lasting.

He did not want for a moment to pretend that the arrangements *which he had negotiated had* solved all of Britain's problems.

In the immediate future the fodder situation was serious and a cause of concern to him. The *greatest difficulty was in the live*stock areas such as parts of Wales and south west England where the weather had severely damaged the hay crop. By improving the cash *flow of the industry the new* support arrangements would help some of the farmers who had to buy expensive fodder through the winter.

The Government were in discussions with the farmers' unions about ways *in which* they could help the industry with the shortage of hay and straw. They were looking into the possibility of hay imports.

The cash flow would be improved by about £44m. The Government did not consider that an additional general subsidy for the provision of fodder would be helpful. There would be a serious danger of forcing up the price of the product in short supply. But they did not rule out other practical action which would help to *relieve the fodder difficulties.* There was no easy solution to a physical shortage of supply.

The most important task now was to achieve an agreed future on the longer-term stategy for agriculture. The balance of payments and the country's position in the world demanded the best use of the resources of land and skills.

He would try to get the best terms for his country in Brussels. Even though sometimes some Labour MPs disagreed with him, *he would continue to do that, to* get a strong, viable industry.

MR GODBER (Grantham, C) said that beef was the critical issue. It was a massive blunder by the Government to take beef out of intervention, as the minister did in March. It appeared from his statement last week that the minister now accepted some *form of intervention. Meanwhile* some farmers had been ruined and many thousands had lost large sums of money. The Government had to face up to that.

DR MABON (Greenock and Port Glasgow, Lab) said the Commonwealth sugar agreement was only a contractual agreement. Jamaica and other Caribbean countries had not broken a legal contract, because none existed.

Mr HOOSON (Montgomeryshire, L) said they must restore long-term confidence to the agricultural industry as soon as possible, and safeguard the supplies of food of this nation.

In certain areas of Wales, farmers had less than 50 per cent of their fodder requirement for the winter. The Government should take charge of fodder supplies and arrange their transfer to the livestock breeding areas, in the same way as the *1947 government did.* This would be an emergency operation.

Mr PEART—We regard this as urgent.

Mr HOOSON said that in this kind of emergency, farmers with fodder reserves could survive the crisis. But the man who really suffered was the small farmer, who could not pay high prices for fodder.

I believe there will be an acute food crisis in this country, unless we are lucky (he said). It is *taking a dangerous gamble to be* so dependent on imported food supplies.

There should be a conference to prepare a five-year plan for *agriculture. It was lunacy to pay* government money for the amalgamation of farms, which reduced for ever the number of people on the land.

MR SHEPHERD (Hereford, C) in a maiden speech, said that faced during the summer with a 50 per cent reduction in their net profit margin his county's dairy farmers took the only way out avai them and reduced their

The essential requiremen long-term system of plan that farmers could take d into the future.

MR BUCHAN (West R *shire, Lab) said that when* told that the Common helped to keep food cheape United Kingdom, he replied food prices were cheaper in Common Market for more temporary period why was t system *not* scrapped. The was that the situation was to be temporary.

MR HAWKINS (Norfolk, West, C) said the Gove should get together with c organizations to see about cold store beef to places w was badly needed in the w

MR CORBETT (Hemel stead, Lab) said there sho new deal for farmers, workers, the industry and ers. A strategy of feed Brit should be planned and ac

SIR PAUL BRYAN (How said British agriculture w lient and would recover fr livestock fiasco, but it woul recover from the effe Labour's capital taxation prospect.

MR JOHNSON SMITH Grinstead, C) said the *agri* industries of western Eur elsewhere had adopted ma keting techniques which h erto been associated with trial and capital commercia There was a lack of market gence in Britain.

MR BUCHANAN-SMITH Angus and Mearns, C) sa *although what the minister* from Brussels was of help agricultural industry it h the British farmer dear o past eight months. Since M minister had left a trail o and distress among livestc ducers.

The Government stoo demned, despite the belate vements of Mr Peart in last week. In the past six there had been a sorry st betrayal of the livestock i and particularly of the l dustry. It had hurt particul smaller producers and at t time the Government h future food supplies in je Mr Peart had been gambli the nation's food.

MR JOHN MORRIS, Secr State for Wales (Aberav said there was a strange *the Opposition—the law ar* party—demanding that M *break unilaterally from the* of Accession.

We wonder (he said) Opposition have becom steamed up against the su mission of Mr Peart becaus got them everything they guaranteed prices and parti vention. What else is there

The French did not per *import of eggs from the* Kingdom because EEC ru not permit the use of certa tives in feeding stuffs which were used by Unite *dom producers.*

We are seeking agreeme the Community the change these rules. In the time, we obviously will ha *culties in challenging the* ban.

The motion for the adjou was rejected by 298 votes Government majority, 18.

Responsibility on Ulster people to end killings

MR MERLYN REES, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland (Leeds, South, Lab), in a statement on the seven murders of *civilians in Belfast at the weekend,* said the present wave of killings began with the murders of Judge Conaghan and Mr McBirney on September 16, for which the Provi*sional IRA had claimed* responsibility. There had followed a spate of retaliatory action, first by one sectarian faction and then by another, and since then 38 people had been murdered.

The prevention and detection of these appalling crimes were the responsibility of the police and the RUC were pursuing all the cases *vigorously. To date nine people* had been charged with murder and others with lesser offences.

The police were also operating patrols with the specific task of deterring persons responsible for murders. Since September 16 more than 40 people had been held by the police in connexion with firearms offences.

These senseless murders are abhorrent (he said). Some are sectarian; others are to pay off old scores. I am sure the House, and the *vast majority of people in this* country and in Northern Ireland, condemn them. They perpetuate hatred and violence in Northern Ireland.

There must be a concerted effort by everyone to prevent these atrocities and to assist the police in every way possible to detect those who are responsible.

THE REV IAN PAISLEY—Is the minister satisfied with the recruits that are coming forward under his new scheme for a RUC police reserve? Why have some 1,200 of *these recruits not yet been pro*cessed? Is there any possibility of speeding up their recruitment to the police reserve?

MR REES—This is a policing matter, which was one reason why in August I announced changes in policing in Northern Ireland that were nothing to do with the return of the B Specials and nothing to do with the sort of policing arrangements before.

The response to the reserve and the regular force has been good, and in the *short time that has* elapsed the police have increased by 71 and the reserves by 780.

I reserve the right not to recruit into the reserve people who my *advisers advise me would be better* off not in the RUC reserve in the peculiar circumstances of Northern Ireland.

MR IAN GILMOUR (Chesham and Amersham, C)—The *House* will be filled with revulsion at the catalogue of fearful crimes the minister has read out. All on the Opposition side condemn these crimes. Is there any other way he has in mind in helping the police in what is essentially a policing matter?

MR REES—There is nothing to prevent police recruitment from the financial point. The answer to this problem will come from the community who will give the evidence.

There must be people in Northern Ireland who know what is going on, who can inform the police, and who can get to the *confidential* telephone. It is only when *the* people *themselves* decide that the time has come to end this that it will come from the community.

This is a community matter and *we will help in any possible way to* deal with it.

MR FITT (Belfast, West, SDLP)—The whole community in Northern Ireland is standing in *horror and revulsion at the wave* of callous, brutal murders that has taken place not only in Northern Ireland but in Britain.

MR REES—I think it is time that all the elected people in Northern Ireland thought about this problem of security and the wider aspects as well. They are there.

I would like to tap the knowledge that the representatives have and I hope the leaders in Northern Ireland will respond to the invitation that I put in this form, in a preliminary way, first of all.

TV interview not offence

MR ENOCH POWELL the Attorney General wou to the Director of Public tions the transmission *Weekend World* on Nove of threatening language a Mr O'Connell.

MR SAMUEL SILKIN written reply, said—I hav the transcript of the televi terview referred to. In my no criminal offence was co by those responsible for th mission of the programme, those circumstances it is intention to refer the matte Director.

Parliamentary Not

House of Lords

Today at 2.30: Debate on the situ

House of Commons

Today at 2.30: [illegible] Bill, remaining stages. [illegible] Social Security [illegible] contributions and benefits.

هكذا من الأصل

otball

Players may strike for their freedom

…orman Fox

…hant by immediate reactions …sterday's decision by the Pro…onal Footballers' Association …rsue demands for freedom of …ract, industrial action by the …rs has become an unhappy …ibility. Even before the meet… of the PFA in Manchester, … Manchester City chairman, … Swale, who is a member … Football Association coun… said that the players were …ng themselves "on a disaster …" because of the financial …ion in the game.

…ek Dougan, the PFA chair… said after the five-hour …ng: "We have had a frank …earnest meeting with over 50 per cent of the clubs represented. We have had directions from the delegates to speak to the Football League and discuss a lot of issues with freedom of contract and the transfer system uppermost.

"It was the best annual general meeting that I have ever attended. The players were enthusiastic and we are going to have further area meetings to discuss the Commission of Industrial Relations report with players. You could say we have taken the most important steps ever in a lot of matters. We have called for four meetings a year between the PFA and the Football League."

The theme of the meeting, described by Mr Dougan as "the most important day for the players in soccer's history", was the Commission of Industrial Relations support for players having freedom of contract—the right to move from club to club without transfer fees as soon as they have fulfilled their contracts. The system is operated in France, but in Britain clubs retain players' registrations until transfer fees are paid, even though clubs now buy players with bank loans. This, the players say, is grossly unfair and would not be tolerated in any other industry or profession.

Most Football League clubs are sure that if the players were to obtain freedom of contract and transfer fees were abolished, many of the smaller members would collapse. In the present financial position, most of the third and fourth division clubs have to sell their best players in order to stay alive. Without these fees, the clubs would have to place most of their players on part-time work. The implications of the PFA requests are seen at administrative level as a serious threat to the future of a game already beset with financial difficulties.

Bertie Mee, the Arsenal manager, estimates that the players' demands could lead to 500 players being thrown out of full-time work and Joe Mercer, of Coventry City, sees it as the end of football as we know it.

…n anniversary for Little …remember a long time

…erry Harrison

…Villa 6 Hartlepool 1

…on Villa's lively forward … Little celebrated his 21st …day in bloodthirsty style last … by cutting the heart out of …fourth division side Hartle… at Villa Park, to take his … into the last eight of the …e cup. He scored two, made … and had a hand literally, in …er.

…storybook theme was spoiled …e last minute when he had …ng to do with the sixth goal …y the fact that his younger …er Alan, playing with him in …irst team for the first time, … few contributions to the …

…was a cup-tie full of punch … thrust, but devoid of …ties or change of pace. …hin seven minutes Little's … and opportunism had opened …door for Aston Villa. He …s picked up Potter's mistake, …into the area where he was … by the centre-half desper… trying to cover his own error. …ton thrashed the penalty …he roof of the net with his …ot.

…d, the Hartlepool centre-half, …unfortunate to have a goal …wed for offside before …ll, his opposite number, gave … impressive demonstration, … over a period of 20 minutes, …w to head in defence and … One of his powerful efforts smashed against a post. Four minutes from half-time, with Hartlepool matching Aston Villa sprint for sprint, Little widened the gap. He chased Aitken's long pass down the left, held off Goad and Dawes, with strength and control, before pushing a pass to Hamilton, who gratefully lashed in another one. This time it came with his right foot.

Eight minutes into the second half Little's speed and dash was once again exploited. Graydon thumped a 40-yard pass down the middle. Away went our hero, outpacing Goad and Dawes again, and this time scored himself.

Gauden at last pulled one back with a good volley after a corner by Spelman, but the stuffing was knocked out of any comeback in the seventy-eighth minute when Little headed the fourth after a fine move involving Hamilton, Aitken and Graydon. Seven minutes from the end Little's throw-in set Graydon off on an unopposed route to goal. In the last minute a push on Graydon by Shoulder completed an unhappy night for Hartlepool. A linesman spotted the incident and Graydon scored from the spot.

ASTON VILLA: J. Cumbes; J. Robson, C. Aitken, I. Ross, C. Nicholl, F. Brown, R. Graydon, B. Little, A. Little (sub, A. Evans), I. Hamilton, F. Carrodus.

HARTLEPOOL: B. Watling; R. Smith, J. Shoulder, M. Dawes, A. Goad, G. Potter, J. Honour, A. Gauden, M. Moore, K. McMahon, M. Spelman.

Referee: M. Lowe (Sheffield).

The working man's lad who is going places

By a Special Correspondent

Southampton 0 Colchester 1

Colchester reached the last eight of the Football League Cup for the first time in the 14-year history of the competition by winning their fourth round replay against Southampton at The Dell last night. And the man who put them there was Dominey, an 18-year-old full back, who only a year ago was playing parks football for Enfield Working Men's Club.

Playing in only his sixth senior game, Dominey scored the decisive goal—his first for the club—in the 59th minute. Colchester's reward for this well-earned victory against a Southampton side which had hitherto been undefeated in 10 cup outings this season is a home tie with Aston Villa.

Colchester opened strongly. Their attack, in which Svarc was prominent, posed early problems for a Southampton defence who looked shaky and exposed when under pressure. The best two chances of a lively and action-packed first half fell to Svarc.

The first came in the opening minute when, from a corner, he headed a cross from Bunkell just inches wide. Then, after Peach had tested Walker with a first-time volley at the other end, Svarc got in a fine header which looked to have goal written all over it. But Bennett, racing back, saved the situation for Southampton by hooking the ball against the underside of the crossbar, from which it bounced into the hands of Turner.

Southampton looked impressive when pushing forward, which they did more and more towards the end of the first half. There was more method in their build-ups and, in the 27th minute, Peach took the ball into the box and, rounding Packer, sent a curling shot just inches wide of the top left hand corner of Walker's goal.

Colchester, for whom Leslie and Bunkell worked hard in midfield, took a deserved lead in the 59th minute. Taking a free kick from just outside the Southampton box, Lindsay, who had a superb game, crossed the ball to the far post, where Dominey was on hand to head home from close range.

McCarthy had a great chance to equalise shortly afterwards but, with only the goalkeeper to beat, headed a splendid cross from Peach straight into Walker's hands. Southampton's frustration continued when, in the 80th minute, Walker tipped a superbly taken free kick by Channon over the crossbar.

SOUTHAMPTON: I. Turner; R. McCarthy, S. Mills, H. Fisher, P. Bennett, J. Steele, R. Stokes, M. Channon, A. MacLeod, D. Peach, P. Gilchrist.

COLCHESTER UNITED: M. Walker; B. Dominey, M. Packer, S. Leslie, R. Harford, R. Bunkell, P. Thomas, R. Svarc, G. Froggatt (sub, A. Smith), J. Lindsay, M. Cook.

Referee: D. Turner (Cannock).

Council to ratify move on amateurs

By Norman Fox

After one or two false starts, the distinction between amateur and professional footballers is finally to be abolished early next year. Yesterday the Football Association Council, meeting in London, accepted a proposal by the Rules Committee to call an extraordinary meeting on January 27 when a move to end "shamateurism" should be ratified.

The decision was originally expected at the FA annual meeting in May. Had it been made, the distinction would have come into effect at the beginning of the present season—the amateur cup and international matches had already been abandoned. However, the decision to carry out the council's resolution was put back until September and then postponed without explanation. Meanwhile, the diehard amateurs of, for instance, the Amateur Football Alliance, have gained an interesting concession with a comment from the FA secretary, Ted Croker, that clubs will be able to retain the title "amateur" if they wish.

The Isthmian League, now sponsored by Rothmans, operates "open" competition and their officials were getting tired of the FA's reluctance to make a definite ruling. On January 27, players will be members of clubs on a contract or non-contract basis, not amateurs or professionals.

The idea of contract and non-contract professionals may now seem unnecessary as the Isthmian League have gone their own way and the AFA are to cling to their title, but the distinction will, according to Mr Croker, stop under-cover payments and the danger of bringing the game into disrepute.

The council yesterday announced that the England Under-23 players were to receive increased bonuses, bringing them into line with the full international players. They are to be paid an extra £50 for a win and £25 for a draw on top of their appearance money. The proposal obviously emanated from the manager, Don Revie.

A proposal that will bring mixed feelings was put forward by the Match and Ground Committee in liason with the FA and Wembley Stadium. They say that when a full-house is not expected at Wembley, seating should be provided behind each goal to help prevent the invasions of the pitch.

…on-League clubs provide shocks

…-League clubs made up last … for the lack of shocks last …day in the FA Cup first …l, for in all three replays … triumphed against League …ition. Wigan Athletic, before …e crowd of 11,860 knocked …Shrewsbury Town 2—1, and …d a further attractive tie …st Mansfield Town.

…rincham's win over Scun… United was even more con…e, by 3—1, and gave them a …d round home tie against …head who beat Crewe 1—0 in extra time. So this provides a second round tie from which a non-League side must go forward to challenge the League giants in the third round.

Shrewsbury, lying second in the fourth division, led at half-time but goals by Gore and Jackson in 71 and 82 minutes gave Wigan a splendid victory.

Scunthorpe took the lead at Altrincham, but Morris brought Altrincham level by half-time, and they dominated the second half, with Davison and Hughes adding two goals and bringing scenes of wild jubilation.

The crowd at Gateshead was given as 6,000 but over a thousand broke in to see the local team held to no goals by Crewe after 90 minutes. Mutrie put Gatshead ahead in the first minute of extra time, and this sufficed for victory.

In the one League match of the night, Blackburn Rovers drew 1—1 at Wrexham, and stretched their lead in the third division to two points.

…ome ties for six of little clubs

…me compensation for the …ppointing start by non-League …s in this season's FA Cup com…ion was forthcoming yester… when the second round draw …ated home matches to six of … including the four definitely …igh, also Bishop Auckland, … must wait until tonight to … whether they will be hosts to …v Charlton's Preston North …team, and Bishop's Stortford …atherhead who have a replay …ht.

…o of the largest clubs in the …on environs, Wycombe Wan…s and Ilford, have the most …ive ties. Wycombe, who … the Southern League side, …nham, on Saturday, have …matched with Bournemouth, …Ilford, having knocked out …ord, have another Essex … match, this time with …end United. Both Ilford and …mbe know a good deal about their league opponents. Derek York, of Ilford, said: "It's a wonderful draw. We have played Southend several times in the past in pre-season friendly matches, but they have always sent their reserve team."

Wycombe Wanderers last played against Bournemouth last season when the league side sent a team as a gesture of thanks following the transfer of the England amateur defender, Delaney, who turned professional with Bournemouth.

The winners of the replay between Leatherhead and Bishop's Stortford will be rewarded with a match against Colchester United who have done so well in the League Cup this season and are challenging for promotion from the third division. But one of the most confident non-league teams remaining are Wimbledon whose defeat of Bath City on Saturday was their 21st match without defeat. Now they have a home tie with the winners of the replay between Swansea City and Kettering being held tonight. Wimbledon's south London neighbours, Tooting and Mitcham, will play at Plymouth if they beat Crystal Palace tomorrow.

Weymouth's manager, Graham Williams, was rather too concerned with tomorrow's replay with Peterborough to think about a home tie with Charlton Athletic. He said: "If we play as well as we did at Peterborough on Saturday then we can get through. The only trouble is we have woken Peterborough up and whereas they may have been a bit complacent, they now realize we are a good side."

Maidstone United, who suffered several years of near desperation, now find themselves within sight of a match against Swindon Town. Their next step is to beat Nuneaton tonight but Robin Stepney, the manager, was "delighted" with the draw, unlike Brentford's manager, Denis Piggott, who, on hearing he would have to go to Brighton, said he was unhappy at being drawn away again but looked forward to "meeting the big boys" at home in the third round.

The regionalized draw offers chances of financially attractive matches to several small clubs who will be replaying this week. Stafford Rangers could be at home to Halifax; Marine to Tranmere; Hitchin to Hereford or Gillingham and Ashford away to Newport County.

…cond round draw

…s Stortford or Leatherhead v …ester United.
… Auckland v Blyth Spartans or …on North End
…rn Rovers v Darlington.
…n v Brentford.
…field v Doncaster Rovers.
… Town v Bury.
…ol United v Port Vale or …ln City.
… Town or Cambridge United v …ord United or Gillingham.
… Southend United.
… County v Ashford Town or …ll.
Peterborough United or Weymouth v Charlton Athletic.
Plymouth Argyle v Tooting and Mitcham or Crystal Palace.
Rochdale or Marine v Tranmere Rovers.
Rotherham United v Northampton Town.
Altrincham v Gateshead.
Wigan Athletic v Mansfield Town.
Stockport County or Stafford Rangers v Halifax Town.
Swindon Town v Nuneaton Borough or Maidstone United.
Wimbledon v Swansea City or Kettering
Wycombe Wanderers v Bournemouth.
Matches to be played on Dec 14.

Tooting gain 1,200 tickets for cup tie

Crystal Palace have returned 1,200 of their 5,000 tickets for tomorrow's FA Cup tie against Tooting and Mitcham at Sandy Lane. Palace, who refused to play the rearranged game in the evening because of the quality of the floodlighting, returned the tickets on Saturday, when the original game was postponed.

The Tooting secretary, Laurie Hellard, who had been expecting a crowd of 12,000, said: "We were surprised when they came back with the tickets. They are nearly all 50p, but we do now have tickets available." If they beat Palace, the first league side they have met since their famous Cup run of 1959, Tooting will have to travel to Plymouth in the second round.

Robin Stepney is confident that his Maidstone team will make no mistakes in the FA Cup first round replay with Nuneaton today. He said: "A dodgy goal forced us to replay on Saturday. We were leading seven minutes from the end with a player sent off. But my lads are reaching the standard I want. They showed that last week by beating Margate on Monday and then getting the draw at Nuneaton."

Stepney, a teacher in East London, is so confident that he will again leave out the former Charlton and Gillingham player, Hunt. He said: "He lost his place a couple of games back and at the moment I cannot change the side. But Bobby, along with Paul Kempton, will be in the squad standing by. Nuneaton are a useful side with Billy Baxter, the former Ipswich player, and Dietmar Bruck, but I have the players to match them. All we want now is the crowd to come in and get behind us."

Nuneaton Borough will be unchanged for today's Cup replay at Maidstone, despite a disappointing performance in Saturday's 2—2 home draw. Geoffrey Coleman, Nuneaton's manager, said yesterday: "We cannot play as badly as we did on Saturday. We never put any moves together and we were fortunate to earn a draw."

Football results

League Cup

Fourth round replays

Southampton (0) 0 **Colchester** (0) 1
Dominey
11,4?2
Winners home to Aston Villa.
Aston Villa (2) 6 **Hartlepool** (0) 1
Hamilton 2 (1 pen) Gauden
Little 2 17,686
Graydon 2 (1 pen)
Winners away to Colchester.

Third division

Wrexham (0) 1 **Blackburn** (0) 1
Jones Waddington (pen)
5,9??

FA Cup

First round replays

Gateshead (0) 1 **Crewe** (0) 0
Mutrie 6,000
(After extra time)
Winners away to Altrincham.
Wigan (0) 2 **Shrewsbury** (1) 1
Gore Haywood
Jackson 11,860
Winners home to Mansfield.
Altrincham (1) 3 **Scunthorpe** (1) 1
Morris Collier
Davison
Hughes
Winners home to Gateshead.

SOUTHERN LEAGUE: First division, south: Bromsgrove 5, Cheltenham 1.

SCHOOLS MATCHES: Ebdon Cup: Third round: Henry Thornton 2, Sutton Manor HS 6. Other match: Charterhouse 0, Repton 2.

RUGBY UNION: Tour match (at Cobham): United Hospitals 32, Swedish Vikings 6.

Today's fixtures

FA CUP: First round: Hereford United v Gillingham (7.30); Swansea City v Kettering Town (7.30); Cambridge United v Hitchin Town (replay, 7.30); Maidstone United v Nuneaton Borough (replay, 7.30); Preston North End v Blyth Spartans (replay, 7.30); Leatherhead v Bishop's Stortford (replay, 7.30); Stafford Rangers v Stockport County (replay, 7.30).

OTHER MATCH: Bill Glazier Testimonial: Coventry City v World Cup 1966 XI (7.30).

SOUTHERN LEAGUE CUP: Third round: Wimbledon v Bideford (7.30).

SOUTHERN LEAGUE: Premier division: Barnet v Bath (7.30).

NORTHERN PREMIER LEAGUE: Skelmersdale v Stafford Rangers (7.30).

ISTHMIAN LEAGUE: Second division: Maidenhead United v Corinthian-Casuals (7.30).

RUGBY UNION: New Brighton v Orrell (7.30).

RUGBY LEAGUE: Floodlit competition: Second round: Halifax v Hull KR (7.25).

…iumph for a spirit that refused to break

…ter Ryde
…orrespondent

… victory of South Africa in … World Cup, their second …e tournament started under …me of the Canada Cup 21 …ago, was a triumph for … Cole. He was nobly sup… by Dale Hayes, but Cole's … 68 over the two crucial …ands provided the victorious …and gave him the individual … score by five strokes from …s most talented player, … Ozaki. Cole's total of 135 …e lowest among the leaders … last two rounds, only Hale …with 136, coming anywhere …

… has been Cole's best year … Since winning the British …r in 1966 at the age of 18, …as followed a rough road …ood-natured stoicism, never … his poise or his self-respect. …fter year he tried his luck … American tour, but never …d to enter the charmed …f the top 60 which would have exempted him from prequalifying.

Notable scoring there always was, but only over one or two rounds. He was never able to string them altogether into a winning score. At times he must have come close to despair for, after turning professional shortly after winning his British title, he had never to my knowledge won anything of importance outside his own country.

Yet he has such a classic dependable style, and such length in his driving, that his friends never despaired of his making good, provided his spirit did not break. His success this year started back in January and February when the South African season was reaching its height. He had already won the Natal Open and in the South African Dunlop Masters looked set for another victory, but Gary Player, with an eagle at the seventy-second hole, forced a play-off with him and won that. It seemed as though things would never change, as though so long as Player was around the younger generation must always be pushed into second place.

In the South African Open, with the same two players level after three rounds, nobody gave Cole much of a chance against South Africa's No 1. In the event Cole went round in 64 in that final round and left the field, Player included, standing as he won his country's Open title for the first time from the man who had won eight.

That victory may well prove to have marked a milestone in Cole's career. From it flowed his best season in his seven as a professional. In the British Open he fell away to seventh place after leading the field for a brief spell in the third round, but it was his best performance in that event.

He still has to win in the United States, but he finished second to Lee Trevino in New Orleans, and a more noteworthy effort was his tie for third place in the PGA championship of America. This helped him to finish forty-seventh in the American order of merit with more than £24,000 in prize money.

His performance in Caracas provided a nice finishing touch to the season, a team success which will taste all the sweeter to him for having been secured without the help of Player. So much of the previous success of South Africa in the World Cup has been due to Player. He has appeared 14 times for his country, and in all those years he and his various partners were never out of the first six.

It was, I understand, doubtful at one time this year whether South Africa would enter the team at all once Player had declined to play in it, but the younger generation have served their country well. Cole now looks ready to enter his prime.

Hayes, four years younger at 22, has also proved to be a reluctant winner. Like Cole, he had an early success, winning the 1971 Spanish Open ahead of Roberto de Vicenzo at the age of 18. Since then Hayes has done everything but win outside his own country, but again like Cole he has this year, in terms of prize money, had his best season.

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Rider injured

Zurich, Nov 25.—Nigel Dean, the English professional rider, has had to withdraw from the "Six Days of Zurich" cycle race after being hit by a car at the weekend as he tried to park his machine in front of Zurich railway station. Dean was taken to hospital with a head injury, but was able to fly back to England yesterday.—Reuter.

Ogden York-bound

Alan Ogden, who was given a free transfer by Sheffield United last week, will almost certainly join York City today.

Eton fives

Old Harrovians beat Old Citizens 2—0.

Tennis

Ashe sees 'vast potential for good' in S Africa

Johannesburg, Nov 25.—James Connors, of the United States, took the men's singles title in the South African open tennis championships here today for the second consecutive year with a classic 7—6, 6—3, 6—1 victory over Arthur Ashe, his compatriot. Connors, aged 22, produced the superb range of shots which earlier this year gained him the Wimbledon and United States titles.

The match, which lasted two hours and a half, was a repeat of last year's final, which Ashe lost 4—6, 6—7, 3—6. But Ashe, who several years ago was refused a visa to come to South Africa because of his outspoken views on apartheid, promised to return again.

He told the packed Ellis Park centre court crowd after today's match: "I think there is a vast potential for good here. Visits by sportsmen can go a long way to normalizing relations between South Africa and the rest of the world."

Ashe told the crowd, who included about 300 African spectators squeezed together into one corner of the ground, "I feel like a bridesmaid in more ways than one". Connors, pocketing a cheque for about £5,200, thanked the South African organizers for their hospitality and promised to return.

Ashe began today's match by gliding about the court taming Connor's best shots with delicately executed backhands and forehands into the far corners of the court. But the left-handed Connors hardly ever strayed from the baseline, and used his two-handed backhand to devastating effect.

Connors took first blood by breaking service in the seventh game of the first set with the aid of a rare lob and two passing shots. Ashe broke back to 15 in the eighth game and both players then played cat-and-mouse tactics to 6—6. In the tie-break, Connors came out on top seven points to four to take the set.

The second set began with two service breaks, but as the match progressed Ashe, aged 31, found it increasingly difficult to combat Connors's return of service. The steamroller effect of Connors's overall game began to tell and he produced some sizzling passing shot which earlier in the match Ashe might have reached.

Ashe's volleying also began to fail him and from 4—3 down in the second set he lost four consecutive games. The last set had its high moments, one prolonged baseline duel in the fourth game enthralling the crowd. That was the last of an Ashe recovery, and the match ended with Connors well in control.

Afterwards both players said they were disappointed with their form. Nevertheless, it was probably the highest calibre tennis South Africa has seen since the pair clashed here a year ago.

MEN'S SINGLES: Final round: J. Connors (US) beat A. R. Ashe (US), 7—6, 6—3, 6—1.

WOMEN'S DOUBLES: Final round: Miss I. S. Kloss (South Africa) and Miss K. A. Melville (Australia) beat Mrs B. M. Court (Australia) and Miss D. L. Fromholtz (Australia), 6—2, 6—3.

Gympie, Australia, Nov 25.—Richard Lewis, the 19-year-old Englishman, scored an unexpected win on the opening day of the Australian hardcourt tennis championships in steamy Queensland heat here today. Lewis beat Australia's top ranked junior, Noel Jensen, by 6—7, 6—3, 6—1.

The left-handed Londoner was unlucky to lose the first set when, in a tie-breaker, Jensen got two net cord winners. But he battled back to achieve out victories in the ensuing two sets. All seeded players won through the first round on a programme set back several hours due to overnight thunderstorms.—Reuter.

BUENOS AIRES: G. Vilas (Argentina) beat M. Orantes (Spain), 6—3, 0—6, 7—5, 6—2.

Cricket

Hendrick has good day as MCC gain their second victory

From John Woodcock
Cricket Correspondent
Brisbane, Nov 25

MCC took a long time to wear Queensland down here today but they did it in the end. They won by 46 runs with 5.5 of the last 15 overs to spare. Although for some years Queensland were the weakest of the state sides, this is the first time they have lost to MCC since 1932-33.

Of the four first-class matches they play before the first Test, beginning on Friday, this is the second MCC have won. The last wicket was taken this evening by a splendid diving catch by Hendrick at third slip, his third catch of the day, after Dymock and Dell had been together long enough to suggest that they might hold out for a draw.

The first wicket was a long time coming this morning. For an hour and a quarter Lawrence and Maclean hung grimly on, scoring only 15 runs in that time against Willis pitching short and Hendrick bowling very well. In much sunnier weather the ball was behaving less unpredictably than yesterday, when it was mostly overcast. Playing a containing game MCC simply awaited a wicket, and the first two came with run outs.

At 23 Maclean was thrown out by Underwood, who hit the one stump he had to aim at from cover point. At 55, Amiss, running in from short midwicket, threw Lawrence out at the bowler's end as he went for a sharp single. On a smaller ground than Adelaide, Melbourne or Sydney, MCC's fielding has looked a lot better in this match. They have made the distance all right from the boundary, and Hendrick capped it now with his first two catches, the second of them being spectacularly good.

He caught Kent, tall and bearded and seen by Richie Benaud as a star in the making, diving to his right at second slip, and then, left-handed and low, and also at slip, he caught Whyte. I shall be very sorry if Hendrick fails to make the Test side, his length being the best of any of the faster bowlers and his close catching a real asset. When Langley, who had batted with an assurance shown only by Chappell of the others, was out to an acrobatic catch by Knott, Queensland, after being 50 for two, were 60 for six and Chappell had just come in.

When Old came off, after a spell in which at one time he took three wickets in 15 balls, he was replaced by Willis, who at once bowled another deliberately short over, off which Chappell took 13 runs. By tea, with Francke playing and missing with despairing regularity and Chappell looking in a different class to anyone else in the match, let alone on the Queensland side, the score was 114 for six. So long as this lasted MCC were in danger of losing. But at 119 Francke was at last caught at slip, Amiss holding a nice low catch. (Fletcher, who would normally have been there, did not field today because of his damaged elbow.) When at 128 Chappell drove Hendrick straight to Old at cover point, hard and head high, it was virtually all over.

Until Chappell hit him over mid-on for four, the ball before he was out, Hendrick had bowled 11 overs today for six runs. Hendrick had a splendid day. As in Queensland's first innings Underwood also did a good job (his first seven overs cost seven runs) without any tangible reward. If for a long while the attack looked less penetrative than Queensland's had, they did the trick in the end, and with the Test match coming up it was a good time to win.

The settlement yesterday of the pilots' strike affecting the two main domestic airlines means that the Australian side will have no need now to hitch a lift to Brisbane. Jenner is said to have strained his side in Perth, playing for South Australia against Western Australia, but not badly. Mallett might have been asked to come and stand by had he not bruised a finger in the same match. Francke, who bowled well here for Queensland, is on hand should another spinner be needed.

The umpires on Friday will be Bailache, who stood in the first match of the tour against South Australia, and Brooks, who had four Test matches against England in their last series here. They have a difficult job to convince the MCC party, and the Australians themselves, that there are two Australians umpiring today good enough to take charge of a Test match. So long as the players of both sides do not set out to make their job harder than it already is, they should, I think, get by.

If both sides are as unguarded as they can be—especially Knott and Marsh, the two wicketkeepers—in their appealing, there could well be a problem. One other thing: Bailache and Brooks must take a line about bouncers, otherwise Brisbane later in the week could be a hot place to be, in more ways than one.

MCC: 258 (J. H. Edrich 48; F. M. Francke [illegible]) and 175 (G. Dymock [illegible]).

QUEENSLAND: First Innings [illegible] (G. S. Chappell 122; M. Hendrick 4 for [illegible]).

(Second Innings)
D. Allen, c Sub, b Willis 0
R. Lawrence, run out 20
J. A. Maclean, run out 11
J. Langley, c Knott, b Old .. .. [illegible]
M. Kent, c Hendrick, b Old 0
G. Whyte, c Hendrick, b Old 0
G. S. Chappell, c Old, b Hendrick [illegible]
F. M. Francke, c Amiss, b Hendrick 15
G. Dymock, c Hendrick, b Willis [illegible]
J. R. Thomson, c Knott, b Old .. 10
A. R. Dell, not out .. .. [illegible]
Extras (l-b 8, n-b 4) 12
Total 161

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—5, 2—23, [illegible], 4—55, [illegible], 6—60, 7—119, 8—128, 9—131.

BOWLING: Willis, 12.3—[illegible]—27—2; Arnold, 10—[illegible]—0; Hendrick, 13—7—16—2; Old, [illegible]—4; Underwood, 20—[illegible]—37—0.

Brisbane, Nov 25.—MCC play a one-day match tomorrow at Southport, 50 miles south of here, against a Queensland Country XI. The team for the visit is:

M. H. Denness (captain), J. H. Edrich, D. L. Amiss, B. W. Luckhurst, A. W. Greig, R. W. Taylor, G. G. Arnold, C. M. Old, D. L. Underwood, F. J. Titmus, P. Lever. Twelfth man: K. W. R. Fletcher.

On Wednesday and Thursday MCC will have net practice, with the England Test side likely to be named late Wednesday or early Thursday.—Reuter.

Bangalore, Nov 25.—India and West Indies are both hoping that the rest day today in the first Test match here will give their injured players a chance to make a full recovery before play resumes tomorrow. West Indies will start their second innings again at 40 for one, giving them an overall lead of 69 with nine wickets remaining.

The outcome of the Test, however, still hangs in the balance with two days play left, the result could depend on whether the West Indian opening batsman Fredericks and the Indian wrist spinner Chandrasekhar are fit enough to continue.

WEST INDIES: 289 (A. I. Kallicharran 124, C. G. Greenidge 93; B. S. Chandrasekhar 4-112) and 40 for 1. India 260 (H. S. Kanitkar 65, Abid Ali 49; A. M. E. Roberts 3-65; V. A. Holder 3-37).—Reuter.

SYDNEY: Sheffield Shield: Victoria [illegible] and 154 (K. D. Walters [illegible]). New South Wales 430 for 9 dec (R. B. McCosker 164, M. F. Rosen 72). New South Wales won by an innings and 125 runs.

PERTH: Sheffield Shield: Western Australia 289 for 8 dec and 264 for 7 dec (I. J. Brayshaw 71, R. [illegible] 66): South Australia 263 and 291 for 8 (A. J. Woodcock 94, C. [illegible]; D. K. Lillee 4-115). South Australia won by 2 wickets.

SALISBURY: Currie Cup, Section A: Natal 284 (B. A. Richards 162) and 55 for 1. Rhodesia 135 and 502. Match drawn.

MCC tour averages

Batting

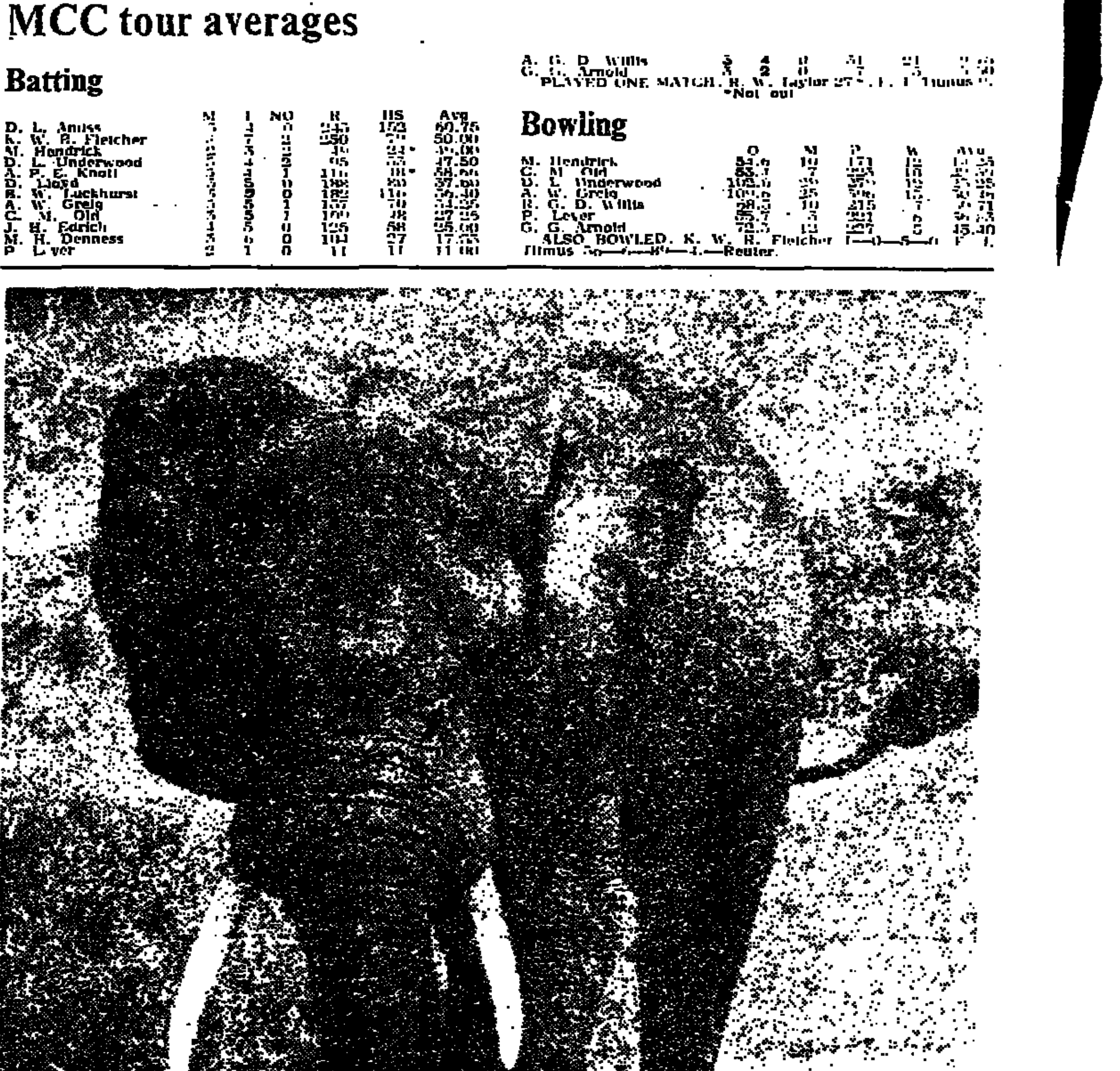
	M	I	NO	R	HS	Avg
D. L. Amiss	3	4	0	243	152	60.75
K. W. R. Fletcher	[illegible]	7	2	250	[illegible]	50.00
M. Hendrick	[illegible]	3	2	[illegible]	24*	[illegible]
D. L. Underwood	[illegible]	4	2	95	[illegible]	47.50
A. P. E. Knott	3	3	1	117	68*	58.50
D. Lloyd	3	5	0	188	80	37.60
B. W. Luckhurst	3	5	0	282	110	56.40
A. W. Greig	3	5	1	137	70	34.25
C. M. Old	3	5	1	109	48	27.25
J. H. Edrich	4	5	0	125	58	25.00
M. H. Denness	3	6	0	104	27	17.33
P. Lever	2	1	0	11	11	11.00
A. G. D. Willis	3	4	0	51	21	[illegible]
G. G. Arnold	3	2	0	7	5	3.50

PLAYED ONE MATCH: R. W. Taylor 27*, 1; F. J. Titmus [illegible].
*Not out

Bowling

	O	M	R	W	Avg
M. Hendrick	54.6	10	171	12	14.25
C. M. Old	53.1	7	[illegible]	10	[illegible]
D. L. Underwood	102.0	[illegible]	[illegible]	10	[illegible]
A. W. Greig	100.6	25	[illegible]	15	[illegible]
R. G. D. Willis	28.5	10	215	7	30.71
P. Lever	55.7	3	[illegible]	5	[illegible]
G. G. Arnold	72.5	13	227	5	45.40

ALSO BOWLED: K. W. R. Fletcher 1—0—5—0; F. J. Titmus [illegible]—4.—Reuter.



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SPORT

Rugby Union

Pullin in first area trial after recovery from injury

By Peter West
Rugby Correspondent

John Pullin has been chosen to lead the South and South West in the first of England's area rugby trials, at Roehampton on Saturday week, in spite of the fact that he has so far played little rugby this season because of a troublesome ankle injury. He had a game for the Bristol first 15 against Stroud last Saturday.

The selection of England's captain and hooker is as newsworthy as the omission from this regional side of two Oxbridge players because of the University Match which is to be played three days later. The Oxford captain and centre, Kent, and the Cambridge scrum half, Harding, who was in the Gloucestershire team when they won the county championship last season, were not considered.

The South and South East selectors took a different view about the Cambridge players, Warfield and Wordsworth, who they chose as members of their party for the same trial. Both would have been first choices for the area team, but because of the imminence of the University Match they decided to withdraw.

In an amateur game it is right that players should be free to determine their own destiny, and it is understandable that Oxbridge men should see one priority in life at about this time. Equally, it is logical that selectors should only be concerned with picking what they consider to be their best side. The pity of it is that the trial and the University Match should be so close to each other. The second area trial, between the North and the Midlands at Headingley on December 14, conflicts with the fixture between the English and Welsh knock-out champions, Coventry and Llanelli.

The first England trial will mark the return at representative level of Dave Rollitt who won the last of his eight England caps in 1969. His form this season has been such that he now takes the place at number eight that was occupied last year by Hannaford. The Cornishman, Hendy, an England under-23 player, has been preferred to Haines, of Gloucester, on a flank.

Horton, formerly of Lancashire, will make his first appearance for his new English region at stand-off half, and his partner will be Vosper, who recently has displaced Pearn, of Bristol, in the Devon side, apparently with marked success. Kingston, formerly with Moseley, but now with Gloucester, has been named as the scrum half replacement. The right wing is Maxwell, of Richmond, who scored both tries for North West Counties when they beat the seventh All Blacks, at Workington, two years ago. These days, he plays in the centre for Berkshire, Beece, an England cap in 1972, will be inside him on this occasion.

P. J. Butler (Gloucester); P. S. Maxwell (Richmond), M. C. Beece (Bath), J. Bayliss (Gloucester), A. J. Morley (Bristol); J. P. Horton (Bath), N. Vosper (Plymouth Albion); C. B. Stevens (Penzance-Newlyn), J. V. Pullin (Bristol, captain), M. A. Burton (Gloucester), J. P. Scott (St Luke's), J. Fiddler (Gloucester), J. A. Watkins (Gloucester), D. M. Rollitt (Bristol), P. Hendy (St Ives). Reserves: D. Tyler (Bristol), J. Morgan (Salisbury), P. Kingston (Gloucester), B. Nelmes (Cardiff), J. White (Bristol), D. Phillips (Bristol), R. Corin (St Ives).

The sort of voice players listen to

By David Parry-Jones

As noon drew near John Dawes stole glances at his watch. "If I had to choose between a Triple Crown for Wales and victory over New Zealand next week", he said, "I would opt for the Crown. But of course I badly want us to beat the All Blacks—preferably after a good game of rugby."

The new Welsh team coach, who took over from Clive Rowlands this summer, was catching the mid-day flight to Dublin to cast a critical eye over the New Zealanders in one of their Irish centenary fixtures. "I want to see their new players, and also to determine whether their style of play has altered fundamentally since 1971-72."

The Dawes chops are a bit chubbier, the hair somewhat longer; but the rugby brain is as cold and keen as ever it was in his halcyon playing days at the beginning of the decade. His predecessor's coaching method was based (very successfully) on hwyl and gut-motivation; Dawes's appointment introduces the analytic approach into Welsh rugby at the national, shop-window level.

The Newbridge-born former Lions captain has not had long to stamp his image on to the XV Gareth Edwards will captain against New Zealand next week. In training, though, and in long earnest conversations with leading players there is no doubt about the cardinal message he has been trying to get across.

"As a coach in an international context I believe my prime task is to instil confidence", he says. "In particular, the confidence to accept a risk in order to achieve something."

Since Dawes takes for granted the necessity for forward parity or dominance yielding good possession, his sentiment applies mainly to back play. "For example, instead of a centre under pressure in midfield doing the safe thing and taking the tackle, let him use the flipped pass to free the ball to a team-mate under less pressure—no defender can run as fast as the ball can be passed.

"Running from full back is another example, though other players must align themselves so that when the full back is challenged he is provided with options, such as the long pass into midfield."

It follows that Dawes also favours attacks launched from the goalline, when the attackers' deployment may be stretched, sparse and easy to penetrate. Such a manoeuvre may pay after an unsuccessful kick at goal by opponents.

"I will say quite bluntly to players rated good enough for an international XV that they ought to be good enough to see such opportunities and take a chance on them. Remember the Barbarians' try against New Zealand at Cardiff?—that began with Phil Bennett under great pressure, but willing to take a risk".

Such a gospel could be exactly right for the Welsh XV chosen to face New Zealand. Many critics believe that, with no win registered over the All Blacks since 1953, modern Welsh sides take the field against them highly strung and in an over-anxious frame of mind. What else could explain the early penalty offences committed by hugely experienced men at Cardiff in 1972, which allowed Karam to kick his side into a lead that Wales could never quite overhaul? The Barbarians' approach to their match with the tourists on the same ground two months later had no such hang-ups.

Dawes, in truth, is a cool character, and the signs are that he will not be too depressed if the Welsh lose next Wednesday. His sights are set on the 1975-76 season by which time he hopes to have created a side as good as the 1971 XV which brought off a European grand slam.

"At the moment many of the players who particularly impress me are youngsters", he says thoughtfully. "We seem to be short of a whole generation of wise old heads."

Furthermore, perhaps since Wales awarded an unusually high number of new caps last year—10 in all—Dawes senses that there is much familiarization and togetherness to be promoted among the newer players at his squad training.

"You remember how the 1971 side used to say rather flamboyantly that they would die for each other if necessary. What that really meant was that if Gerald Davies was given the ball in a particular situation his 14 colleagues knew exactly how he would react—and they would react accordingly. This resulted in intensive and rewarding support play."

And so the new coach eases himself into the job. On his side is the respect in which he is held, his youth (there is not a man in the selected Welsh side with or against whom he has not played), and his capacity for radiating a quiet air of authority. His is the sort of voice to which people listen.

To these things he has added a restless energy (which he needs to survive twice-weekly commuting between London and Wales) and a penetrating way of viewing a player he wants to assess. "You watch him at the expense of everything else for, say, 10 minutes. Of course it means you stop enjoying the game as entertainment."

For his players, though, enjoyment of the game is everything. "Yes, I repeat, I want to beat New Zealand; but I want my players to leave the field with a good feeling—with a smile on their face." And he knows very well that if the one is achieved, the other will follow naturally.

NEW ZEALAND.—J. F. Karam; B. G. Williams, B. J. Robertson, I. Hurst, G. B. Batty; D. G. Robertson, S. M. Going; K. J. Tanner, R. W. Norton, K. K. Lambert, H. H. MacDonald, P. J. Whiting, I. A. Kirkpatrick, K. Eveleigh, A. R. Leslie (captain).

E Counties strengthened in four places

Eastern Counties are strengthened in four positions against Surrey at Norwich tomorrow. Victory for the Counties would virtually assure them of the group title for the third successive year. The wings, McKay and Wyatt, and the loose forwards, Bucknall and Jones return.

Weston, the former England scrum-half, comes in for his first county championship match of the season, for Surrey. His partner is Bennett, who returns after missing the last match against Hampshire. In the back row, Hearn, of Richmond, makes his first appearance and Biggar, the London Scottish captain comes in on the flank.

Middlesex bring in the Richmond lock James, instead of Goodenough, for their match against Sussex at Richmond Athletic Ground. McKenzie has withdrawn because of a shoulder injury and Mordell (Wasps) plays. Sussex have given a vote of confidence to the side which gave a spirited display against Eastern Counties.

Hampshire rely on the side who went close to beating Eastern Counties and Surrey in their last two outings for their match against Kent, at Bournemouth. Angel, the 29-year-old Winchester wing, will be making his twenty-fourth championship appearance for Hampshire in this match. He is now the county's most capped back since the war, having overhauled former England scrum half, Stephen Smith's tally. Hampshire will be seeking their first win over Kent since the 1965-66 season when they won 18-17 at Chatham.

Kent play two new half-backs. They are Clarke, the Maidstone stand-off, and Anderson, of Wasps. Bushell reverts to full-back. Smart returns at prop after illness and Flitton is at flank forward in place of McCarthy.

East Midlands make three forward changes for their county match with Leicestershire, at Leicester. Watson and Hesford will make their first appearance for East Midlands and a former England schoolboy cap, Lutter, is recalled for his second game. The men displaced are Fox and Cannon (Northampton) and Jackson (Bedford).

Nottinghamshire, Lincolnshire and Derbyshire will be unchanged against Staffordshire at Newark.

EASTERN COUNTIES: A. M. Jorden (Bedford, capt); D. McKay (Rosslyn Park), J. P. Janion (Richmond), D. J. Ling (Ipswich), D. Wyatt (Bedford); P. L. Byrne (Blackheath), J. J. Page (Northampton); C. J. Bailward (Bedford), P. Keith-Roach (Rosslyn Park), K. B. Cairns (Saracens), N. O. Martin (Harlequins), A. K. Rodgers (Rosslyn Park), A. L. Bucknall (Richmond), W. Jones (London Irish), A. J. Hollins (Bedford).

SURREY: R. Hiller (Harlequins); M. Hooke (Rosslyn Park), P. J. Grant (Harlequins), K. Hughes (London Welsh), R. Hammond (Harlequins); N. Bennett (Bedford), L. Weston (Rosslyn Park); A. Shortland (Wasps), J. Bond (Richmond), N. P. Hinton (Rosslyn Park, capt), N. Mantell (Rosslyn Park), J. Battersby (Camberley), M. Biggar (London Scottish), R. Naish (Blackheath), P. Hearn (Richmond).

MIDDLESEX: R. A. Codd (Rosslyn Park, capt); D. Thorne (Saracens), G. Birkett (Harlequins), A. Friell (London Scottish), P. Lavery (London Irish); M. G. Heal (London Irish), J. Ridout (Wasps); T. Claxton (Harlequins), D. Pickering (London Scottish), B. Adam (Wasps), S. James (Richmond), R. Wright (London Scottish), R. Mordell (Wasps), A. G. Ripley (Rosslyn Park), A. Alexander (Harlequins).

Hockey

Two uncapped players in England party

Two uncapped players, Brian Disbury of Redditch and Robbie Smith of Oxton are included in the England party for the divisional tournament at Derby on December 14 and 15.

The tournament is being used as part of England's build-up for the world cup competition in Kuala Lumpur next year and opposition will come from the Combined Services, together with teams representing North, East and Midlands.

PARTY: D. Aldridge (Southgate), R. Barker (Old Kingstonians), B. Blackmore (Liverpool Sefton), R. Brookman (Slough), B. Colton (Southgate), B. Disbury (Redditch), P. Freitag (Old Kingstonians), S. L. Long (Bury St Edmunds YMCA), I. McGinn (Southgate), P. Mills (Cardiff), J. Neale (Southgate), B. Purdy (Trojans), R. Smith (Oxton), P. Svehlik (Beckenham), C. Whalley (Hightown), D. Whitaker (Southgate).

Ice hockey

NATIONAL LEAGUE: New York Rangers 7, Pittsburgh Penguins 5: Atlanta Flames 4, Philadelphia Flyers 5: Los Angeles Kings 4, Detroit Red Wings 1: Washington Capitals 4, Minnesota North Stars 4: Buffalo Sabres 6, Montreal Canadiens 4: Boston Bruins 7, Vancouver Canucks 4.

Squash rackets

Splintering forces within an expanding game

By Rex Bellamy
Squash Rackets Correspondent

Five leading squash rackets professionals will play in an all-play-all tournament sponsored by the Yellow Dot sportswear company from December 6 to 8 at Draycott, near Cheadle, in north Staffordshire. It is a symptom of the growing split between the professional and amateur games (in a country which officially professes to be in favour of abolishing such distinctions) that, but for the arbitrary exclusion of professionals, four of the men at Draycott could have been playing in an international match between Britain and Pakistan at Stockton on December 7.

Stockton will have to make do with an inferior fixture smacking of shamateurism. Many of the celebrities they should have seen will be setting about each other at a young sports centre where two new courts have been opened. The players at Draycott will be Jonah Barrington, John Easton, Bryan Patterson, Hidayat Jahan and Ahmed Safwat.

Slazenger are to sponsor the Chichester tournament from January 17 to 20. This will contain three events: an all-play-all men's tournament for eight professionals, a women's open event, and a men's amateur competition. Like Draycott, Chichester will be celebrating extensions that, in each case, include a court with a glass back wall

The Squash Rackets Association remain afflicted by the festering sore of their dispute with the British Squash Rackets Proprietors' Federation, representing the owners of profit-making firms. This dispute sprang from the imposition of a players' levy, but spread to a wider controversy about the affiliation fees each club should pay to the SRA. The threat that non-affiliated clubs would be excluded from SRA competitions led to the recent formation of a national club league sponsored by Ascot, a sports equipment company. It is the league's policy that competing teams do not have to be affiliated to any organization.

The professional players' circuit, the BSRPF and the Ascot League all represent possible splintering forces within the structure of the expanding British game. The challenge to the SRA's shaky authority cannot be ignored and is too powerful to be broken. But with the right kind of diplomacy it can be absorbed and exploited, so that it may strengthen the game's administration instead of shattering it.

Boxing

Kirkman arrives with black eye from Frazier

Daniel Boone Kirkman, the American heavyweight who boxes Joe Bugner at the Albert Hall, London, on December 3, flew into London yesterday from Washington with a black eye. It was handed out to him when he was training with Joe Frazier, the former world champion.

Kirkman, aged 29, has scored 23 knockouts.

Skiing

Collombin could miss opening of world cup

Berne, Nov 25.—The Swiss downhill skiing specialist, Roland Collombin, is being treated in hospital for a leg injury suffered in training and may have to miss the opening race of the 1974-75 world cup season at Val d'Isère, France, next month, doctors said here today.

Collombin, 23, bruised his right shinbone in a fall last November 13 while practising with the Swiss national team at Thyon

Ben More favourite

Hills make Ben More 2-1 favourite for the Benson and Hedges Steeplechase at Sandown Park on Saturday. The betting is 2-1 Ben More, 3-1 Amarind, 4-1 Golden Sol, 6-1 Dulwich and Royal Relief. Last year's winner, Tingle Creek, is in the race but the trainer Tom Jones will not decide until later whether he runs.

Atkinson takes over at Cambridge

Kettering Town, the Southern League club, have consented to release their manager Ron Atkinson so that he can become manager of Cambridge United.

Racing

Saritamer settles in new home

By Michael Phillips
Racing Correspondent

Saritamer, certainly one of the best sprinters in training this season and perhaps even arguably the best, has now arrived at his new home, the Wyld Court Stud in Berkshire, where he will begin life as a stallion next year. His arrival there last week coincides with a new phase in the history of the stud, a chapter that may well be found interesting considering the backcloth against which English racing finds itself set at present.

At a time when some are contemplating getting out of the game and others drastically cutting down their commitments, the Wyld Court Stud is now moving forward in a most progressive way. It was sold in June by its previous owner, Mrs Mary Marshall, to a syndicate of owners based abroad. By the time that all the improvements have been carried out, the syndicate's overall investment in the stud and the farm will amount to £1m excluding bloodstock.

I saw Saritamer in his new home yesterday and it was not difficult to understand how £160,000 has already been spent on improving the stud. There is no secret that the syndicate's wealth is derived from oil and shipping, two of the most potent factors in racing today and likely to be so far a long time to come. Peter de Savary, their spokesman, sees himself as their investment adviser, simply responsible for coordinating policy. Dave Dick, the former steeplechase jockey, has already been appointed as stud manager, a role that he fulfils already at Aston Upthorpe, where Lorenzaccio stands.

Yesterday Mr de Savary told me that it is his syndicate's aim to establish a first-class establishment housing only the best. They want Wyld Court to be a model example and hope that it will be the first step towards inducing new-found wealth from overseas, particularly those countries in the Middle East, to be sent here. Clearly Mr de Savary is of the opinion that racing in England is not going to disappear under the tidal wave of gloom. There is, he says, a growing interest in our racing from the Middle East, an interest which ought to be nurtured.

The policy of the stud is to house two stallions next year and three the year after and to have as well a hard core of between eight or 12 mares there, one of which has been bought already. Saritamer arrived last week and negotiations for a second stallion have already reached an advanced stage. The stud has bought a 50 per cent stake in Saritamer from Charles St George, who has retained the other half. This is a horse whose pedigree, performance and physique should endear him to breeders. He has an Anglo-American pedigree that is currently riding on a crest; his eight victories over distances that varied between six furlongs and a mile included five pattern races and he is singularly handsome.

I recall taking an instant liking to his sire, Dancer's Image, when I first saw him at Killeen Castle in Ireland in the spring and Saritamer is very much a chip off the old block. What ought to appeal to some is the fact that whereas Saritamer was bred and raised in the United States, he was proven on the battlegrounds of Europe. This surely is the sort of horse to use rather than those American horses whose perfomances in their homeland are singularly hard to judge. Saritamer's female family has already been notable in Europe for the exploits of Pistol Packer and Noblesse, respectively the winners of the French and English Oaks. Mr St George paid £20,000 for Saritamer when he was sold in America as a yearling, a little over two years ago.

He will stand next year at £1,500 or £2,000 no foal no fee and the deal that has brought him to a stud in this country has given him an overall valuation of approximately £300,000. Trained in Ireland by Vincent O'Brien, Saritamer certainly stood the test of training. He won five races in Ireland and he proved his toughness and his class by winning the Cork and Orrery Stakes, the July Cup and the Diadem Stakes in England this summer. His last rating in Timeform was 138 and his presence on an English stud, especially one that is being updated in every way, will arouse a great deal of interest.

Newcastle's loss is Wetherby's gain

By Jim Snow
Northern Racing Correspondent

Several good class jumpers and not a few promising novice steeplechasers and hurdlers who would have run at Newcastle's abandoned weekend meeting will be in action this afternoon at Wetherby. From November to March it is false economy to save on entry fees. Many hazards, fog, snow, frost, and waterlogging can suddenly step in, like the spy from the cold, and cause a meeting to be lost when all had looked well the day before. Alternative engagements within the following week or 10 days are a must if a horse, fit and in form, is to earn at least something to offset the now frightening cost of the weekly training bill.

Thomson Jones's spectacular and fast jumping American-bred Tingle Creek was to have carried top weight in last Saturday's £7,700 Newcastle Brown Ale Steeplechase. I thought he would have won that race, and with the handicap in today's Castleford Steeplechase limited between 12st and 10st 7lb a big chance can be given to him to win the £2,000 prize. Tingle Creek has been given 12st 6lb in Saturday's Benson and Hedges Steeplechase at Sandown.

In his two appearances this season he has won by 10 lengths at Stratford-on-Avon, and later at Sandown he gave Pendil a rare fright when jumping the last fence at his side and losing by one and a half lengths. He was receiving only 1lb from Fred Winter's brilliant horse.

But if Tingle Creek looks well in, the same view can be taken of Charles Hall's Clear Cut with 10st 11lb. He has won 19 races, seven of them at Wetherby, and with an advantage of 17lb he could be a very big danger to Tingle Creek. There are very few horses who could successfully concede over a stone to Clear Cut on his favourite course.

Blonde Viking, like Clear Cut, is very much at home at Wetherby with three victories there, and in the field of five London Express and Half Hooked cannot be overlooked. Although the going will be soft to heavy there will be no loitering because Tingle Creek and Clear Cut both like to bowl along in front, and it might be a cut and thrust affair from the start. Tingle Creek and David Mould might come out just the better than Clear Cut and John Joe O'Neill, but the finish could be close.

The first two races, Division One of the Leeds Novices Hurdle (12.30) and the Harrogate Opportunity Handicap Steeplechase (1.0), appear sound double prospects for Ken Oliver, who has Cantastar and Lingus. Cantastar ran with distinct promise last week at Ayr when a close second to the odds on favourite Bahrein, and Lingus, winner of his one race this season, was successful over the Wetherby course last season.

Prospects good for Plumpton meeting today

The Plumpton Clerk of the Course, Mr "Polly" Clifton, said that prospects for racing at Plumpton today are good, "providing there is no further rain". No inspection is planned and no official inspection was held yesterday.

Mr Clifton said yesterday that a strong wind and sunshine was drying out the course. Official going for the meeting is "Heavy"

Racing at Ascot tomorrow is on unless there is further rain. No more inspections are planned. The going is good to soft on the steeplechase course and soft on the hurdles course.

STATE OF GOING (official): Plumpton: heavy. Ludlow: soft. Wetherby: soft. Ascot (tomorrow): steeplechase course, good to soft: hurdles course, soft. Haydock Park: steeplechase course, good: hurdles course: good to firm

Wetherby programme

12.30 LEEDS HURDLE (Div I : £204 : 2m)

2 Big Henry (D. Proctor), D. Dartnall, 5-12-0 .. G. Dartnall 5
3 u Border Arctic (J. Wells), G. Richard, 5-12-0 .... J. O'Neill
4 03 Cracksmans Cross (A. Corner), Corner, 5-12-0 .. P. Broderick
5 0004-40 Even Melody (S. Green), N. Crump, 5-12-0 ...... P. Buckley
6 Flap Jack (Mrs Ingham), B. Wilkinson, 5-12-0 .... D. Atkins
8 Frockham Brae (R. Bradley), P. Felgate, 5-12-0 .. I. Watkinson
9 002- Gusserane (W. Stephenson), Stephenson, 5-12-0 .... T. Stack
11 0304- Well Dealt (D. Smith), M. Oliver, 5-12-0 ...... P. Barton 7
12 0 Winter Chimes (J. Bowness), J. Hardy, 5-12-0 .. S. Holland
13 2 Cantastar (J. Manners), K. Oliver, 4-11-10 ...... C. Tinkler
14 Cossak Prince (H. Zeisel), K. Oliver, 4-11-10 A. Houghton 7
16 0-0 General Ginger Nut (D. Crossman), Thomson Jones, 4-11-10 D. Mould
17 033-0 Gypsy Queen (C. Smedley), J. Twibell, 4-11-10 .. R. Lee 7
18 pp-p0 Neasham Guide (I. Hirst), W. Simpson, 4-11-10 .. A. Meaney
21 Jackstones (Mrs Heathcote), D. Nicholson, 3-10-7 R. Dickin 5
23 pp Plainsman (Mrs Collins), A. Collins, 3-10-7 .... —
24 Red Account (J. Hope), W. A. Stephenson, 3-10-7 D. Davies 7
25 Solidus (J. Thorpe), Thorpe, 3-10-7 .... J. Marshall 7

5-1 Cantastar, 4-1 Cracksmans Cross, Gusserane, 11-2 Winter Chimes, 7-1 Border Arctic, 10-1 General Ginger Nut, 12-1 Jackstones, Even Melody, 14-1 Well Dealt, 20-1 others.

1.0 HARROGATE STEEPLECHASE (Handicap: £645: 3m 100yd)

2 0141-3f Dunrobin (CD) (R. Stevenson), W. Crawford, 7-11-6 B. Donaghy
3 2421-0p King's Lure (D. Todd), G. Richards, 10-13-3 .... C. Brownless
4 300-134 Tartan Tutor (R. Bethell), Bethell, 7-10-11 .... B. Powell
5 300411- Glen Owen (Lord Cadogan), N. Crump, 7-10-10 .. C. Hawkins
7 04-0 Poker Pal (CD) (Mrs Noddings), W. A. Stephenson, 7-10-9 G. Faulkner
8 0100-1 Lingus (C) (E. Bell), K. Oliver, 9-10-6 .... A. Houghton
9 2-421fp Collingwood (Mrs Tombs), M. Naughton, 8-10-4 .. I. Moulton
10 022- Panzer (A. Snipe), M. H. Easterby, 8-10-2 .... G. Lockerbie
12 Master Val (Mrs Tremewan), W. A. Stephenson, 7-10-0 R. Collins
13 bob0-02 Opera Cloak (Mrs Collins), A. Collins, 9-10-0 .... M. Newman
15 0 Entre Nous (Mrs Collins), A. Collins, 12-10-0 .. A. McManus

7-2 Lingus, 5-1 Tartan Tutor, Dunrobin, 15-2 King's Lure, 8-1 Glen Owen, 10-1 Collingwood, 12-1 Opera Cloak, 14-1 others.

1.30 SHEFFIELD HURDLE (Handicap : £340 : 2½m)

1 f000-01 Timbo (J. Craig), F. Carr, 7-11-13 .... M. Blackshaw
2 2 Sea Dragon (J. Southern), J. Hardy, 10-11-5 .... S. Holland
4 p11-400 Fifteen Love (D) (E. Leadbetter), W. Clay, 6-11-1 .. N. Clay 5
5 103-02b King Gipsy (J. Adam), G. P.-Hobyn, 4-10-13 ...... T. Stack
6 0p-0000 Date (Mrs Webb), H. Wobb, 10-10-13 .... P. Barton 7
7 Ungani Cresp (Mrs Hills), D. Chapman, 6-10-12 .. K. McCauley
9 03p-103 Ballymoy (D) (Mrs Mortimer), T. Kersey, 5-10-11 .. D. Munro
11 021-000 Sebastopol (CD) (Mrs Orritt), C. Crossley, 10-10-9 .. R. Crank
13 4pu-021 Prince Town (G. Berry), A. Bastiman, 4-10-7 .. C. Griffin
14 11 Charlie Bettyes (G. Morley), C. Tinkler, 4-10-6 Mr N. Tinkler 7
16 0-0p001 Coxmoor Maid (D) (Mrs J. Pulleyn), A. Bastiman, 4-10-5 .. —
18 041-000 Rabra (D) (Mrs Speke), F. Yardley, 11-10-4 .... B. Charley 7
21 01100-p Deb's Treasure (A. Davies), J. Berry, 4-10-1 ...... P. Buckley
22 004400- British Oak (R. Blakey), F. Wiles, 4-10-0 .... S. Wiles 7
23 00-3230 Cagey Boy (T. Stamper), Stamper, 8-10-0 Mr W. Hetherington 7
24 024400- Reich Mark (R. Duffin), H. O'Neill, 10-10-0 .. C. O'Neill 7
26 000-000 Ballybeatle (D. Proctor), D. Dartnall, 4-10-0 .. R. Dickin 5

9-2 Prince Town, Charlie Bettyes, 6-1 Timbo, 8-1 Coxmoor Maid, Sea Dragon, 10-1 Ballymoy, 12-1 King Gipsy, Cagey Boy, 14-1 others.

2.0 CASTLEFORD STEEPLECHASE (Handicap: £1,579: 2m 50yds)

1 1201-12 Tingle Creek (Mrs Whittaker), Thomson Jones, 8-12-0 D. Mould
3 3-01411 Blonde Viking (CD) (A. Watson), Watson, 9-10-12 G. Graham 7
4 31131-0 Clear Cut (CD) (J. Hemingway), W. Hall, 10-10-11 .. J. O'Neill
5 112-112 London Express (CD) (W. McFarlane), C. Bell, 6-10-7 M. Barnes
10 34112-0 Half Hooked (J. Barker), J. Calvert, 8-10-7 .. C. Tinkler

4-9 Tingle Creek, 11-2 London Express, 8-1 Clear Cut, 10-1 Blonde Viking, 20-1 Half Hooked.

2.30 BARNSLEY STEEPLECHASE (£204 : 2m 50yds)

2 1000-22 Anglo Scot (Mrs Gordon), P. Chisman, 5-11-12 .. D. Munro
5 0031-00 Clicquot Signal (E. Hunter), B. Wilkinson, 7-11-13 .. J. James
6 20140-0 Dynamo Dunc (R. Humbro), K. Oliver, 6-11-12 I. Watkinson
7 0f Ellerby Lord (Mrs Cundall), Mrs Cundall, 6-11-12 Mr C. Cundall 7
8 011-20 Fly Bye (J. Peterkin), W. A. Stephenson, 7-11-12 .. T. Stack
11 fp02p0- New Wine (Lord Bolton), Lord Bolton, 6-11-12 Mr H. Ord-Powlett 7
12 02-00p4 Palsboy (A. Bowman), Thomson Jones, 5-11-12 .. D. Mould
13 000-403 Royal Wunit (W. Watts), Watts, 7-11-12 .... D. Moorhead
14 bpp0-30 See You (J. Hanson), J. Turner, 8-11-12 .... T. Skiffington
15 21-r33f West End Lad (S. Green), N. Crump, 6-11-12 .. P. Buckley

9-4 Anglo Scot, 3-1 Fly Bye, 9-2 West End Lad, 6-1 Dynamo Dunc, 10-1 Palsboy, 12-1 See You, 14-1 Royal Wunit, 20-1 others.

3.0 LEEDS HURDLE (Div II : £204 : 2m)

2 f00f-0 Arctic Runner (A. Corner), Corner, 5-12-0 ...... P. Broderick
3 Ebornezersdouble (J. Ryan), F. Carr, 5-12-0 .... M. Blackshaw
4 0-0 Golden Russet (S. Bosley), D. Nicholson, 5-12-0 R. Dickin 5
5 4-0 Gold Prince (R. Bethell), Bethell, 5-12-0 ...... M. Dickinson
7 0-04 Mr Savin (D. Adams), W. A. Stephenson, 5-12-0 .... T. Stack
8 f Red Maple (C. Bowman), G. W. Richards, 5-12-0 .. J. O'Neill
9 000024- Tutankhamen's Corn (J. Edwards), H. O'Neill, 5-12-0 C. O'Neill 7
10 00 Brasidas (Lord Cadogan), N. Crump, 4-11-10 ...... P. Buckley
11 0-32 Dansan (D. Flynn), K. Oliver, 4-11-10 .... C. Tinkler
12 Knightsbrook (G. Dawson), M. Naughton, 4-11-10 I. Moulton 7
13 00-000 Miss Isis (J. Roberts), A. Watson, 4-11-10 .... G. Graham 7
14 00-0 Money Genius (G. Wyse), W. Clay, 4-11-10 .... N. Clay 7
15 0- Pearle's Lad (G. Watson), C. Bell, 4-11-10 ...... D. Nolan
16 Better Pound (J. Thorpe), Thorpe, 3-10-7 .. J. Marshall 7
17 Buckmenot (Mrs Pitman), B. Wilkinson, 3-10-7 .. D. Atkins

13-8 Dansan, 9-4 Mr Savin, 5-1 Golden Russet, 7-1 Red Maple, 10-1 Tutankhamen's Corn, 14-1 Gold Prince, Brasidas, 20-1 others.

Wetherby selections

By Our Northern Correspondent
12.30 Cantastar. 1.0 Lingus. 1.30 Timbo. 2.0 TINGLE CREEK is specially recommended. 2.30 Anglo Scot. 3.0 Mr Savin.
By Our Newmarket Correspondent
12.30 General Ginger Nut. 2.0 Tingle Creek. 2.30 Palsboy.

Plumpton programme

1.0 STANMER HANDICAP HURDLE (£204 : 2m)

1 000 Mookalben (D) (J. Clubb), J. Long, 5-11-2 ...... J. McNaught
2 300000- Wild Hawk (D) (L. Boakes), E. McNally, 5-11-0 .... R. Pitman
3 220 Alcola (D. Cox), P. Haslam, 4-11-0 .... R. Champion
5 000-040 Stonebridge Lane (A. Neaves), Neaves, 5-10-12 .. C. Goldsworthy
6 p00ff-0 The Donstan (S. Powell), E. McNally, 5-10-10 .. M. Saddler 7
7 0230-00 Miss Worden (C. Gillam), B. Wise, 4-10-5 ...... G. Enright 5
8 p003-2 Briarcote (Mrs Shaw), O. O'Neill, 5-10-4 .... —
9 f0-3400 Zanya (H. Barron), E. McNally, 4-10-0 .... G. McNally

9-4 Briarcote, 7-2 Alcola, 5-1 Miss Worden, 8-1 Mookalben, 10-1 Wild Hawk, Stonebridge Lane, 14-1 The Donstan, 16-1 Zanya.

1.30 BEACON STEEPLECHASE (£272 : 2m)

3 1- Alice Rosethorn (M. Sanderson), Miss A. Sinclair, 7-11-12 R. Champion
5 pf Carsaljari (Mrs Rand), J. Long, 9-11-12 .... P. Upson 5
6 p0 Charlie Mopps (L. Smith), S. Mellor, 6-11-12 ...... J. Glover
9 2p0- Keep It Up (Lord Fermoy), G. Kindersley, 7-11-12 W. Shoemark
10 u Miss Gay (R. Hartley), G. Bach, 9-11-13 .... —
14 3-023f1 Lintino (R. Fuller), T. Jones, 4-11-7 .... N. Flanagan 3
15 410030 Prince Reynard (T. Dingley), E. McNally, 4-11-0 .. G. McNally

6-4 Lintino, 2-1 Alice Rosethorn, 5-1 Prince Reynard, 15-2 Keep It Up, 10-1 Charlie Mopps, 16-1 others.

2.0 AQUASCUTUM HANDICAP HURDLE (£841 : 2½m)

3 0020-f Blakedown (N. Hickman), D. Gandolfo, 6-11-3 .. W. Shoemark
4 0410-00 Ebony Rock (J. Rogerson), T. M. Jones, 5-11-2 .... T. Jones
5 0-f3f21 My Mate (N. Blunt), K. Ivory, 6-11-1 .... J. Glover
6 f0010- Schooner (P. Williams), D. Barons, 5-11-0 .... B. R. Davies
7 1-00 Parkhouse (Mrs Easton), Easton, 5-10-13 ...... C. Brown 7
8 1p04-00 Captain Hardy (Mrs Gifford), Gifford, 5-10-10 .... R. Champion
9 00-0031 Linden Lad (Mrs Young), R. Blakeney, 6-10-10 J. McNaught
11 p0-00 Santiago (Mrs Ingram), C. Fox, 7-10-8 .... P. Warner
12 0-12120 Otago Gold (CD) (Mrs Donkin), B. Wise, 5-10-7 .. G. Enright 5
13 0fbb-f2 Set Hill (A. Neaves), Neaves, 4-10-7 .... C. Goldsworthy
14 00004D- Valuable Coin (A. Korwood), K. Ivory, 4-10-6 .... M. Gibson
16 324 Carolane (R. Edwards), Mrs Oughton, 4-10-6 ...... A. Turnell
20 p000-0 Warr Bridge (B. Green), Mrs Finch, 7-10-0 ...... M. Wagner
21 0000b-0 Midasloo (A. Moore), Moore, 5-10-0 .... C. Reed
23 0p0300 Me Tarzan (H. Whitehouse), F. Muggeridge, 3-10-0 ...... —
26 000-0 Naval Power (J. Thomas), Mrs Gaze, 4-10-0 ...... R. Hyett

4-1 My Mate, 5-1 Blakedown, 6-1 Schooner, 7-1 Ebony Rock, 8-1 Otago Gold, Captain Hardy, Linden Lad, 12-1 Parkhouse, Set Hill, 14-1 Carolane, 16-1 others.

2.30 SCAYNES HILL HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE (£442 : 3m)

2 12112-4 Real Sharp (CD) (I. Gore-Langton), Miss Sinclair, 8-12-3 R. Champion
3 4-21f40 Saint Ali (CD) (L. Boakes), E. McNally, 10-11-7 G. McNally
4 311u-10 Barmer (C) (R. Dean), R. Blakeney, 6-11-7 .. J. McNaught
5 22201-4 Irish Vulgan (D) (D. Nugent), Nugent, 7-11-6 .... V. Soane
10 2fpf-f4 My Virginian (Mrs Winton), M. Bolton, 7-10-2 C. Goldsworthy
11 141p42- Another Fiddle (D) (A. Neaves), Neaves, 10-10-0 .... —
12 4p-01p3 Kalamata (N. Lake), W. Williams, 8-10-0 .... N. Flanagan
13 0-0p0 Endless Folly (CD) (Mrs Bergh), A. Moore, 12-10-0 J. Jenkins

5-4 Real Sharp, 4-1 Irish Vulgan, 5-1 Barmer, 6-1 Saint Ali, 12-1 Kalamata, 16-1 others.

3.0 GALLEANO HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE (£550 : 2m)

1 f3004p Brigand Prince (D) (T. Dingley), E. McNally, 8-12-5 R. Pitman
2 1043f0 Napoleon (CD) (J. Hughes), F. Cundell, 7-11-12 .. B. Davies
3 0-12fp0 Dusty Bend (CD) (V. Smith), Smith, 8-11-2 .... J. McNaught
4 f0-4fp3 Gaelic Bard (P. Inskip), D. Gandolfo, 8-10-7 .. W. Shoemark
5 p0p-030 Parkgate Inn (CD) (A. Wood), S. Mellor, 6-10-0 .. J. Glover

5-4 Napoleon, 11-4 Brigand Prince, 9-2 Gaelic Bard, 7-1 Parkgate Inn, 10-1 Dusty Bend.

3.30 NOVEMBER HURDLE (3-y-o : £204 : 2m)

1 b0 Agylla (Mrs Hayes), M. Goswell, 11-0 .... R. Rowell
3 pb Ballyjole (C. Dodson), S. Mellor, 11-0 .... J. Glover
5 044 Dantora (Mrs Mills), D. Ringer, 11-0 .... W. Smith
7 00 Gamlingay (Miss Robins), R. Blakeney, 11-0 .... J. McNaught
8 0002 The Grandson (H. Alper), J. Gibson, 11-0 .... M. Gibson
9 u00 Great Somerford (C. Pester), W. Williams, 11-0 .. N. Flanagan 3
13 00 King's Walk (W. Wadey), S. Ingham, 11-0 ...... R. Atkins
14 23 The Lawyer (D. Wood), P. Haslam, 11-0 .... R. Champion
16 030 Staralda (L. Dale), D. Dale, 11-0 .... R. Hughes
20 40b Tiepin (Sir E. McAlpine), F. Cundell, 11-0 ...... B. Davies
21 0 Wot Av I Mist (S. Hurd), C. Harwood, 11-0 .... G. Lawson

7-4 Tiepin, 4-1 The Lawyer, 5-1 The Grandson, 6-1 King's Walk, 7-1 Staralda, 8-1 Dantora, 12-1 Wot Av I Mist, 16-1 others.

Plumpton selections

By Our Racing Correspondent
1.0 Briarcote. 1.30 Alice Rosethorn. 2.0 Captain Hardy. 2.30 Real Sharp. 3.0 Napoleon. 3.30 Tiepin.
By Our Newmarket Correspondent
3.30 Dantora.

Ludlow programme

12.45 BRIMFIELD HURDLE (Div I : 4-y-o : £204 : 2m 1f 30yds)

1 000-24 Bowbrook (Mrs Jagger), D. Nicholson, 11-7 .... J. Suthern
3 The Dealer (H. Ross), P. Bailey, 11-7 .... J. King
6 p0 Hadden Boy (J. Bosley), Bosley, 11-7 .... K. Maguire
7 000- Imperial Peter (J. Scott), Scott, 11-7 .... Mr S. Parkyn 5
11 0000-0 Merry Vision (A. Jones), Jones, 11-7 .... B. Rouse
12 Mystery Pips (P. Horton), Horton, 11-7 .... Mr G. Jones 7
13 43300-0 Nemikilo (Mrs Hughes), A. Jones, 11-7 .... —
15 02f-224 Our Wardie (Mrs Duffey), T. Forster, 11-7 ...... G. Thorner
16 0 Royal Tournament (R. Murphy), Murphy, 11-7 .... R. F. Davies
17 f-0 Sweet Solo (D. Wood), J. Peacock, 11-7 .... A. Mawson
20 0300- Windy Bank (T. Rathbone), R. Barnes, 11-7 ...... A. Jones 7
21 0 Winning Sovereign (S. Love), J. Edmunds, 11-7 .... K. White

11-8 Bowbrook, 7-4 Our Wardie, 7-1 Nemikilo, 10-1 The Dealer, 14-1 Windy Bank, 20-1 others.

1.15 CULMINGTON STEEPLECHASE (£204 : 2m)

1 22-0201 Near and Far (D) (Mrs Paxton), J. Edwards, 5-12-1 R. Evans
2 00-2013 Tuscan (N. Henderson), F. Winter, 5-12-1 .... Mr Henderson 7
3 0p-p3f Banquo (D. Davies), F. Rimell, 6-11-8 .... K. White
4 04f4-32 Bob Gasche (F. Allingham), M. Scudamore, 6-11-8 .... J. King
6 0f-4103 Cleo Baby (Mrs Wills), D. Barons, 6-11-8 .... S. May 5
7 000- Dowy's Quail (C. Davies), Davies, 6-11-8 .... M. Salaman
8 032-u00 Picton (Lady Richardson), Earl Jones, 6-11-8 .. R. O'Donovan 7
9 000f0p Cannelloni (R. Ehnbom), R. Wilson, 5-11-5 ...... M. Salaman
11 00p-0p0 Glenageary (D. Robinson), J. Perrett, 5-11-5 ...... P. Jones
12 00-0 Klipspringer (D. Cripps), C. Miller, 5-11-5 ...... D. Cartwright

6-4 Near and Far, 7-2 Tuscan, 9-2 Cleo Baby, Bob Gasche, 12-1 Banquo, 16-1 Picton, 25-1 others.

1.45 WHITTON HURDLE (Handicap : £272 : 2m 1f 30yds)

3 123 Cast Iron (J. Pegley), O. O'Neill, 6-11-2 .... M. James 7
5 00f00u- Tophole (B. Norman), R. Peacock, 6-10-13 ...... J. Powell 7
6 004-p21 Silver Glint (J. Kelly), P. Cowley, 5-10-12 .... J. Armstrong 5
7 f001p-p Reversal (J. Ramsden), A. Jones, 4-10-11 .... A. Markham 7
9 00-0020 Welsh Song (M. Taylor), R. Clay, 4-10-6 .... J. Bourke
11 fp0003 Kellater (S. Davies), T. Yarnold, 5-10-6 ...... Mr G. Jones 7
12 0u0-0f0 Fireaway (B. Finch), J. Bower, 4-10-5 .... Mr S. Parkyn 5
13 3202p-0 Medina Prince (F. Purslove), J. Peacock, 5-10-5 .... A. Mawson
14 0f440-0 Pace's Darling (P. Milner), Milner, 5-10-4 .... R. Crank
16 2-00 Dancing Ledge (C. James), James, 6-10-1 .... C. Candy
17 p-0024p Dony's Cottage (G. Barley), Earl Jones, 5-10-1 R. O'Donovan 7
18 00000-0 Charlotte Harbour (J. Dodd), D. Jenkins, 4-10-0 .... K. White
19 444000 Illicit (A. Sutton), Sutton, 4-10-0 .... Mr G. Edwards 7
20 f-0p000 Kalamitous (R. Morris), Morris, 5-10-0 .... —
21 0-30000 Blaway (I. Anderson), A. Jones, 6-10-0 .... J. Burke
23 p02400- Tom Hill (S. Saunders), A. Rumsey, 5-10-0 .... —
24 0 Fair Maid (T. Robinson), R. E. Peacock, 6-10-0 .... R. Evans

5-4 Silver Glint, 4-1 Cast Iron, 11-2 Kellater, 8-1 Welsh Song, 12-1 Medina Prince, Reversal, 14-1 Dony's Cottage, 16-1 others.

2.15 CORVEDALE STEEPLECHASE (Handicap : £429 : 2m)

2 4121-20 Greystoke Pillar (CD) (Queen Mother), F. Walwyn, 6-11-9 A. Branford
10 02-0000 Some Surprise (D) (R. Arden), D. Barons, 6-10-0 .. S. May 5

2-9 Greystoke Pillar, 7-2 Some Surprise.

2.45 CLUN STEEPLECHASE (£488 : 3m)

2 0f320-2 Pirodome (B. Savage), Savage, 9-11-3 .... P. Cullis
5 23243- Well To Do (D) (T. Forster), Forster, 11-11-3 ...... G. Thorner
7 232f-30 Khan (Lord Petersham), F. Winter, 10-10-10 .. Mr S. Stanhope
8 0 Pennine (J. Bower), Bower, 11-10-10 .... R. F. Davies
9 222400 Sandwilan (M. Spedding), J. Wright, 6-10-10 .. Mr G. Jones 7
11 221-403 What A Buck (Lord Vestey), D. Nicholson, 7-10-10 .. J. King
14 00-0040 Corleone (L. Potter), Potter, 6-10-5 .... C. Harby 7
15 pf0-r0 Gold Seal (D. Livermore), G. Rooney, 8-10-5 .. C. Gwilliam 7

6-2 Khan, 11-4 What A Buck, 5-1 Well To Do, 7-1 Pirodome, 12-1 Pennine, Sandwilan, 16-1 others.

3.15 BRIMFIELD HURDLE (Div II : 4-y-o : £204 : 2m 1f 30yds)

2 p-12200 Soul Music (A. Dewsbury), R. Cambidge, 12-3 .. Mr C. Jackson 7
3 0330-00 Adam's Brake (J. Hyams), D. Nicholson, 11-7 .... J. Suthern
5 Arctic John (W. Owens), T. Yarnold, 11-7 .. Mr G. Jones 7
7 04040- Delation (J. Onions), V. Lay, 11-7 .... D. Sunderland
8 0000-04 Delight (J. Scott), Scott, 11-7 .... Mr S. Parkyn 5
12 00000-0 Ghent (C. Hurt), P. Ransom, 11-7 .... —
13 0 Grey Pegasus (Mrs Sherwin), R. Hollinshead, 11-7 .. C. Astbury
14 Jockey (T. Morel), D. Nicholson, 11-7 .... J. King
15 4043-u0 Markus Royal (Mrs Wintle), G. Wintle, 11-7 .... G. Shoemark 5
18 3-uf0 Skybound (C. Sidgwick), K. Bailey, 11-7 .... R. Evans
19 Swiss Miss (G. Hackling), Hackling, 11-7 .... K. Barnfield

11-4 Jockey, 4-1 Soul Music, 9-2 Grey Pegasus, 6-1 Skybound, 8-1 Adam's Break, Delight, 12-1 Markus Royal, 14-1 others.

Ludlow selections

By Our Northern Correspondent
12.45 Our Wardie. 1.15 Tuscan. 1.45 Silver Glint. 2.15 Greystoke Pillar. 2.45 What a Buck. 3.15 Jockey.

Wolverhampton results

12.45 (12.48) TOWER HURDLE (Div I: 3-y-o: £340: 2m)
Prince Antoine, b c, by Grand Roi—Ma Marie (Mrs M. Slade), 11-0 .... P. Kelleway (10-11) 1
The Snipe, b or br g, by Vimadee—Rosie O'Day (Mr G. Richmond-Watson), 11-0 A. Webber (15-2) 2
Just Gold, ch g, by Anthony—Sweet Pat (Mr F. Jordison), 11-0 J. Burke (2-1) 3
ALSO RAN: 20-1 Cash Bonanza (4th), 33-1 Master Mint, Mandy Jayne, Doubone, Lepta, 8 ran.
TOTE: Win, 17p; places, 11p, 13p, 11p; dual forecast, 25p. Ryan Price at Findon. 3l, 3l. Sherry Bird did not run.

1.15 (1.17) NOVEMBER HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE (£272: 3m)
Trespassing, br m, by Poaching—Softly (Mr R. Brookes), 10-12-1 R. O'Donovan (5-2) 1
Sparlot, b m, by Spartan General—Fire Chariot (Mr T. Jones), 6-11-0 .... N. Clay (5-1) 2
Early Frost, ch m, by Arctic Slave—Early Light (Mrs E. Gaze), 5-10-12 J. P. Bourke (7-4 fav) 3
ALSO RAN: 13-2 Benfro Star (4th), 11-1 Lucia (p), 16-1 French Legend, 33-1 Ruby Brandy (p), Tanville Lad (p), 8 ran.
TOTE: Win, 31p; places, 13p, 18p, 15p; dual forecast 69p. Earl Jones at Hednesford. 2l, 10l.

1.45 (1.49) BIRCHES BRIDGE HANDICAP HURDLE (3-y-o: £442: 2m)
Skytrain, gr g, by Royal Buck—Gigglestown (Mr H. Chapman), 10-12 .... J. King (4-1) 1
Alge, b f, by Fury Royal—Alnen Rise (Mrs M. Smith), 10-0 R. R. Evans (16-1) 2
Chocolate King, ch g, by Pampered King—Sally Stream (Mrs M. Tillman), 12-0 P. Kelleway (11-10 fav) 3
ALSO RAN: 15-2 Littlegood Dogu, 7-1 Simpson, 15-1 Levrain, 16-1 Landscanor, 20-1 Seaward Bound, William The Red, Fire Alarm (f), 50-1 Leading Question (4th), Triple, Stanway Girl, 13 ran.
TOTE: Win, 56p; places, 26p, 28p, 12p. D. Nicholson at Stow-on-the-Wold. 1½l, 20l. Blazing Gold did not run.

2.15 (2.18) REYNOLDSTOWN PATTERN HURDLE (£1,329: 2½m)
Sunyboy, b c, by Mourne—Fair Bid (Queen Mother), 4-11-5 W. Smith (8-15) 1
Moonstone Lad, b g, by Faust—Arctic Moon (Mrs F. Davidson), 5-11-7 ...... J. Glover (6-1) 2
Isabella, b g, by No Argument—Disband (Mr C. Richards), 6-11-3 .... J. J. O'Neill (10-1) 3
ALSO RAN: 8-1 Ireland's Owen, 11-1 Four New Pence (4th), 50-1 Senator, 100-1 Ivetsey Girl (p). 7 ran.
TOTE: Win, 14p; places, 11p, 24p; dual forecast, 44p. F. Walwyn, Lambourn. 2l, 6l.

2.45 (2.49) WROTTESLEY HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE (£442: 2m).
Prince Vision, br g, by Golden Vision—Aristocratic (Mr W. Wright), 7 10-9 M. Dickinson (5-1) 1
Stand Clear, ch g, by Blast—Ballyowen Lime (Mr W. Scorer), 9-10-5 ...... P. Russell (8-1) 2
Peter Sue, b g, by Rise 'A Shine II—Arctic Deb (Mr L. Briggs), 9-10-0 .... M. Salaman (20-1) 3
ALSO RAN: 10-11 Foursquare (f), 7-2 Scorched Earth (f), 20-1 Honanna (4th). 6 ran.
TOTE: Win, 74p; places, 48p, 79p; forecast: £3.56. A. Dickinson, Guisburn. 7l, 15l.

3.15 (3.21) TOWER NOVICES HURDLE (Div II: 4-y-o: £340: 2m)
Pierino, ch c, by Miralgo—Princess Pluma (Mr F. Sasse), 11-0 A. Branford (6-4 fav) 1
Sollom Sons, b f, by Good Light—Punsong (Mr A. Jaquiss), 11-0 R. Crank (33-1) 2
Pride of Plwcca, ch c, by Probably Peter Jones—Misty Ensign (Mrs B. Lewis), 11-0 G. Holmes (33-1) 3
ALSO RAN: 13-8 River Laune (4th), 8-1 Tenella, 10-1 King's Evidence, 33-1 Master Aly, 33-1 Ebor Sauce, Highveld (p), Rop, The Walrus. 11 ran.
TOTE: Win, 27p; places, 16p, 48p, 73p. D. Sasse, Upper Lambourn. 12l, 2½l.
TOTE DOUBLE: Skytrain, Prince Vision, £17.90. TREBLE: Trespassing, Sunyboy, Pierino, £4.20.

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THOMAS SHOTTER BOYS 1803-1
Centenary Exhibition and
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Mon.-Fri. 9.30-5.30: Thurs. until

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SPORTING PAINTINGS AND PRI
29th October to 30th November
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ACKERMANNS
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10.00-5.30 Sats. 10.00-1

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& FLEMISH OLD MASTER PAINTI

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MICHAEL ANDREWS
Mon.-Fri. 10-5.30. Until Dec. 1

BLACKMAN KAUFMANN GALL
3 Halkin Arcade, Motcomb St., S.
(opp. Sotheby's, Belgravia)
THEATREWORLD
Exhibition of The Performing A
from 1800-1974
Mon.-Fri. 10-6, Sat. 10-1.

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ART
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Original etchings and lithographs
HOCKNEY, DINE, CAULFIE
HAMILTON AND MOORE
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COLNAGHI'S
14 Old Bond St., W.1. 01-493
FRENCH PRINTS OF THE
CENTURY and 19th & 20th CEN
COLOUR PRINTS. Until 27 Nov
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5-7 Porchester Place, Marble Arch.
FRANK SPEARS : Paintings
10.30-5. Sat. 10.30-1.

ENGLISH AND DUTCH
WATERCOLOURS
of the 18th and 19th Centurie
An Exhibition
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at the HARTNOLL & EYRE GAL
39 Duke St., St. James's, S.W
01-930 9308
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Sats. 10 a.m.-1 p.m.

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Hare, Joseph West, E. W.
Sir G. Beaumont, W. L.
J. Holland, Richard Wilson,
Cope, R. Cooper Jr., etc.
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Until 29th November.
Fine Early English Watercolou

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ALSO ON PAGE 14

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TOMMY STEELE
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...ans Now Open to June 1975 ... seats still available for ...Price Previews Dec. 9, 10, ...nd 16 at 7.30.

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THE ARTS

The Royal Variety Performance
BBC 1

Stanley Reynolds

Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother has excellent taste. She is also possessed of a fine sense of humour. Why then, this dismal bill of fare?

The Hungarian State Dancers leaping and twirling about like the comic chorus in a Marx Brothers film: Paper Lace, a pop group with all the animation of a wooden dog; Ted Rogers with his creaking jokes—"I had an Irish steak for dinner, it must have been Irish, it was that thick"; Miss Noele Gordon, of *Crossroads* infamy, on loan from Sir Lew Grade to play the Grande Dame of the theatre, introducing the acts with a flower behind her ear and a speaking style that went out in 1948, along with grandes dames and flowers behind ears.

The answer must be that the show is not for the Queen Mother; nor is it for us, for no one actually makes television shows like this any more; it is a style which died with *Sunday Night at the London Palladium* and has never been successfully brought back from the grave. The Royal Variety Performance is all in aid of charity. Practically, in television terms, it is merely a museum piece.

Still it was worth sitting through the imitations of Tony Bennett and Sammy Davis, the chaps who bounced on a trampoline, the dreadful pop group, and the lady who hung with a pink rope about her neck, to catch a glimpse of Josephine Baker and to see the Dance Theatre of Harlem.

When the Dance Theatre played in London one could not get seats and so the Royal Variety Show did serve a purpose in bringing them, albeit briefly, to us. This all-black dance troupe from America is beautiful to watch. Dancing to soul music, like Rufus Thomas singing "Breakdown", the Supremes singing "Nathan Jones", and Aretha Franklin's "Spanish Harlem", they demonstrated this tremendous style and grace which should have had people rushing from the Palladium to lynch Pan's People.

And, of course, the royal show went on from 7.25 to 10.10 so it could not all be bad. Billy Dainty, of the funny walk, has a marvellous comic gift—he should be playing John Osborne's *Entertainer* instead of Max Wall—and there was the surprise in George Carl, an old-time sort of comic who plays an awkward man with a falling-apart harmonica. Then we had Perry Como of the slow-motion, action replay style.

But generally it was the same old stuff and the BBC's attempt to jazz it up at the beginning with shots of technicians and performers preparing for the show only made it seem even more old-fashioned and Lime Grove circa 1954. Once, my son, all our Sunday nights were like this—and no *Planet of the Apes* to switch to.

Horacio Gutierrez
Queen Elizabeth Hall

Joan Chissell

Once the province of established middle-generation pianists, the South Bank Sunday series is this season admitting three aspirants, of which the first was Horacio Gutierrez. Although London has only heard him once before in a concerto, this Cuban of 25 is already a name to be reckoned with elsewhere. The reason was not on doubt on Sunday. His virtuosity is of the kind of which legends are made.

Liszt's sonata served as centrepiece. Not even from the composer himself could semiquavers have flashed with more of the brilliance of forked lightning, or deep bass chords have come more as if from a full symphony orchestra, or *con fuoco* octaves have been thrown off faster than most people manage a single-track chromatic scale.

Nor was it just unbridled flamboyance. Mr Gutierrez's reading was finely proportioned. The irony was the ease with which he accomplished the impossible. The climber who can run up Everest somehow diminishes the stature of the mountain itself.

Prokofiev's sixth sonata, again discharged with transcendental ease, underlined his awareness of the importance of sonority *per se*. The texture was now splintered glass, now sea spray caught in sunlight, now honey. Marginally slower tempo would have made the Allegretto more insidious. In the finale speed even cancelled out all the points Mr Gutierrez was trying to make. But certainly not so in his last encore, the last movement of Prokofiev's seventh sonata. Here calculated cumulative tension finally exploded with atomic force.

Beethoven's early A major sonata, played at the start with spring-like radiance, revealed Mr Gutierrez's enviable gift for simplicity. If he can reconcile the devil and the saint, he could become one of the century's very great pianists.

Astrid Varnay and Teresa Kubiak

Jenufa
Metropolitan Opera House, New York

Peter Davis

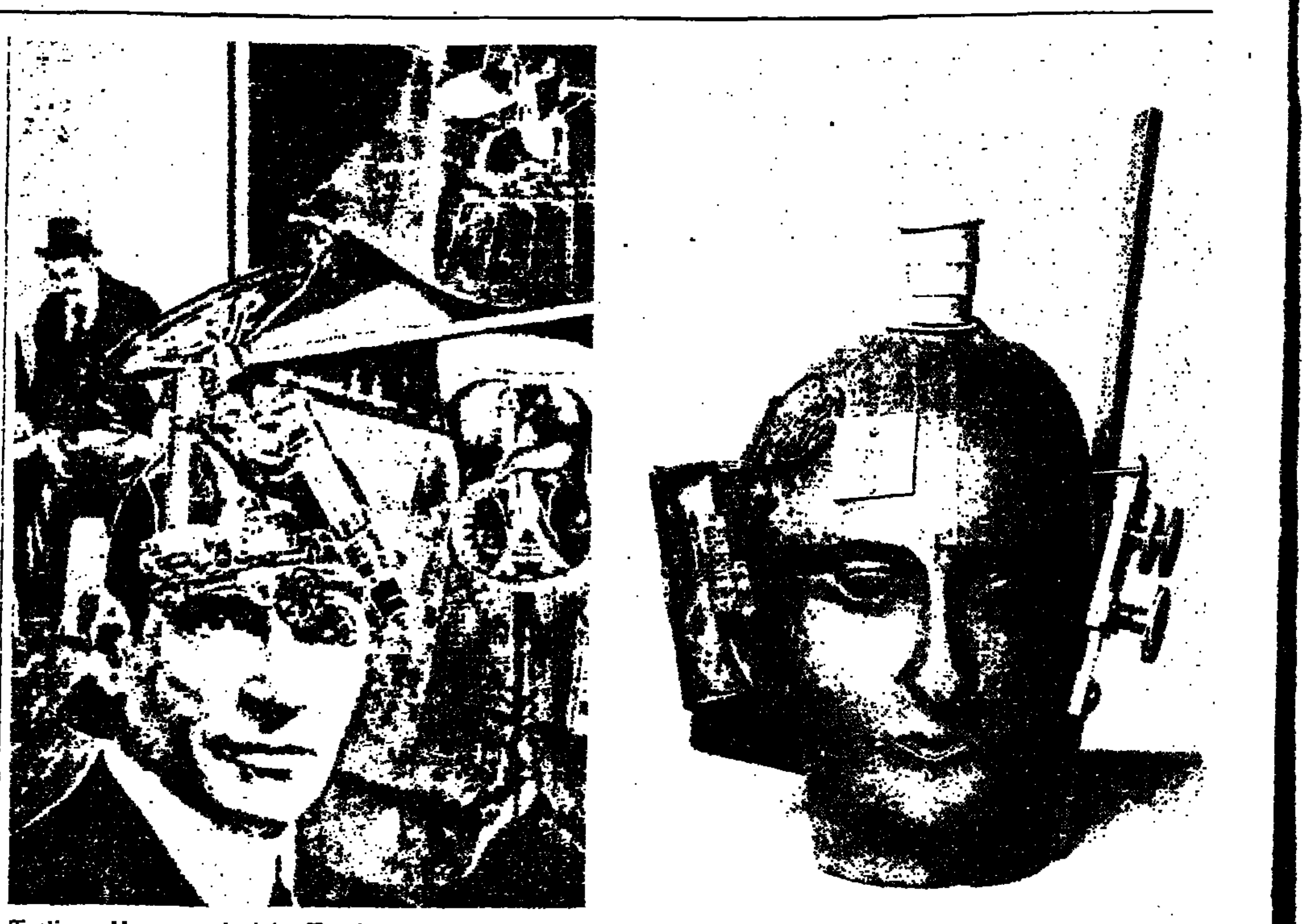
Janáček's operas have never made much headway in the United States, and even the Metropolitan's new production of his most familiar work, *Jenufa*, came as a novelty. *Jenufa* did briefly enter the company's repertoire, exactly 50 years ago, during the crest of the opera's first international popularity in the Twenties. Maria Jeritza sang the title role then and, quite as glamorous today at 87, she saluted a cheering audience from her Met box at the first performance of the current new production.

Jeritza must have been struck by the warm reception given the opera, for in 1924 attitudes to Janáček's music here were quite different. Ironically, considering the composer's present popularity in England, it was the distinguished English critic Ernest Newman who helped fashion America's negative view of the composer. As a guest critic of the *New York Evening Post* during the 1924-25 season, he wrote of *Jenufa*: "To [the] crude story, Janáček has written music that is obviously the work of a man who, however many works be may have to his credit, is only a cut above the amateur." Newman went on to speak of the opera's "conventional operatic formulae" and "absurd stage figures". Even allowing for differences in taste, temperament, and musical background, it is difficult to fathom how Newman could so thoroughly dismiss an opera that is now universally admired for its originality.

The Met mounted *Jenufa* handsomely—in fact, one would have to go back to the company's 1966 production of *Die Frau ohne Schatten* to find a performance so consistently satisfying. Gunther Rennert has staged the work frequently in Europe. I recall his Stuttgart production in 1959, and his Met version differs only in small details: a straightforward, direct view of the work that in its very simplicity energizes Janáček's forthright, compassionate vision of humanity by allowing the drama to speak eloquently for itself. Gunther Schneider-Siemssen's sets were equally ungimmicked and evocative of Moravian peasant life. The orchestra, under the baton of John Nelson, could clearly have used more rehearsals, but Nelson's sensibly paced, tensely lyrical view of the score was certainly the right one.

The unofficial star of the evening was Astrid Varnay, returning to the Met after an absence of 18 years. Varnay sang her first operatic role on the old Met stage at the age of 22, Sieglinde on December 6, 1941 (coincidentally, the very day that her present conductor, John Nelson, was born), but it was only in Europe that her stature as a dramatic singing actress was fully recognized. New York perhaps missed the greatest phase of her career, and her voice, still amazingly secure in the upper register, seemed considerably reduced in carrying power. None the less, Varnay's imposing presence, the absorbing details of her characterization, the expressive plasticity of her unusual timbre created an unforgettable portrait of Jenufa's stern, tortured, selflessly devoted foster mother.

As Jenufa herself, Teresa Kubiak sang with unfailing tonal allure and richness, realizing every facet of the character's impulsive generosity, capriciousness, and vulnerable femininity; one could easily understand both Steva's attraction to her physical beauty and Laca's admiration for her moral strength. Laca is a role that plays to all Jon Vickers's strong points, and he endowed much the same quality of brooding, pent-up intensity to the part that he brings to Peter Grimes. Vocally, too, Vickers seemed less inclined to manner than usual, and the characteristic plangency of his voice suited the penetrating melodic curve of Janáček's phrases to perfection. As Steva, William Lewis's bright tenor and outgoing personality made an excellent foil to Vickers's smothered introspection.



Tatlin at Home, and, right, The Spirit of Our Time

A room of one's own in Paris

Guy Brett

The Musée d'Art Moderne in Paris now has several rooms which feature the work of a single artist. Just before his death in 1957 Brancusi donated his entire studio with all its sculptures, tools and monolithic pieces of home-made furniture, and it was rebuilt inside the museum. Donations from the families of other sculptors who lived in Paris have followed, making this the best place I know to see the welded steel sculpture of the Spaniard Gonzalez, Pevsner's organic crystalline constructions, and the nudes of Laurens. Ironically the Museum has thus become the passive recipient of beautiful work which in the artists' lifetime could barely find a buyer, let alone a museum space in Paris.

Each of these sculptors benefits greatly from the accumulation of his work in one room, perhaps because each tends to create a distinct environment. The latest addition to these rooms is one devoted to Raoul Hausmann, the Berlin Dadaist; his exhibition consists, like most of the records of Dada today, largely of mementos, photographs and documents.

Hausmann went on producing as an artist up to his death in 1971, but his name is like an echo of a distant explosion: the few years of wild activity in Berlin after the First World War. This was the Berlin captured in the scathing drawings of another Dadaist, George Grosz. Hausmann clowned, perpetrated jokes and scandals against authority and the bourgeois citizen, wrote lengthy polemics. But his work really crystallizes around the invention of photomontage. He produced a number of striking images by cutting up and pasting photographs, which have come to epitomize their period.

Some are a whirlpool of small fragments—letters, maps, diagrams, banknotes, photos—where images, quite bland in ordinary circumstances, jostle one another in an insane way. In his famous collage of 1920, *Tatlin at Home*, Hausmann expressed his admiration for the Russian inventor of "machine art". He cut the picture of an anonymous man from a magazine and replaced his brain with some complicated mechanical apparatus. But the image of a man pulling out his empty pockets in the background suggests that Tatlin has no money and his ideas can only remain dreams. In fact Hausmann's attitude to the machine, like that of other Dadaists, was ambiguous: as if they were torn between the mechanized horror the war had shown them, and the possibilities the machine brought of a better life. In another of Hausmann's collages a big machine part is merged with the human body in a menacing way.

His sculpture *The Spirit of Our Time* uses a blank dummy's head stuck with watch-parts, screws, a ruler and other things. He may have meant this to attack "mechanical" ways of thinking. On one occasion he wrote rather arrogantly, "The ordinary man has no more capacities than those that chance has glued on the outside of his skull, his brain remains empty."

Despite his anti-art position, Hausmann saw clearly what was new, in the visual sense, about the technical invention of photomontage. Cutting up photographs, such a simple action in itself, had revealed a whole new way of getting to grips pictorially with the world as they felt it. Photomontage was "an explosive mixture of different points of view and levels", Hausmann wrote. He never developed these possibilities himself beyond an early stage. His later works in the Paris exhibition are rather ordinary collages of torn papers in the informal manner. Photomontage was taken up as a means of mass-communication by artists like Rodchenko and Lissitsky in Russia, and by another Berlin Dadaist, John Heartfield.

In the exhibition *From David to Delacroix*, not far away in the Grand Palais, are brought together some of the most grandiose productions in the history of French art. One room especially serves as a kind of document of the personal taste of Napoleon and of the Empress Josephine. Besides the monumental images of himself as Emperor, of which the one by Ingres with its numbing symmetry is the most intimidating, Napoleon also commissioned many paintings recording the exploits of the Grand Army, and encouraged a style of frenzied allegorical painting modelled on the poetry of Ossian. Josephine liked the "troubadour" style, in which an evocation of the Middle Ages is combined with aristocratic languor.

The paintings in this exhibition are like a complicated charade through which one can see the events and aspirations of this period of the French Revolution. The early years of the Revolution come through in the paintings of David and his followers, based on an austere re-creation of Republican Rome: moral dramas acted out with telling gestures in a setting of grey flagstones and sparse furnishing.

NPO/Muti
Festival Hall

Stephen Walsh

Whatever may be thought of Verdi's *Four Sacred Pieces* as a work of art, it unquestionably contains some of the most difficult writing any amateur choir is likely to encounter in a year of Festival Hall Sundays.

Not only are two of the four pieces completely unaccompanied but there is also *a cappella* writing liberally sprinkled about the other two. There are exposed lines and awkward harmonies and a plethora of sub-piano dynamic markings, culminating in a top G sharp entry for the first sopranos, pianissimo, on the unfriendly "ee" sound of the word "fiat".

Despite all this, the New Philharmonia Chorus has often performed the pieces, and their recording under Giulini is still standard, though it was made in 1963. There was nothing surprising about the inclusion of the work in Sunday's concert under Riccardo Muti.

And yet I feel it was a mistake, for this choir is no longer the force it was in the days of the great Giulini concerts prepared by Wilhelm Pitz, and if there is one work cruelly calculated to expose the flaws in the technique of even the finest chorus, it is surely this.

Sunday's performance was certainly not without its splendours, but its untidinesses were somehow always more obtrusive, in particular its lack of real blend in ordinary mezzo-forte music. Of a real triple piano there was no sign, and ensemble, though far from dangerous, was seldom genuinely clean. Readers who remember this choir under Pitz will realize that the performance was historically untypical.

Muti, perhaps upset by this inflexibility, made the mistake of trying to bound the music into submission, frequently ignoring Verdi's please for a steady basic pulse. But he was in much better form in Mozart's early G minor Symphony (crisply played by the NPO) and in accompaniment to Itzhak Perlman's alternately dazzling and poetic performance of Vieuxtemps's Fourth Violin Concerto.

Park Lane Group
Nash House

William Mann

The monumental exhibition called *Germany Facets* has already brought Stockhausen's *Inori* to London. On Sunday it drew attention to other contemporary German composers not so familiar here: Roger Norrington and the Park Lane Music Players, with Jane Manning and Philip Langridge as solo singers, were almost as numerous as the audience at the Institute of Contemporary Arts (a noisy venue for music).

Aribert Reimann was already known for his opera *Melusine* (and as an excellent piano accompanist to Fischer-Dieskau). His *Epitaph*, to poems by Shelley, was outstanding for sensibility to the poet, the tenor voice, and the instrumental septet all at once, and for sonorous, nicely varied invention in a mood of gentle melancholy. It was beautifully interpreted, not only by Mr Langridge.

Two of the pieces were by Wolfgang Steffen, who is about contemporary with our Iain Hamilton and much performed in Germany. His *Kolmar Trilogy* commemorates a Jewish poet who perished under the Nazis: the last poem "Farewell", touching in itself, is enhanced by purely musical poetry, though the first two songs seemed superficially set, the first almost too syrupy. Steffen's *Polychromie*, a miniature piano concerto, is as full of colourful effects as its title suggests; they cohere too, though the thematic ideas are plain and uncompelling.

In the song-cycle *Zeit und Ewigkeit*, the composer Rolf Kühnert had an eloquent singer in Miss Manning, whose poised, versatile artistry was also evident in Steffen's *Trilogy*, yet for all the atmosphere and punctilio of her singing, I chiefly admired the cool lyricism of the instrumental writing.

The last piece was Wilhelm-Dieter Siebert's Paganini Variations, a jolly German joke and heavy-handed too, chiefly memorable for Peter Lloyd's cool, quick-change virtuosity with an armoury of whistles and flutes.

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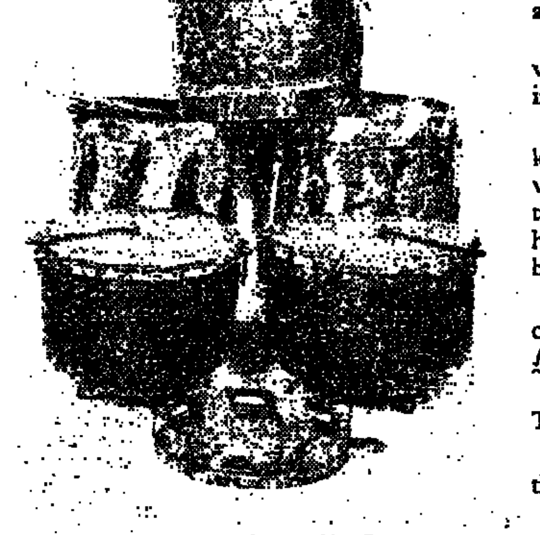

A selection of 17th century drums sold at Bond Street on 21st November at prices ranging from £250 to £3,900

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Small farmers can do more than a world conference to stop famine

If Norman Borlaug, father of the Green Revolution and Nobel prizewinner had had his way, the United States Secretary of State, Dr Henry Kissinger, and a dozen of the other key ministers and heads of state at the world food conference would have been locked into a room for ten days without food and for the last three days without water.

Only by such an outrageous act, Borlaug argued, would the big decisions that had to be taken to avert world-wide famine be made. But this did not happen and the outcome was much as the pessimists feared. There was no significant response to the immediate crisis—the shortfall of approximately 10 million tons of grain which must be found in the next two months if famine of perhaps unprecedented proportions is to be avoided in 1975.

It is widely believed that this *grain can only be released if* the consumption of the rich countries is reduced: "Food reserves for all practical purposes no longer exist", one senior American delegate told me.

Not surprisingly the western nations fought against making decisions about this in the emotional atmosphere of the conference and the discussion has been relegated to a smaller meeting at the end of the month.

The medium term objective—Dr Kissinger's proposed worldwide reserve system of 60 million tons above present carry-over levels—also made little progress. No one could agree where this 60 million tons *would come from or, more important,* who would pay for it. "Even so", said one conference official, "it must be regarded as *something of a success that* everyone agreed that it was necessary."

On long term agricultural improvement, the right noises were made but in the end there was no more evidence than there had been in the beginning that large numbers of developing countries were going to re-orientate their development policies *in the direction* of agriculture, or that rich countries would help them with the sizable resources that are needed to do it.

What is the price of failure?

So failure it is. And the price of failure? The FAO have estimated, assuming a population growth of 2.7 per cent, that the demand for food in the market economy developing countries will grow at an annual rate of 3.6 per cent. Over 15 years this means an *increase* of some 70 per cent.

Set against this 3.6 per cent annual growth rate in demand is the actual trend in agricultural production. Between 1961 and 1973 this averaged 2.9 per cent.

What this means—if these projections are continued through to 1985—is that the developing countries would have an annual net cereal deficit of almost 85 million tons in 1969-71, compared with an annual average deficit of only 16 million.

If the traditional cereal exporting countries among the third world countries are excluded the picture becomes worse.

Then the projected cereal deficit jumps to around 100 million tons a year. Even this is a conservative estimate. Bad weather conditions can raise deficits in a single year quite sharply. The cereal deficit in this year's bad season, excluding food exporting developing nations, is estimated at around 50 million tons. So a similar type of catastrophe in the 1980s might mean a shortfall of 120 million tons or more.

The cost of importing 85 million tons of cereal in 1985—assuming it were available (the developing countries could probably grow it without too much difficulty)—would be at 1973/74 prices $17,500 million a year. Even at 1969/72 prices it would cost $8,000 million.

The developing countries certainly cannot afford to buy that amount and it is possible in political terms to conceive of a jump in food aid of 25-fold (the Americans, the principal *suppliers of food aid, now spend* $700 million a year on it) in just over a decade?

All the indications point to a worldwide depression of living standards and increasing widespread malnutrition. There will, of course, be the occasional big famine—Sahel or Bihar style—but we are more likely to see a different kind of famine—famine thinly spread right across great chunks of the third world, slowly, but definitely deepening its hold until nature take its course and allows deaths to rise in order to match the realities of the situation.

Tragedy of a missed opportunity

Already we are seeing the first signs of this. Lester Brown, the American food expert, says: "There is evidence that death rates are moving up in at least 12 and perhaps as many as 20 developing countries."

The real tragedy behind these *statistics* and the *failure of the* world food conference is the missed opportunity. There were people walking the corridors of the Palazzo dei Congressi, the conference centre, who are convinced that there is a way of *escape if* only the political will is developed.

The distinguished agricultural economist, Edgar Owens, has been arguing that the pointer is to be found in a small number of crowded developing countries where there is no food problem—in Egypt and Taiwan in particular. Output per acre of basic food grains per acre in *Egypt is 3,515 pounds*; *in Taiwan* 3,320. This is higher than most of the rich countries and certainly higher than the United States. Yet it is intensive farming on plots that average as little as two or three acres.

If India's agriculture were organized as productively as farms in Egypt, Mr Owens argues, India's food grain *surplus* would be double that of the total world-wide trade in food grains in 1972.

If *certain* medium-sized countries, such as Nigeria, Mexico and Pakistan, could double their agricultural productivity overnight, the gap *in* the world-wide supply of food grains would disappear. Even then their yields would still be a good deal lower than Taiwan and Egypt.

The emphasis on yields is a critical one because the third world for all practical purposes has run out of new agricultural land—on which it has principally depended for increased production until now. This view is shared by Mr Montague Yudelman, the World Bank's vice-president and head of its rural development division. He was in Rome to explain his conviction—and Mr Robert McNamara's too—that there is now enough knowledge available to raise the output of small farms by 5 per cent a year—*far in excess of population growth.*

Moreover, he argues that it can be done with capital earning a return that would compare favourably with other investment opportunities. But this requires a number of prerequisites. *First, land reform.* "Our research shows convincingly," he argues, "that it is the small farmer who is the most productive."

Second, it requires reform in the fiscal policies of many of the *developing countries.* "*Too* often their policies militate against the rural poor . . . in most developing countries the distribution of public sector spending is heavily skewed in favour of urban dwellers."

Third, it requires a *momentous* effort covering research, extensions services, credit, school syllabuses, and co-operative organizing.

Mr Yudelman is an admirer of what the Chinese have done *to implement these ideas.* The Chinese achievement is no longer in question, he believes. But he doubts if many nations are *ready for the thoroughgoing* transformation of attitudes and values that the Chinese approach would call for.

So he is pushing for a more piecemeal approach—one that the Bank is now trying out in the north-east of Brazil and the Kigoma region of Tanzania, in two almost diametrically opposed political systems.

In both these cases, and in a couple of dozen other projects, the Bank is working with *30 to 40 thousand peasant* families.

These families are a fraction of the 700 million small farmers, *sharecroppers and landless* workers, that the Bank has isolated as the poorest of the poor—the bottom 40 per cent of the Third World. Two-thirds live in only four countries—India, Indonesia, Bangladesh and Pakistan. Nineteen per cent are in Africa and 13 per cent in Latin America and the Caribbean. These are the *people with an annual income* of $50 or less whose lives are most threatened by the squeeze between population growth and agricultural output.

Revolution in spending money

The Bank knows that it cannot help all these families by itself. But what it can do is to act as a catalyst. And to gear itself up for this task, the Bank *has gone through an enormous* internal revolution over how it spends its money.

Over the past five years it has doubled its spending on agriculture and in the next five years it will double again. By 1979 the Bank will be investing $1 billion a year in projects aimed at the poorest members of the countryside.

Mr Yudelman believes that the cost of getting the rural poor on the road to an annual 5 per cent growth in production is $80 a head—giving a global cost of little more than $100 billion over 10 years. Not *much when compared with the* projected $170 billion total investment, private and public, in developing countries in 1974, but quite a lot when measured against the total annual investment of the lower income countries where the poor are concentrated—a mere $25 billion in their case. The question is: will this sizable *initiative by the Bank help* trigger off the massive distribution of resources by both developed and developing countries that *is called for*?

Jonathan Power

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Canadian Indians discussed by Roy Lewis on this page on October 18 is available from The Minority Rights Group, *Benjamin Franklin House*, 36 Craven Street, London, EC2N 5NG.

A length of rope will never be the answer to a bomb

Bernard Levin

In the debate, renewed after the Birmingham murders, over the restoration of capital punishment for such acts of terrorism, one important point is being neglected or misunderstood, and before the gallows are swept back into use on a tide of public anger at the killings I think it is necessary to examine it. For I believe that that tide ought to be turned.

One of the most important tasks in war is to discover what the enemy wants, and deny it to him; the corollary, of course, is that the enemy will seek to disguise his true wishes. In the *discussion* of the correct response to the latest outrages this is the vital principle that is being ignored. Some say that the restoration of capital punishment would deter the murderers, some that it would not; I am not sure that anybody has yet suggested that one of the main purposes of the Birmingham bomb, if not indeed the only one, was to stampede Britain into bringing back judicial execution. Yet that seems to me very clear. Indeed, it is nothing but an extension of the policy unmistakable behind the IRA's actions for some time now. Every time there has been an approach by the British Government to abandoning the use of internment or releasing a substantial number of those interned, the response has been a fresh wave of bombings and shootings, designed to make it *politically impossible for such* intentions to be carried out. When the Home Secretary made it clear that the Price sisters would be returned to Northern Ireland if there was a diminution in the terrorist activities, there was an immediate increase in them. And if it were now to be announced that a Bill to provide for the execution of convicted terrorists would be prepared but not introduced if there were no further large scale killings, there would at once be a series of large-scale killings.

Why should this be so? Why should the leaders of the IRA want to see their followers hanged? Why should the O'Connells and Twomeys, the "Chiefs of Staff" and "Army Councils" (how this weedy gang do love to give themselves high military titles, like "Field-Marshal" Dedan Kemathi of the Mau Mau and "General" Amin!) seek to ensure that the British Government responds with the utmost severity to their campaign? That question was, in my opinion, answered incorrectly in the main leading article in this newspaper last Saturday. The relevant passage read:

> It is argued that the death penalty would create martyrs and would thereby strengthen the IRA cause. The IRA already has a string of martyrs whom they recall in their sentimental moments; it is difficult to believe that the addition of further martyrs, which must in any case happen from time to time, adds significantly to their popular appeal.

Alas; "those who cannot remember the past are condemned to repeat it". The Easter Week rising in *Dublin had virtually no popular* support, and was led by men largely unknown to the general public. But when the leaders were executed, they instantly won an immortal crown in that mythology by which Ireland lives.

Come all you young rebels and list while I sing.
For love of one's land is a terrible thing;
It banishes fear with the speed of a flame
—And it makes us all part of the patriot game.

My name is O'Hanlan, and I'm just gone sixteen,
My home is Monaghan, there I was weaned;
I was taught all my life cruel England to blame
—*And so I'm a part of* the patriot game.

'Tis barely two years since I wandered away
With a local battalion of the *bold* IRA;
I read of our heroes and wanted the same
—To play up my part in the patriot game.

They told me how Connolly was shot in the chair,
His wounds from the battle all bleeding and bare,
His fine body twisted, all battered and lame
—They soon made me part of the patriot game.

So now as I lie with my body all holed,
I think of those traitors who bargained and sold;
I'm sorry my rifle has not done the same
—For the quislings who sold out the patriot game.

Anyone who has ever heard Dominic Behan, even fully sober, sing that song, will not need to be told of the compelling power of Irish republican hagiography. But it is unfortunately true that a stale martyr is not nearly as useful as a nice *fresh one*; it may be "difficult to believe that the addition of further martyrs adds significantly" to the IRA's popular appeal, *but the effort* must be made, for it does. Even a perfectly ordinary drunken layabout like McDade—indeed, even a pathetic Englishman like Stephenson, had he not preferred tea to martyrdom—can be, and is, used to fill out the pages of the new *Book of Martyrs*. If we start hanging IRA murderers, we shall have Napper Tandy telling us all over again that "they're hangin' men and women for the *wearin' of* the green", and most of Ireland persuaded to believe it. Of course, most of the Irish do not approve of the IRA killers, and even among those who do, most will not take any direct part in their activities; most do not do so now, preferring their various equivalents of the character in a post-O'Casey Irish play about the Throubles who is forever boasting about his heroism in those days until his wife says rather sharply that he had been entirely occupied, during Easter Week, in "fetchin' things out of Woolworth's window". But the IRA fish need a lake of public sympathy, however inactive, to swim in, and they will get it, in full flood, from their executed killers. For "There's nothing but our own red blood, Will make a right rose tree".

Nor is it even an answer to say that, although the leaders who live beyond the reach of the British authorities would certainly not be deterred at all by the chance of being hanged, and the "hard men" who *organize the killings* on the spot scarcely more so, there would be a significant deterrent effect on "the landladies, lookouts and drinking companions", without whom the bombers could not do their work. It might indeed be true; but the truth leads inescapably to an even more terrible trap. No doubt someone who knowingly and with premeditation harboured a killer would be just as *guilty*, in law, as the killer who went out to plant the bomb and *returned to the harbourer.* But let us just think for a moment what propaganda effect could be made from the execution of one who had done more than that, or who received, and got rid of, inc: nating evidence, or who even *supplied* explosives played no further part in outrage. It would be easy the IRA propaganda mac not to mention those in Br who sympathize with its to paint such people as inn martyrs, guilty of nothing than devotion to a loved o enthusiasm for the libert Ireland.

Ira furor brevis est. It is that we should feel anger revulsion at such slaught took place in Birmingham express those feelings. anger and revulsion are nc ideal conditions in whic decide on the best cour action. The best course o ion is that course of which is most likely to ac the *effect desired.* The desired in this case is the of the terrorists, one cruci ment in which must be sure that they are depriv sympathy among those to they look for support and ance. I do not think that ing them will help to di sympathy for them in the and hearts of those who a permanently alienated them by their actions, an sequently I do not believ hanging them will contrib *their defeat. I am not inte* in taking revenge, thou understand the feelings of who demand it for the bo I *am* interested in endi bombings. I believe that two aims—the exacting geance and the defeat IRA—are incompatible, believe that to mistake th for the second is dang And that is why I remain opinion that we should store the death penalty.

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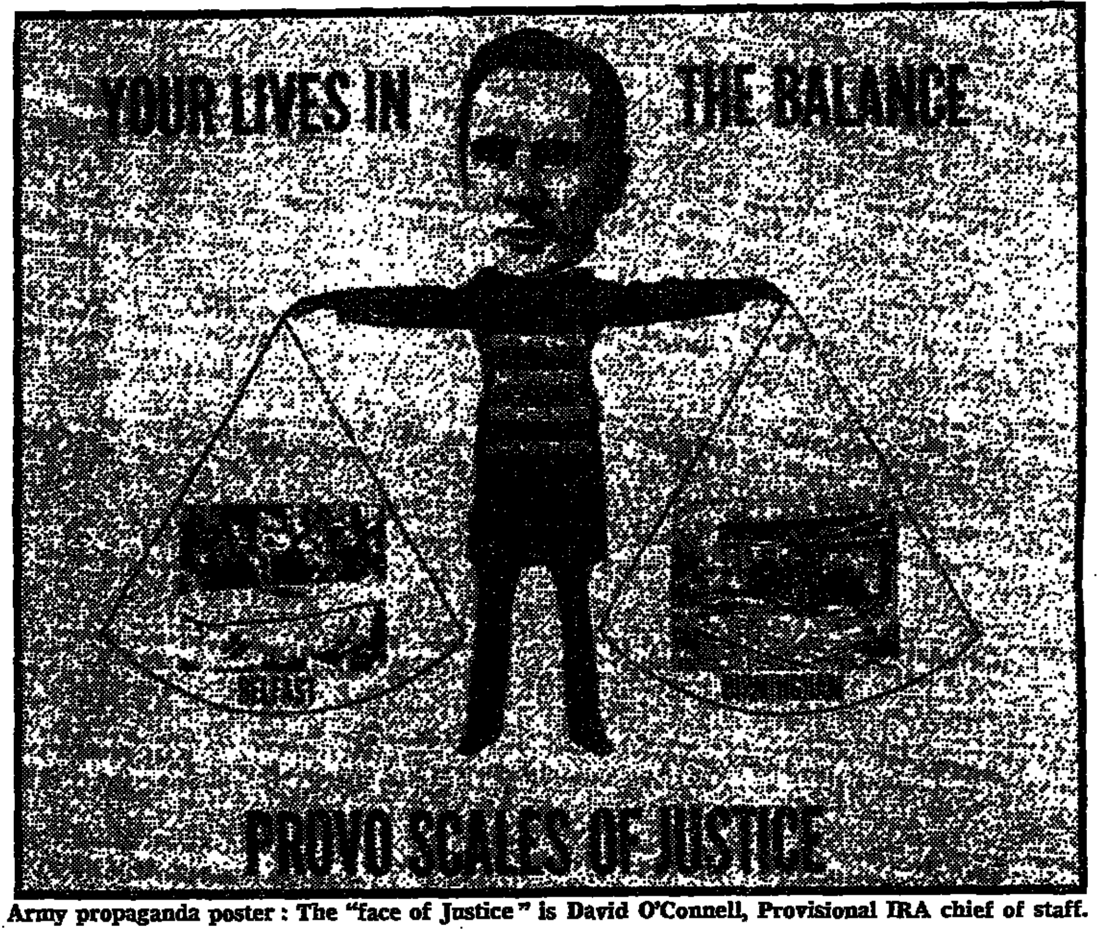
New quality of nastiness among Ulster terrorists

Belfast

Little more than two years ago a young member of the Provisional IRA's Belfast brigade, hair cut short and wearing a fresh growth of moustache for disguise, was sitting with friends in a students' flat near Queen's University. Direct rule had been imposed more than six months before, and the IRA's campaign was claiming the lives of British soldiers at a rate, sometimes, of five a week. "The British", he said finally, "don't care about their soldiers. If we killed 10 tomorrow, they'd have forgotten about it a couple of days later. How can they be made to care about Ireland?"

It is an ironic sidelight that this same young IRA man regularly travelled to London on scheduled flights of British Airways and Aer Lingus from both Belfast and Dublin to talk to republican sympathizers in Britain. Exactly how he spent his time there was never revealed, although it is now clear that at that period Provisional units had already been established in London and other cities. His remarks so long ago make terrible sense now in the light of an 18-*month campaign by the* IRA in Britain and after last week's explosions in Birmingham. Perhaps because Belfast had given them an ability to remain hardened to the effects of their own violence, it was the city's Provisional brigade staff which provided most support in the IRA ranks for a British campaign. Their commander here *has personally* argued the case for its extension at meetings of the Provisional Army council.



Army propaganda poster: The "face of Justice" is David O'Connell, Provisional IRA chief of staff.

Yet probably even the IRA, carried along on the momentum of its own bombings and its own mythology, did not consider beforehand the enormous precedent which they would set. Whoever was responsible for Birmingham, the *IRA in Britain is giving* remarkably few—if any—warnings of bombs, and people are dying as a direct result. In Ulster, until now, a Provisional sympathizer has always been delegated to telephone the police before an explosion at a civilian target and though the system ocasionally collapsed with disastrous results, it generally worked. In Northern Ireland *these past two weeks, how*ever, the calls have been getting fewer while the bombs have still been planted;

There was, of course, a time when such things would have caused an outcry. The murder *of off-duty soldiers in* Belfast once awoke sympathy in the hardest of Republican hearts; the killing of the three young Scots soldiers on the outskirts of Belfast in 1971 seemed then to be the ultimate in horror. Fifteen men, women and children, died in a Catholic public house around the same time, and intelligence from both Republicans and British soldiers since *the event suggests that the* IRA wass responsible — the bomb was "in transit" but was not collected by a Provisional who muddled his timing and paid for it two days later by being shot by his own colleagues. At that time, however, the IRA could not bring itself to claim responsibility.

That, of course, was before the days of proxy bombing, and before the morning when a Roman Catholic judge and a Protestant magistrate could be murdered in their homes, only to be commemorated by the IRA as victims of a "brilliantly timed *operation*" (*the words of the* Provisionals' own newspaper). In two years, the assassination squads have become a regular feature of Belfast life. Last week, for the first time, both Protestant and Roman Catholic gunmen appeared to have deliberately singled out innocent girl victims and — even more worrying for the Army—there now appeared to be alu many anti "loyalist" C gunmen on the streets ar are anti-Catholic "lo gunmen.

On Friday afternoo young Catholic girl pump attendant was mu off the Springfield Roa Saturday, a young Pro girl petrol pump attenda killed in the Upper C Road in a shooting presu carried out by a squad c who were deliberately l for an innocent female *worker out of revenge.*

The attribution of crimes in Belfast is gerous business; agents cateurs have been at before on both sides. B the day to day assassi here, in the same week Birmingham bombs, hav on a new quality of na This is the true signific the English bombings Belfast civil war; not deaths are horrific (whi are), nor that the forces in Britain have stronger measures to de them, but that the Brit a *stage nearer the si* where guerrilla armies the United Kingdom wil the crudest methods o extremists in warmer co

The Provisionals mig deny this possibility, *out no doubt that the* were responsible for an ation with their own p internment, the use Army in Catholic "deep interrogation" ment, and incidents, lished or unsubstantia brutality. By and large, tant extremists would similar view. But not Jenkins's *restrictions* ports and airfields of can alter the fact that short distance to trav the proxy bomber to tage, from the judicial to the political assass from the hijacked trair gun at a pilot's head.

Rober

The Times Diary

A day at the Bangkok races

Michael Leapman continues his reports from Thailand:

Regular readers know that, when I travel abroad, I like to sample the local racing scene. Last weekend was a specially appropriate time since, had I not been sweating it out here in the east, I should have been warding off the cold by knocking back the brandy in the sponsor's tent at the Hennessy Gold Cup at Newbury.

The first notable fact about racing at the Royal Bangkok Sports Club is the size of the card—14 races every Saturday, *with last week's 164 runners.* And on Sunday the scene shifts to the citys' other track, the Royal Turf Club, for another 14 chances to *lose* your *Baht*. The Thais are enthusiastic gamblers, who clearly cannot get enough of it.

Yet if the card is large, the horses and jockeys are not. All Saturday's races, over a five *and a half furlong grass* course, were for Thai ponies of fourteen and a half hands. The jockeys are tiny, some of them boys of eleven or twelve, who can make weights as low as six stone.

Racing *is* just one of the sports facilities offered by the Royal Bangkok Sports Club. Behind the entrance to the clubhouse—a pavilion-style building sandwiched between two modern concrete stands—a swimm*ing pool and tennis courts. And* in the middle of the course, members were playing golf as the horses galloped round them.

Inside the clubhouse was evidence of other activities. Announcements on the notice*board referred to rugby, soccer,* cricket, bridge, badminton, self-defence, and even jogging. The jogging board contained a stark warning: "All lady joggers are reminded not to jog after dark". And joggers of both sexes were warned to watch out for horses in training.

The reading room provided a nice symbol of the club's diffuse activities. At one end members were browsing through the newspapers and magazines on the racks, while at the other, young women were selling tote tickets through the window.

The tote is the only form of betting. It is a sophisticated system from Australia, which registers bets on lighted noticeboards as they are made. Two or three times before the start *the announcers give, in Thai* and English, the probable payout on each horse.

Suggestible

Thais—there were several thousand of them in the three enclosures — are suggestible gamblers. Invariably, once a horse had been established favourite, it would attract an ever-increasing proportion of bets and its price would go down accordingly, though it did not necessarily win.

The catering, though less alcoholic than I should have enjoyed at Newbury, was excellent. Numerous bars, and a *kitchen serving English (steak* and kidney pie) or Thai (beef curry) food at your seat on the verandah. Numerous stalls in the street outside *served* rich-smelling Thai snacks and pancakes.

Although the racecard is in Thai and English the past results section is only in Thai, so accurate form assessment is difficult. The commentary is *only in Thai, too, and though it* is possible to detect the names of the horses, non-speakers cannot understand what the commentator is saying about them. A better guide is to listen to the crowd, who chant the name of the likely winner excitedly as the horses go down the straight.

Doping seems to be a problem. The racecard lists *horses* who had been *doped* or used *medication* at recent meetings. Another section of the card lists warnings to riders, and I wonder what lies behind announcements like this: "Race Eleven: *jockey Rithidej, rider* of Jarmijuree Sithong, was strongly warned to ride better in future."

I should have known the kind of afternoon that was in store from the very first race. Although there were *only four* runners, my selection, Mongkol Syarm, managed to finish a distance behind the rest, almost getting mixed up with the runners for the next race, who parade on the course immediately the *previous race is over.*

As one race followed another, my selections continued their dismal performances. It was not until the 12th race that I had the sniff of victory. There were not many horses with English names but in this there *was one* called Never Say Die, which seemed a fit slogan, bearing in mind my performance so far. Moreover, he looked the pick of the field and came recommended by a knowledgeable sounding man I had met by the rail.

So I banked all my remaining assets on him, and he trotted in nicely, with the aid of some of the spectacularly ferocious whipping which is the fashion here. After I had *collected my winnings my* stamina ran out, and I left before the last two races.

The text of yesterday's road sign was so illegible in many copies of The Times *that, in response to several readers' appeals to save their squinting eyesight, I am reprinting it. "Caution", it ran, "Everybody: Take care of hind. It is the season Fawn is born about this time. It may be case, if you approach him, his mother deer being full of maternal loves gives you a kick by her forefeet."*

Slow Tango

The *Last Tango in Paris* trial, which opened yesterday morning at the Old Bailey, was billed as the most important obscenity trial since *Lady Chatterley* in 1960. For all that it was tame stuff. The public gallery was almost empty, made up for the most part of conservative people with pleasing faces. One *man, greying and intellectual,* held a copy of *The Guardian* and made notes on a pad in biro.

Reporters on the press bench sat in front of empty ink wells and looked impatient. One fancied that a woman in the public gallery was Mrs Mary Whitehouse, campaigner. But when Mr Justice Jones appeared in court and we were all upstanding, it was clear that the woman was far too slim.

The case, against United Artists, distributors of the film, was brought privately by Edward Shackleton, a retired Salvation Army officer and a member of the Festival of Light.

If Mrs Thatcher really has thrown her hat in the ring one can only say good riddance...
M

Shackleton, who during the course of the hearing said that he was not a film-goer and had never, before seeing *Last Tango*, seen Marlon Brando perform on the screen, sat tense-faced in the court room, occasionally clasping his hands and bowing his head and sometimes pressing the palm of his hand to his forehead.

It was a very sober affair—not a nudge or a wink in sight. Two women, waiting to be admitted *to the* public galleries at 1.20, did not even know that the case was going on. They were waiting for Mr Justice Lane to continue with the Soho syndicate trial, which they had been following for eight weeks. They thought Justice Lane was smashing.

The Handbook for Appointed Justices of th *just issued by the Lord lor's Office includes* th ing *guidance for male visiting female establis "Women in prison ar different in character fr . . . They also tend to excitable. The presence has quite a different e them than that of wo men and boys. Visitors them much more 'chir prone to whistling or attention to themselves*

Comeback

Fred Craig, who ed publishes *Political Co* and other parliamenta political reference bool volved *in an electoral* for which he can find precedent. He resigne Chichester district cou which he was elected a servative last year, be pressure of work betw *year's two general elect*

The October parli election, however, cau postponement of the co election, and the newly Conservative candida drew 48 hours before *of nominations. So Crai* busy time is now o thinks) for a couple finds himself fighting election his own re caused.

"I am sure peop *resigned from council* by-elections on policy he says, "but I do not anyone to whom it has h quite like this." As a statistician he does n his going-and-coming *prejudice his chances.* he faces a close fight Liberal.

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THE MASSACRE IN ETHIOPIA

Until last Saturday the revolution in Ethiopia was remarkably free from bloodshed. This circumstance permitted hope that, drastic as have been the changes in institutions and ruthless as have been the purges of the country's leadership, the final outcome would be constructive and bring to fruition the many reforms that the country unquestionably needed and its intellectuals impatiently awaited. This prospect is now disastrously blighted by the appalling and premeditated massacre both of the civilian prisoners of the military regime, and the cold-blooded extermination of its senior and more moderate section at the hands of its younger, more radical and less balanced left wing.

The roll-call of the victims, headed by the name of the Military Council's own leader, Lieutenant-General Aman Andom, reads like the cadre of the Armed Forces' senior officers, and is by no means confined to "aristos". It includes civil servants as well as ex-ministers, and even some who strongly criticized the former government. Some of those who were summarily slaughtered two days ago in fact awaited trial for legally punishable offences, like corruption, but the corpses of the rest have been labelled with pseudo-crimes like being "anti-revolutionary" or "divisive of the Armed Forces". This was the carefully planned seizure of power from within by a group of ambitious and conscienceless men by means which have proved fatal to the genuine aims of the more idealistic supporters of the revolution.

It is not enough to deplore such a terrible lapse into savagery. The new group have in their power perhaps another two hundred prisoners, and every effort ought to be made by those with influence in Addis Ababa to save them from a like fate. Several African Heads of State, including Presidents Sékou Touré, Nyerere and Gowon, interceded with the Military Council for the life of the aged Emperor after his deposition in September, and they and others should be called on to urge a change of heart upon Ethiopia's new junta. This is not easy, since its leadership is still obscure. For some time it has been forecast that General Andom would prove to be the Neguib of the Ethiopian revolution, but nobody was sure who the Nasser was—though the name of Major Mangistu Haile Mariam has been mentioned increasingly often. One night of the long knives is, however, liable to be followed by another as rivalries, and suspicions, develop among the leaders.

Ethiopia's cadre of educated and trained men is pitifully small, and the country cannot afford the liquidation of its elite—as much of that elite springs from the old landed families it cannot afford a pogrom against them either. Much therefore depends on the motives of those who have now disposed of the moderate group. They seem to be imbued with the ideas of Chinese communism, laced with those of the Guevarists, Tupamaros and the like, which spread to the junior officers and non-commissioned ranks from the student population and university staff in recent years. The Chinese planted the seed, if shallowly, and it seems to have taken quicker root in the Ethiopian intelligentsia than in any other African elite.

Under the leadership of General Andom, the Military Council in recent months has had several clashes with the students (as well as with the trade union leaders), and finally closed the university and sent the students into the countryside (perhaps on the Maoist model) to teach and engage in community development. This was fiercely resented by the students, who have been anxious to push the revolution to Marxist, or Stalinist, extremes—and who led the call for the execution of the Emperor. Their revenge has evidently been in the successful indoctrination of the younger men in the Military Council, who have learnt the jargon and carried it into action.

It remains to be seen what policy they can announce that is in any way different from the gradual, liberal reforms their seniors espoused—and found, in Ethiopia's poverty of trained men and resources, so hard to get started. They may imagine that the liquidation of landlords on approved models will produce an automatic renaissance, but in Ethiopia's conditions such doctrinaire surgery seems more likely to result in an anarchy that could set the country back for decades.

HIGHER RATES FOR POORER SERVICES

Today Mr Crosland will tell the representatives of local government the size and form of the Exchequer's contribution to local finances next year. He will certainly offer the councils much more than they had last year, and probably a higher proportion of their higher anticipated spending, but even so he was showing no more than a fair appreciation of the case when he said last week that he expected to be a highly unpopular man next spring. He may expect to be unpopular with ratepayers and also with councillors and their officials, who will themselves probably be as unpopular as he. For the present state of local finances is such that the average rate demand is likely to show an increase at least as great as this year's, and create a comparable rumpus.

To make matters worse, the increase will in many cases accompany an effective deterioration in services. After two years' constant pressure from above to spend less, local authorities have little room to respond to another economy drive without skimping in ways that will be noticed, and not only by the poor who depend on them most. In any discussion of council spending and the way it has grown more rapidly than national wealth for a century, it is necessary to keep in mind that it has done so chiefly because an increasing responsibility for social welfare has been laid on it. This provision is still too small rather than too great, and every effort must be made at least to maintain it. A large part of council spending is inescapably enjoined by statute. Much is labour intensive and vulnerable to wage inflation (last week's manual workers' settlement alone will mean something like 7p in the pound on the rates). Much is committed years in advance and cannot be cancelled without false economies.

Some councils would have to put their rates up even if they spent no more than last year, for reasons which illustrate how little the present rating system possesses the characteristics desirable in any tax. The relationship between who pays and what is paid for becomes more and more tenuous. The Exchequer's contribution covers, on average, about 60 per cent of local spending. But it does not go towards spending of every kind: the rest falls on the rates to the tune of 100 per cent instead of 40. In particular, it does not cover debt repayments or interest.

Many councils are very heavily in debt, and this year at least that is not simply a matter of bad housekeeping. Inflation has outstripped most expectations: more to the point, a year ago Mr Rippon, the then minister, was assuring councils that it was only going to run at 9 per cent, adding that they had better act accordingly or else. Those that did are in deep trouble today. The relationship between national and local spending is so close, and the pressures from above are so strong that only a small part of the blame can be put on the councils.

The more Mr Crosland raises the Exchequer's share, the worse this effect will be. Similarly, if he increases relief for householders (who already pay 25 per cent less than businesses and less still in some areas), he further weakens the relationship between the councillor's decision on spending and its effect on his constituent's pocket, which is so necessary to the democratic process. There are many other objections to the rates: those who pay are only a minority of those who vote (and earn); the size of the payment has little relation to the ability to pay or the use made of services; the revenue does not keep pace with inflation, like that of most other taxes; and so on.

But all alternatives and palliatives have serious objections too. Rating by the value of the site instead of the house takes equally little account of ability to pay, and its effects in practice are still not clear. Local income tax involves administrative problems which in the past have seemed insurmountable. Local taxes on sales or payrolls would make prosperous councils more prosperous. Lotteries, a somewhat ignominious shift, would be lacklustre rivals to the pools and (as other gambling is already heavily taxed) rivals to the Inland Revenue as well.

One possibility is to pay centrally instead of locally for services like fire and police whose form is already determined in some detail at the centre. The limitations of this approach were shown by Mr Paul Channon's estimate last Wednesday that if this were done with teachers' salaries (the largest item of this kind) there would just be a chance of keeping council spending as a whole next year down to this year's level (though only in real terms). One season's respite will not even take us through to the report of the Layfield committee on the whole system. In any case, councils have a say in how many teachers they employ, even if not how much they pay them, and this power would need to be safeguarded.

Mr Crosland should continue the process of reducing the disparity in rates between some town and country areas, while retaining the protection against over-abrupt increases which proved necessary after his rough justice in that line last spring. He should not have postponed the next rating revaluation. Although the maintenance of basic standards of service and the protection of the ratepayer must be his most immediate concern, it is important that the grievances and expedients of inflation should not be allowed to discredit the rates as a tax—not, at least, until we know whether the Layfield committee has been able to find anything better.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Crisis in the stock market

From Mr I. J. Fraser

Sir, Your leading article yesterday (November 23) concluded. "The crisis in the stock market is bad for the City, bad for industry and bad for Britain." The arguments which preceded this statement seem to lay the blame for the present crisis, or much of it, on the investment managers of the City investing institutions who have held off buying shares in British companies. Because these investment managers have suffered heavy losses on the portfolio investments all over the world, so your argument runs, they have also lost their nerve and, by failing to invest now, are threatening the security of the present and future pensioners, policyholders and others to whom they are responsible. They should be less concerned with immediate yields, so you contend, and more with real assets such as the earning power of major companies.

If capitalism is to survive in this country, there will clearly come a moment when the market has fallen enough for it to be "right" in investing terms to buy British equities again. Some investors will miss the market turn; others may start too soon; others again will start investing just before the turn and will succeed in putting large amounts of money into equities before and after the bottom has been reached.

It is your absolute right to try and persuade investment managers that the "right" time has already arrived. But they have had this sort of advice before—when the index stood at 400, when it stood at 300 and when it stood at 200. Advice from the touchline is one thing, but it is those who are in there kicking the ball who have to stand or fall by the consequences of their decisions. It is no comfort to an investment manager who invests pension fund money in a company which subsequently goes into receivership to be told that his investment decision was patriotic.

The levels of equity markets in this country and others are the reflection of the collective views of actual and potential shareholders about the future prosperity of companies in real-money terms. Certainly, many categories of investors (particularly British individuals taxed on investment income at 98 per cent) are more concerned with capital values. But the great mass of British investment funds, those to which you refer, are administered by institutional managers who are concerned with their institutions' ability to pay out benefits from now till the year 2000 and beyond. I cannot accept that these are primarily concerned with immediate yields.

What concerns these investors is the prospective ability of companies to pay them cash dividends over the next 30 years at rates which in their view adequately compensate them (when compared with other investment outlets) for (a) inflation and (b) the risk inherent in equity investment. As far as inflation is concerned, they can see nothing on the horizon to alter the present picture of inflation raging at 20 per cent per annum and probably increasing. Against this the 500-share index shows a current gross dividend yield of 12 per cent and the growth of dividends is restricted by law to 12½ per cent per annum. As far as risk is concerned, these investors see this and other economies moving steeply into recession. Financial concerns and property groups are having difficulties everywhere and indeed in many other countries the plight of some sectors, such as motors and textiles, is worse than in Britain.

What seems to British investment managers to be unique is that private enterprise in this country is beset by so many adverse factors at once. These are (a) rampant inflation, (b) growing recession, (c) price controls, (d) dividend restriction, (e) exceptional fiscal penalties on dividend distribution, (f) the threat of outright or creeping nationalizations and above all (g) public hostility towards the very concept of profits.

All investment managers are in one way or another trustees. If they conclude that the risk/reward ratio of equity investing is likely for the foreseeable future to be tilted towards unacceptable risk, they have no alternative but to withhold from any general investing in equities. If it is merely a question of helping otherwise prosperous companies to tide over the three, four or five years of a serious depression they will provide the capital necessary for them to do so. But if there is never to be a prospect of companies making any real-money profits and paying out real-money dividends, investment managers will be deterred by the fear of breaking trust. The provision of further capital is no remedy to the problems of companies that cannot make profits.

In these circumstances, Sir, the real assets to which you allude will not be real at all. Where is the real value of a great national enterprise which cannot earn distributable profits and which no one else wishes to buy? There are plenty of these in Austria and Italy. I do not accept that a British pension fund manager could conscionably buy into such an undertaking. In such circumstances the investment managers will continue to put much of their money out "on the street" with banks, local authorities and Government at short term and earning a return at least as good and certainly much safer than the return available on equities, preserving their financial fire-power in the hope that the risk/reward ratio on equities will swing back into balance. Many will continue (despite the fashionable strictures) to put money into property in the conviction, born of inherited experience, that property rents cannot be suppressed for ever.

Nobody wants the continuation of the present state of affairs, least of all the City. But it cannot be cured by the City alone, still less by the investment managers who are trustees for others. The nation as a whole is involved. For this reason those of us who are concerned with the affairs of the financial sector welcome the recent statements by Government that it desires the prosperity of a "vigorous, alert and profitable" private sector. The truth is that without it we shall continue to experience a decline in our rate of economic growth and jobs and pensions will be placed in increasing jeopardy. But the nation, besides willing the ends, must also will the means. We must develop a new attitude towards the profits and dividends which are the very stuff of investment, job safety, pensions for the old and the creation of more wealth for all.

My Committee will do what it can to help bring about this better understanding. If we can achieve it we will be in much better shape to attack the problems of inflation and recession which are common to the Western world as a whole.

Yours faithfully,
I. J. FRASER,
Chairman, City Capital Markets Committee,
21 Moorfields, EC2.
November 24.

Terrorist activities in Britain

From Dr Sidney Levine

Sir, The events of the past week make it difficult to avoid reaching the conclusion that if all terrorists are equal some are more equal than others. Even the unpredictable Colonel Gaddafi exhibits more consistency on this issue than our Government, by giving his support both to the Palestinian and Irish terrorists. On the other hand our Government displays its double standards by its proposed firm and resolute action following the Birmingham outrages and merely abstaining in the United Nations vote giving recognition and respectability to the Palestinian terrorists. Are we to be surprised if the Provisional IRA intensify their atrocities in this country when they see the success achieved by their Arab counterparts?

The short term gains achieved by placating murderers, hijackers or blackmailers will be quickly outweighed by the very destruction of the civilised world. If we agree that this is true for the IRA, then it is equally true for the PLO. Otherwise the former should also be invited to address the world's councils and referred to in the press as "guerrillas and gungirls". The time left for us to take a firm and consistent stand against terrorism wherever it exists is fast running out. Let us hope it is not already too late.

Yours faithfully,
SIDNEY LEVINE,
17 St John Street,
Manchester.

From Professor Gordon Trasler

Sir, Your leading article today (November 23) acknowledges that the threat of the death penalty would be unlikely to deter "some of the hard men of the IRA", but argues that it might frighten their "landladies, lookouts and drinking companions". Is it proposed that such people should be hanged if they can be shown to have had knowledge of plans to cause explosions? And if not, where is the case for resorting to this barbarous sanction?

Yours faithfully,
GORDON TRASLER,
2 White Shute Lane,
St Cross, Winchester,
Hampshire.

From Father Brocard Sewell

Sir, May I, as an English Roman Catholic priest, through your columns urge our English Roman Catholic bishops to follow the lone example of the Archbishop of Birmingham in unequivocal public condemnation of the outrages of the IRA, whether in Britain or in Ireland; and more specifically, to impose canonical sanctions—possibly excommunication *latae sententiae*—on all members and supporters of the IRA or Sinn Fein in this country until they have given adequate signs of penitence and have resigned from these organizations, or until the organizations themselves have renounced indiscriminate mass murder as a means of attaining their aims?

We English Catholics, who trace our religious inheritance back to days before the Irish incursion into England, have the right to ask this of our bishops, whether they be English or Irish descent.

By speaking out and acting u equivocally our bishops will not on be giving badly needed credibility their own position, but will be ser ing the best interests of our c religionists in Ireland, most of who detest and condemn these indi criminate mass murders as much a we do.

May I emphasize that Englis Catholics have always been foremo in condemning the crimes of England against the Irish peopl and the stupidity and injustice of the Irish "settlement" of fifty yea ago. I need cite, as witnesses, onl the names of Lionel Johnson, Wilfri Scawen Blunt and G. K. Chesterto

Yours, etc,
BROCARD SEWELL,
Whitefriars School,
Charlton Kings,
Cheltenham.

From Mrs Jennifer Burnaby-Atkin

Sir, Some years ago my fathe presided over a committee whicl produced the Oaksey Report. As a result the pay and conditions of th police were greatly improved.

May I now suggest that, whil considering emergency measures to deal with the IRA, the Home Secre tary should take as his first priority introduction of legislation greatly to increase the pay, and consequently the size, of our police force. It is upon them that falls the unenviable burden of the detection and prevention of all crime.

Such legislation would have the overwhelming support of the people of this country. If there is a "Special Case" surely this is it.

Yours faithfully,
JENNIFER BURNABY-ATKINS.
Oaksey, Wiltshire.

From Mrs P. R. Francis

Sir, This morning I, an English woman, was driving to the shops via the Catholic Church. There I saw a friend of mine an Irishwoman. I offered her a lift which she did not accept, but we chatted for a few moments. She was horrified and made really unhappy by the Birmingham bombs. "What can I do? I feel so dreadful" she kept repeating.

"All I can do is pray." It turns out that she does some act of reparation after each outrage, and today she had walked to Mass in the pelting rain. Not a madly practical idea maybe, but one I found very touching. She, not these terrorists, is typical of the Irish people.

Yours faithfully,
ANNE FRANCIS,
Landens, Meath Green Lane,
Horley, Surrey.

From Mr H Diamond

Sir, After the murderous outrages in Birmingham on Thursday night may we assume that the heads of the IRA are now fully qualified to be invited to address the General Assembly of the United Nations and to receive a rapturous ovation from its members?

Yours faithfully,
H. DIAMOND,
49 Heathcroft,
Hampstead Way, NW11.

National Insurance for self-employed

From Mr E. Purchese

Sir, Members of Parliament are classed as self-employed and pay the class 2 contribution.

Reading Hansard's report of the debate on the Second Reading of the Bill now before Parliament to amend the Social Security Act 1973, I discovered that as from April 1975 when this Act comes into force Members of Parliament are to be classed not as self-employed, but as employees. They will then pay the employee contribution class 1 instead of class 2 and class 4 contributions. The rest of us as taxpayers, in the form of the Exchequer, will pay the employer contribution for them!

No resolution has been put before the House to vote on for this change which was incorporated into the Social Security Act 1973 after "soundings" among Members. These "soundings" must have been very restricted as some Members in the debate said they had not been approached and in fact had no knowledge of them.

I am not an accountant but I reckon that this change of status will save Members of Parliament at least £2 a week in contributions from next April, if the rates of 5¾ per cent for class 1 and 8 per cent for class 4 in the present Bill become law.

The alleged reason for the change is that they are paid a fee and pay income tax under PAYE. How strange that after all these years this should be discovered only now and the change to be made at the point when self-employed will have to pay these proposed enormous increases.

Obviously Members of Parliament have no intention of swallowing the nasty medicine they are prescribing for the majority of the self-employed. All protests from Ministers of the "fairness" of their proposals stand condemned by their action over their own case.

Yours faithfully,
E. PURCHESE,
100 Northumberland Road,
New Barnet, Hertfordshire.
November 20.

From Lady Antonia Fraser

Sir. The House of Commons is to complete the remaining stages of the Social Security Amendment Bill on Tuesday next (November 26) and so I hasten to make clear some of the implications that vitally affect the interests of authors.

The Society holds the view that while authors, like other self-employed people, should not be exempted from supporting a scheme that will increase pensions and other benefits and so bring aid to those most at the mercy of inflation, none the less the new scheme will operate most unjustly in the way it is to be applied. The main point is that, for the self-employed the new payment (although called a "contribution") is in fact a *tax* since it returns no corresponding benefits to the self-employed contributor. On retirement, he or she will simply receive the basic pension and no more. In contrast, the employed person will receive a graduated pension in relation to what he or she has paid in, thus his is a genuine "contribution".

This means that since the self-employed person is already denied unemployment and sick pay, the present disparity of treatment as between the two categories will be widened still further.

Yours, etc,
ANTONIA FRASER, Chairman,
Committee of Management,
The Society of Authors,
84 Drayton Gardens, SW10.
November 22.

From Mr Richard Luce, Conservative MP for Shoreham

Sir, Your correspondence columns in recent weeks have drawn attention to the Government's plans to raise dramatically the national insurance contributions of the self-employed next April. The Social Security (Amendment) Bill is now proceeding through Parliament and the committee stage has been completed without any concessions from the Government.

My main point of contention with the Government is that the proposed rate of increase in contributions from the self-employed will be far higher than that of the employed person and the employer. The impact will be sudden and burdensome. It is perfectly true that the Conservative Government was planning to increase the flat-rate contribution and to introduce a new earnings related contribution for the self-employed. That is not in dispute. The disagreement lies purely on the grounds of an exceptional and punitive increase for the self-employed.

It means that a self-employed person earning £2,500 pa will have to pay an extra £72 pa and those earning £3,600, an extra £160 pa as from next April. They will receive no extra benefits for this payment and, unlike the employee, they do not receive unemployment and industrial injuries benefits or any of the earnings related supplements.

There are some 1,500,000 affected by this proposal and they cover a real cross-section of the nation's activities including shopkeepers and plumbers, farmers, hairdressers, writers, veterinary surgeons, decorators and clergymen. No one would deny that many of these people have to show qualities of hard work, self-reliance, enterprise and inventiveness in order to survive. They have received a severe battering in recent years from increased rates, overheads and personal taxation. They have no union to represent them and they cannot afford to go on strike.

There is no doubt that they are being unfairly treated. It is not too late for the Government to respond to their anxieties by lowering the proposed rate of increase in their contributions.

Yours faithfully,
RICHARD LUCE,
House of Commons.
November 20.

Tories and EEC entry

From Mr Douglas Hurd, Conservative MP for Mid Oxon

Sir, Your report of my rather long letter to the Prime Minister about the EEC (November 16) was inevitably truncated and some readers may have been puzzled.

I wrote to Mr Wilson because he has fallen into the bad habit of defending his own change of mind on a referendum by alleging that Conservatives were committed during the 1970 election by Mr Heath to something similar. I pointed out that:

(i) Mr Heath's speech in which he used the phrase about full hearted consent was made in Paris before the 1970 election was announced. Its purpose was to help Mr Wilson's imminent negotiations by warning the Six not to press too hard;

(ii) the full text of the speech shows that Mr Heath believed in parliamentary approval of the terms;

(iii) the point came up on television more than once during the 1970 election before polling day. Mr Heath made it clear that it would be Parliament which would be asked to approve the terms.

I hope Mr Wilson will now stop torturing the facts. A Prime Minister should be the handmaiden of history, not her assassin.

Yours truly,
DOUGLAS HURD,
House of Commons.

Hereditary businesses

From Mrs Susanna Cole

Sir, I read that the Chancellor of the Exchequer in his latest budget is to give relief to farmers, who own their farms, and pass them on to their sons. Is there to be any tax relief for hereditary private businesses who also are passing on their businesses to their working sons?

Yours truly,
SUSANNA E. W. COLE,
The Old Rectory,
Erwarton,
Ipswich, Suffolk.
November 14.

Old Tube stations

From Mr Cecil Gould

Sir, The state of South Kensington station, complained of by Mr Alan Ross (November 12), is as nothing compared with the squalor of Gloucester Road, which is also of less parochial concern, as being the nearest to Cromwell Road air terminal.

At Gloucester Road there is no shelter from the rain on one of the District platforms, never more than one lift to the tube and always a queue at the booking offices.

At a time when many Victorian buildings, including railway stations, are being demolished Londoners may take comfort from the survival of one which is virtually unchanged since it first opened, about a century ago. But international air travellers may be less interested in such antiquarian matters.

Yours faithfully,
CECIL GOULD,
6 Palace Gate, W8.

For eating one-handed

From Mrs Adam Fergusson

Sir, What Mr Black is after (November 22) is possibly Mr Lear's runcible spoon, defined in the Concise Oxford Dictionary as a "kind of fork with three broad prongs, one with a cutting edge and hollowed like a spoon". Ideal for buffet lunches, and for slices of quince. I have never seen one.

I am, Sir, Your obedient servant,
PENELOPE FERGUSSON,
9 Addison Crescent, W14.
November 24.

Thee and the

From the Bishop of Ely

Sir, Mr Levin has opened thee—floodgates indeed and many a mispronounced word will rise up and call him blessed.

He encourages me to tell you that I am probably chairman, but surely not the only member, of the Society for the Protection of February from the Febbouairy and Febbery merchants. We are affiliated to many other similar societies, but think ours is among thee—most important. We offer life membership to Mr Levin.

Yours faithfully,
✝EDWARD ELIEN,
The Bishop's House,
Ely, Cambridgeshire.
November 21.

From Mr Nigel Buxton

Sir, When Mr Levin has done for the "thees", perhaps he would join battle with the "dees".

Thus might we be spared dee-lay (instead of delay); dee-fect, instead of defect: dee-tain, in place of detain.

It is a noble cause.

Yours faithfully,
NIGEL BUXTON,
Travellers' Club,
Pall Mall, SW1.
November 22.

Ieavy lorries

rom Mr S. Weighell

ir, In recent months the motor ıdustry has launched a campaign persuade the Government to ıcrease the maximum permitted eight of heavy lorries from the present 32 tons to 38 tonne (metric eight). This would mean an ıcrease of some six old tons—or per cent—in total weight. To give ıbstance to their demands in the ıce of public concern about the ıvironmental damage done by rries, a recent report of the MMT (motor manufacturers) Energy Policy and the Motor ıdustry" estimates that: "savings the order of 20 per cent in the n-miles per gallon of heavy hicles would be obtained if the aximum permitted . . . weight were ıcreased . . .".

I question whether this campaign really in the interests of improv g freight transport or saving fuel. e appreciate that there may be ıncern to improve the sales of itish-made heavy lorries but point ıt that the growing imports of rries are, of course, of vehicles ithin the current 32-ton limit.

We are told that the 38 tonne rry would probably have five les (more weight distributed than present) and an overall length creased by only 18 inches. Even the country is being asked to cept lorries that would be 20 per nt heavier overall than at present.

This has serious implications for e community. Accidents involving rries are not so much due to the k of safety on the part of the iver or vehicle (although these are r too frequent) but to the fact at heavy vehicles are incompatible th other road users and with residential streets. One only has to see the damage caused in crashes involving lorries to private cars or to buildings. As lorries make up, on average, only 15 per cent of the road traffic flow, no one can seriously suggest that we should build new roads just for the use of the "unsociable" lorry.

Instead I believe that greater savings would accrue to the country at large if Government were to investigate the patterns of road freight and in particular the significant proportion of empty vehicle mileage. It is obvious that there are many concentrated flows of freight traffic which could be better handled by rail or, in some cases, by inland shipping.

In suggesting that fuel would be saved by the use of heavier lorries the motor industry carefully avoids mention of the even greater economy of rail and water transport over road in moving freight. Experience—not speculation—in both the United Kingdom and the United States shows that both rail and inland shipping are some four times more efficient in their use of fuel.

So the potential savings from a freight policy which relies more heavily on rail and water transport are much more impressive than raising the maximum permitted lorry weight to 38 tonnes. For this reason I feel that the campaign for the 38 tonne lorry should be resisted most strongly by Government, the public and local authorities.

Yours faithfully,
S. WEIGHELL,
General Secretary elect, National Union of Railwaymen,
Unity House, Euston Road, NW1.
November 15.

Production of honey

From Mr Karl Showler

Sir, The position of beekeepers in England is not quite so desperate as Mr Bethel Solomons suggests in his letter published on November 21.

It is true that the number of beekeepers and the number of hives of bees have declined greatly since the last war, but this is not the whole picture. Correspondence received here is consistently encouraging in that it shows a steady and growing demand for information about bees of all kinds. Many of the numerous beekeepers' associations have active educational programmes; in recent years we have sent literature to members of adult beekeeping classes, and this year the number already supplied exceeds 1,000.

The latest (1974) issue of the British Beekeepers' Association's report, lists 20 full or part-time officers appointed by local education authorities to advise on beekeeping matters; and there are two Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food beekeeping advisers. In many areas the Ministry also employs part-time bee disease officers.

The Bee Research Association publishes a leaflet, "Save Our Pollinating Insects", dealing with the effects of toxic chemicals and of changing agricultural practices. This has been widely distributed and is still available. It has certainly contributed to the growing public awareness of the danger to beneficial insects of the indiscriminate use of insecticides and herbicides.

Yours faithfully,
KARL SHOWLER,
Bee Research Association, Hill House, Chalfont St Peter, Gerrards Cross, Buckinghamshire.

COURT CIRCULAR

UCKINGHAM PALACE

ovember 25: The Duke of dinburgh visited Birmingham this orning.

His Royal Highness travelled in a aircraft of The Queen's Flight nd was received upon arrival at lmdon Airport by Her Majesty's ord-Lieutenant for the County of est Midlands (the Earl of Aylesrd) and the Lord Mayor (Counllor E. James Eames).

Commander William Willett, N, was in attendance.

The Princess Anne, Mrs Mark hillips this evening attended a ageant of Volunteers arranged y the City of London Territorial uxiliary and Volunteers Reserve ssociation at Guildhall.

Her Royal Highness was received pon arrival by the Right Hon the ord Mayor (Alderman Sir Murray ox).

Miss Rowena Brassey was in ttendance.

ENSINGTON PALACE

ovember 25: The Duke of Gloucester was present this evening at he RAF Reserves Club Dinner to nark the fiftieth Anniversary of he formation of the Royal Auxiliary Air Force, at the Grosvenor louse Hotel.

Lieutenant-Colonel Simon Bland vas in attendance.

YORK HOUSE
ST JAMES'S PALACE

November 25: The Duke and Duchess of Kent this evening attended the Variety Club of Great Britain Art Auction Dinner at the Savoy Hotel.

Lieutenant-Commander Richard Buckley, RN, and Miss Jane Pugh were in attendance.

Lord Hewlett, chairman and managing director of the Anchor Chemical Group of companies and president of the Institution of the Rubber Industry, accompanied by Lady Hewlett, returned to the United Kingdom in the RMS Windsor Castle yesterday, after visiting the United States, Japan, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa.

Forthcoming marriages

**Mr J. Attenborough
and Miss K. Robertson**

The engagement is announced between Jonathan, younger son of Mr and Mrs Anthony Attenborough, of Avonwood, Old Bartholmy's Brooms, New Road, Sundridge, Kent, and Kerry, youngest daughter of the late Mr Eric Robertson and Mrs Marie Robertson, of Woolwich, New South Wales, Australia.

**Mr J. D. Bindloss
and Miss C. Johnson**

The engagement is announced between Jock Dalrymple, youngest son of the late Commander E. C. Bindloss, RN, and of Mrs E. V. Bindloss, of Shalom Hall, Layer Breton, Colchester, and Caroline, daughter of Mr and Mrs Hardy Johnson, of Bowman's Cottage, Plumley, near Knutsford, Cheshire.

**Mr J. Cobb
and Miss M. Game**

The engagement is announced between John, only son of Mr and Mrs W. Cobb, of Orleton, Ludlow, and Margaret, only daughter of Mr and Mrs P. M. Game, of Ightham, Sevenoaks.

**Mr S. J. Crampton
and Miss H. M. J. Holden**

The engagement is announced between Stephen, only son of the late Rev L. J. Crampton and Mrs Crampton, of Eynsham, Oxfordshire, and Helen, eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs J. A. Holden, of Ilkley, Yorkshire.

**Mr G. C. Hay, RAAR
and Miss C. D. Crawshaw**

The engagement is announced between Geoffrey, elder son of Mrs Bette Hay, of Kilarra, Sydney, Australia, and the late Mr Charles Hay, and Caroline, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs Philip Crawshaw, 73 Albert Drive, London, SW19.

**Mr P. R. James
and Miss J. A. MacQueen**

The marriage between Patrick, son of Mr and Mrs A. James, of Northampton, and Jane, eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs I. J. MacQueen, of Purley, Surrey, will take place at All Souls, Langham Place, W1, on December 21.

Latest appointments

Latest appointments include: Lord Fraser, a Senator of the College of Justice in Scotland, to be a Lord of Appeal in succession to Lord Reid, who retires in January.

Mr David McNeill, QC, to be leader of the Northern Circuit.

Mr P. W. E. Taylor to be a conveyancing counsel of the Supreme Court.

Mr Ian Wrigglesworth, MP for Teesside, Thornaby, to be parliamentary private secretary to Mr Jenkins, Home Secretary.

Air Commodore S. M. Davidson to be Air Vice-Marshal and Assistant Chief of Defence Staff (Signals) in succession to Rear-Admiral Sir Peter Anson, who is retiring.

Lord Allen of Fallowfield and Sir Oliver Chesterton to be reappointed Crown Estate Commissioners.

Mr Frank Bushell and Mr James Anderson to be local authority members of the Health and Safety Commission.

Today's engagements

The Queen holds investiture, Buckingham Palace, 11.
The Duke of Edinburgh opens international conference of British Nuclear Energy Society, Institution of Civil Engineers, Great George Street, 9.10; as patron of the Squash Rackets Association, opens Wembley Squash Centre and Championship Court, 12.30; as president, gives reception for World of Property Housing Trust, Buckingham Palace, 6; attends dinner given by Victorian Society, Café Royal, Regent Street, 8.10.
Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother attends concert, Albert Hall, 7.50.
The Duke of Gloucester opens Leisure Centre, Gloucester, 10.30; later opens Corinium Museum, Cirencester, 2.15.
The Duchess of Kent, as patron, attends reception given by Age Concern, Banqueting House, Whitehall, 6.45.
Lunchtime talk: "God Save the Queen" by Mr Enoch Powell, St Lawrence Jewry, Gresham Street, City, 1.15.
GLC meeting, County Hall, 2.30.

Imperfect first folio edition of Shakespeare's plays is sold for £12,000

By Geraldine Norman
Sale Room Correspondent

An imperfect first folio edition of Shakespeare's *Comedies, Histories and Tragedies* was sold for £12,000 (estimate £6,000 to £8,000) at Sotheby's yesterday to John Fleming, the New York book dealer. It came from the collection of Sir Thomas Phillipps, of which yet another portion was being sold. A second folio went to Foyle's at £1,400 (estimate £2,000 to £3,000).

The sale included the only complete copy recorded of an English incunable, or book printed before 1500. This was a *vulgaria*, or Latin textbook, printed in London by William de Machlinia about 1483; it went for £9,500 (estimate £10,000 to £15,000) to Quaritch.

A sign of the continuing decorative appeal of atlases was the £4,400 (estimate £3,000 to £4,000) paid by the Map House for John Speed's *Theatre of the Empire of Great Britain* published in 1616 with 67 double-page engraved maps. The sale was relatively successful, with 90 per cent of the £69,833 knockdown total successfully sold.

Prices in a sale of English and Continental portrait miniatures were uneven. A John Hoskins oval miniature of George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, made £2,600 (estimate £2,000 to £3,000). A miniature of James Bruce, the eighteenth-century explorer, by John Smart, failed to reach its reserve and was bought in at £1,650 (estimate £1,500 to £2,500).

In a Sotheby's sale of icons and Russian works of art a sixteenth-century icon of "a stylite, probably St Simeon" brought £1,850 (estimate £1,500 to £2,000) while a Russian silver and enamel *koush* made £1,600 (estimate £1,500).

A sale of antiquities at Sotheby Parke Bernet in New York on Friday brought some exceptionally high prices. A 20-inch Roman bronze figure of a boy dating from about the first century BC or AD made $40,000 (£17,167); estimate $15,000 to $25,000. A Luristan bronze horse bit, the cheek-pieces modelled as animals, made $5,000 (£2,146); estimate $1,000 to $1,500. For early glass, a Cydonian glass pixis of the late Hellenistic or early Roman period reached $2,800 (£1,202); estimate $3,000 to $5,000.

In a sale of later Chinese ceramics at Christie's yesterday the most important lots were mainly unsold but prices for the more ordinary pieces often ran beyond expectations. A pair of Ch'ien Lung figures of hawks were unsold at £5,050 and a pair of 51 inch *famille-rose* vases were bought in at £6,825 (estimate £8,000).

Chapel to commemorate founder of Australia

By Martin Huckerby

The new Australia Chapel at St Nicholas's Church, Bathampton, Avon, will be dedicated early next year in order to commemorate an obscure British admiral.

Vice-Admiral Arthur Phillip, who died in Bath 160 years ago and was buried in Bathampton Parish Church, is hardly renowned in Britain, but in Australia he is famed as the founder of that nation.

In 1788 he led the First Fleet to Australia, establishing a settlement at Sydney and becoming the first Governor of New South Wales. Most of the original settlers were convicts, but Captain Phillip, as he then was, saw the colony safely through its early privations before returning to England in 1792.

In 1932 a memorial to him was unveiled on the wall of St Mildred's Church, Bread Street, in the City of London, near his birthplace. But war bombs destroyed the church and badly damaged the memorial. After 1945 the commemorative services on his birthday were held at Bath Abbey, with a visit to his grave at Bathampton.

The grave is in front of the church entrance. The vicar, the Rev Gordon Spencer, said: "In the old days, people asked: 'Where is he?' and we had to lift the mat up."

Mr Spencer proposed a scheme for a memorial and perhaps a chapel, which has now been completed through the support of Australian companies, organizations and individuals.

The gravestone has been moved to face the entrance, and a carved memorial screen has been placed behind it. The side of the church has been cleared and a floor of Wombeyan marble from Australia has been laid.

With a design by Mr John Vivian, a Bath architect with an office in Sydney, an altar, altar rail and chairs have been provided in Australian blackbean wood, and there are stained glass windows with the arms of the Federal Government and the Australian states.

The Australian Chapel will be dedicated by the Bishop of Bath and Wells on Australia Day, January 26.

Luncheons

HM Government

The Minister of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, Mr David Ennals, was host yesterday at a luncheon at the Hyde Park Hotel in honour of the Norwegian Minister without Portfolio, Dr Jens Evensen. The Norwegian Ambassador was among the guests.

HM Government

Mr Eric Deakins, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State, Department of Trade, was host at a luncheon held at the Dorchester hotel yesterday in honour of Shaikh Abdulla bin Humaid al Qasimi, Minister of Electricity and Water, United Arab Emirates.

Ministry of Defence

Sir John Wilson, Second Permanent Under-Secretary of State (Administration), was host yesterday at a luncheon given at Admiralty House in honour of Mr J. F. Robertson, Secretary of Defence, New Zealand. Others present were:

Sir James Dunnett, Mr D. B. G. McLean, Mr K. M. Wilford, Commodore M. J. McDowell, Air Marshal Sir Peter Le Cheminant, Mr E. G. Cass and Rear-Admiral F. W. Hearn.

Constitutional Club

Viscount Watkinson was the guest at luncheon yesterday of the political committee of the Constitutional Club. The chair was taken by Mr Lawrence Wass, chairman of the committee, with Mr G. S. Bache, vice-chairman.

United Kingdom South Africa Trade Association

Sir Nicholas Cayzer, president of the United Kingdom South Africa Trade Association, and Mr W. F. Luke, chairman, were hosts at the association's annual council luncheon at Grosvenor House, yesterday. The Ambassador of the Republic of South Africa, Dr Carel de Wet, was guest of honour, and the chief guest was Lord Thorneycroft, chairman of the British Overseas Trade Board.

Dinners

HM Government

The Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs and Mrs Callaghan were hosts yesterday at a dinner at Lancaster House in honour of the Vice-President of the Federal Executive Council and Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and Mrs Minic.

Bakers' Company

The Bakers' Company held its annual election dinner at the Mansion House yesterday, at which Alderman Sir Gilbert Inglefield, representing the Lord Mayor, and the Sheriffs were present. The outgoing Master, Mr Percy C. England, presided, and Judge King-Hamilton, QC, responded to the toast of the guests. Other guests included:

The Recorder of London, masters and prime wardens of other Livery Companies, the Deacon of the Incorporation of Bakers of Glasgow and representatives of bakery trade organizations.

Plowden Legal Society

The chairman, Professor Antony N. Allott, and Mr Michael Penty were hosts to Lord and Lady Hailsham of St Marylebone at a dinner at the Law Society yesterday to mark the enactment of the Lord Chancellor (Tenure of Office and Discharge of Ecclesiastical Functions) Act, 1974. Among those present were:

Judge Andrew Phelan, Sir Peter Rawlinson, QC, MP, Mr W. T. Wells, QC, and Mrs Wells, Mgr L. G. Dunderdale, Mr G. G. Harris, Mrs M. Mulholland, Mr C. B. O'Beirne, Mr Alan Prichard, Mr and Mrs W. F. J. Ritchie, Mr L. P. R. Roche and Miss M. P. T. Smith.

Service dinner

RAF Reserves Club

The Duke of Gloucester was guest of honour at a dinner at Grosvenor House yesterday held by the RAF Reserves Club to mark the fiftieth anniversary of the formation of the Royal Auxiliary Air Force. Among those present were:

Lord Thomas, Marshal of the RAF Sir Dermot Boyle, Air Chief Marshal Sir John Baker, Air Marshal Sir William Coles, Air Marshal Sir Paul Holder, Air Marshal Sir Edward Chilton, Major-General Sir Gerald Duke, Air Marshal N. Cameron, Air Commodore F. H. Blackham, Air Commodore W. I. C. Inness, Group Captain T. P. Gleave, Group Captain L. E. Robins, Captain W. G. Smith, RNR, Wing Commander F. E. Wood, Wing Commander H. R. Kerr, Wing Commander P. L. Harris, Wing Commander G. J. M. Cradock, Lieutenant-Commander L. A. d'E Lloyd, Squadron Leader R. Stilwell and the Ven J. H. Wilson.

Latest wills

Miss Lilian Mildred **KIMBER**, of Worthing, left £68,222 net (duty paid, £617). After bequests totalling £12,200 and effects she left the residue equally between the Guide Dogs for the Blind Association, British Deaf and Dumb Association, Queen Alexandra Hospital Home, Worthing, Worthing and District Council of Social Service, and Worthing Society for the Blind.

Other estates include (net, before duty paid; further duty may be payable on some estates):

Harries, Mr Geoffrey Curzon, of Farningham (duty paid, £86,079) £233,671
Messervy, Gen Sir Frank Walter, of Midhurst, commander of the 7th Armoured Division .. £12,315
Gevertz, Mr Jack Lewis, of Harrow (duty paid, £60,085) .. £185,433

Birthdays today

Sir Charles Forte, 66; Mr R. W. Hamilton, 69; Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, 51; Mr Emlyn Williams, 69; Major-General D. J. Wilson-Haffenden, 74.

Bakers' Company

The Bakers' Company has elected the following officers for the ensuing year:

Master, Mr Joseph H. Stevens; Upper Warden, Mr Kenneth P. W. Stoneley; Second Warden, Mr Prior L. Clarke; Third Warden, Mr Ernest A. Parker; and Under Warden, Mr Charles W. Judge.

Clifton College

At a meeting of the council of Clifton College, Bristol, held on Saturday, November 23, Mr Norman J. Travis was reelected chairman and Professor A. Roderick Collar was reelected vice-chairman.

25 years ago

From The Times of Friday, November 25, 1949

Rights for Bonn

From Our Own Correspondent

Bonn, Nov 24.—Dr Adenauer, the federal Chancellor, submitting to the Lower House tonight the text of the agreement between the Allied High Commission and himself, claimed that a great step forward for the Republic, economically, politically, and psychologically, had been taken. For the first time since the capitulation, he said, German equality of rights in negotiations had been recognized.

The agreement, although following expectations closely, is seen to be of much wider scope than the forecasts had suggested. [Among the more important provisions were the right given to the Germans to build ocean-going ships, and the removal from the reparations list, "in the light of the assurances given by the federal Government", of a number of synthetic oil and rubber plants and steel works.]

Medal for gallantry

The first Queen's Gallantry Medal awarded to a TAVR soldier goes today to Company Sergeant Major John McRae, aged 38, of 15 (Volunteer Scottish Battalion) Parachute Regiment. Mr McRae, a painter and decorator, of Aberdeen, risked his life to save a comrade whose parachute failed to open during a weekend exercise.

Church news

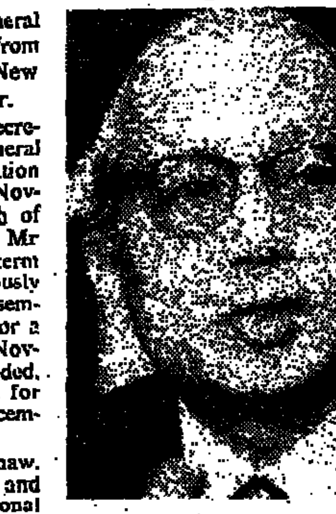
Diocese of St Albans

The Rev D. C. Hall, Vicar of Wigginton, Tring, to be Vicar of Biddenham, Bedford.
The Rev J. H. Richardson, Vicar of Chipperfield, King's Langley, to be Vicar of Rickmansworth.

OBITUARY

U THANT

Third Secretary-General of UN



U Thant, Secretary-General of the United Nations from 1961 until 1971 died in New York yesterday from cancer.

He was appointed Acting Secretary-General by the General Assembly on the recommendation of the Security Council on November 3, 1961, after the death of Dag Hammarskjöld, to fill Mr Hammarskjöld's unexpired term and was again unanimously appointed by the General Assembly, on November 30, 1962, for a term of office to expire on November 3, 1966; this was extended, and then he was reappointed for another five-year term in December, 1966.

U Thant was born at Pantanaw, Burma, on January 22, 1909, and was educated at the National High School in Pantanaw and at University College, Rangoon.

Prior to his diplomatic career U Thant's experience was in educational and information work. He served as senior master and then as headmaster of his old high school in Pantanaw and was a member of a number of educational committees.

U Thant was appointed Press Director of the Government of Burma in 1947, and in 1948 became Director of Broadcasting. In the following year he became Secretary to the Government of Burma in the Ministry of Education. In 1953 he became Secretary for Projects in the Office of the Prime Minister and in 1955 also became Executive Secretary of Burma's Economic and Social Board.

U Thant served on a number of occasions as adviser to Prime Ministers of Burma. He accompanied U Nu to the first and second Colombo Prime Ministers' Conferences, to the Bandung Asian-African Conference of 1955 and to the Belgrade Non-Aligned Conference in 1961.

In 1957 U Thant became Permanent Representative of Burma to the United Nations, a post which he held until his appointment as Acting Secretary-General. During that period he headed the Burmese delegation to the General Assembly and in 1959 served as a vice-president of the General Assembly's fourteenth session. In 1961 he was chairman of the United Nations Conciliation Committee for the Congo, and chairman of the committee on a United Nations Capital Development Fund.

In spite of his varied previous experience of public and international life, the task of succeeding Hammarskjöld was a formidable one. Not only was his predecessor a man of remarkable character, attainments and reputation, but the Secretary-Generalship itself had, in the last year of his stewardship, become the centre of violent controversy.

From the start, his discharge of his responsibilities was marked by diffidence, approachability, and a marked lack of dogmatism. U Thant was far more prepared to decentralize work and responsibility and to listen to advice than Hammarskjöld had been.

Hammarskjöld and U Thant had one important characteristic in common. Both had a private routine of contemplation and meditation which gave them calm and staying power. Hammarskjöld was a northern mystic and U Thant a practising Buddhist, but the effect of their religious exercises on their public performances was similar.

In taking over the Secretary-Generalship in November, 1961, U Thant found no shortage of troubles and difficulties. Apart from the dispute over the Secretary-Generalship itself, the United Nations Operation in the Congo was, at that time, a source of violent controversy, and even of violent action. The September fighting in Katanga, which had culminated in the death of Hammarskjöld, had left an extremely explosive and unstable situation, which against exploded into fighting on December 5, 1961.

The year 1962 saw, in November, the dispute over the Soviet missile installations in Cuba, when the world seemed to come perilously near to a nuclear confrontation between the two super-powers. On October 24 U Thant informed the Security Council that he had appealed to President Kennedy and Chairman Khrushchev to suspend the United States arms quarantine and the Soviet arms shipments voluntarily for two or three weeks while they negotiated a peaceful solution. He also appealed to Castro to help find a way out of the impasse by halting work on the disputed installations and made himself available to all the parties for whatever services might be useful. U Thant received conciliatory replies from both Kennedy and Khrushchev and later in the authorities in Havana. While it month held talks with the Cuban what effect these interventions would be difficult to say exactly had on the course of the crisis, they eventually helped Khrushchev to back away from a direct confrontation with the United States.

In December, 1962, fighting flared up again in Katanga, initiated, for reasons which no logic can explain, by Tshombe's Gendarmerie itself. This time, with a minimum of violence or loss of life the United Nations Force, with the full support of the Secretary-General, established throughout Katanga the right to complete freedom of movement which it had always, in principle, possessed, and Tshombe's secession, which had for three years made the problems of the Congo insoluble, came to an end. The United Nations Force in the Congo was finally withdrawn in June, 1964.

As the Vietnam war escalated U Thant faced a dilemma. His peace-keeping efforts could merely be "personal" ones since neither North Vietnam nor Red China were members of the United Nations. The image of the United Nations was "somewhat tarnished by its seeming impotence in this, the greatest crisis of present times", as U Thant once put it.

In 1968 U Thant made two personal initiatives to bring the parties involved in the Vietnam war to the conference table. He visited Britain and the Soviet Union—the co-chairman of the Geneva conference—and spoke to North Vietnamese representatives in Paris. He still called for a halt to American bombing before any cease-fire could be negotiated. Although the Americans were sceptical about these moves, President Johnson did meet U Thant in New York before his second visit to Paris. In May talks on ending the bombing opened in Paris: and in October the NLF and the South Vietnamese were admitted to the talks and Johnson halted the bombing. Yet the war which U Thant in an unguarded moment had described as "barbarous" dragged on, as did the peace talks in Paris.

In September, 1965, the war between India and Pakistan confronted most of the members of the Security Council with a serious dilemma caused by conflicting alliances with both sides. In this situation the Council asked the Secretary-General to proceed urgently to the theatre of war to exert every possible effort to secure an end to the hostilities.

U Thant left New York on September 7, 1965. In Rawalpindi and New Delhi he had intensive talks with President Ayub Khan and Prime Minister Shastri in an effort to bring about a cease-fire and secured the assent of both in principle. He returned to New York on September 16 and although his efforts did not secure an immediate cease-fire they paved the way for the cease-fire demanded by the Security Council on September 20 and complied with by the parties on September 22, 1965. The Secretary-General then organized the observation of the cease-fire over the entire front between the armies of India and Pakistan. These arrangements functioned successfully until the agreement at Tashkent between the two Governments under the chairmanship of Mr Kosygin allowed both armies to withdraw to the previous positions in March, 1968.

Throughout 1966 U Thant had made it clear that he did not wish to be reelected to another term of office as Secretary-General. Although his main reasons for this decision were personal, he was influenced also by certain political considerations, not least of which was the failure of his efforts to secure peace negotiations on Vietnam and the failure of the membership to agree on a sound basis for United Nations peace-keeping operations and for the financing of them. However after intense pressure had been put on him from all sides he reversed his decision and was reelected unanimously on December 2, 1966, for another term of office ending on December 31, 1971.

From the early days of 1967 tension between Israel and her Arab neighbours, and especially between Israel and Syria, rose steadily. From January, 1967, U Thant had by various means, including appeals to the parties and efforts to secure, through the armistice machinery, discussion of at least some of the causes of tension, had sought to preserve peace in the Middle East. In April the situation between Syria and Israeli threat to Syria. On May 18 Arab Republic was challenged by other Arab States to show some practical evidence of its proclaimed leadership of the Arab world, especially in regard to the Israeli threat to Syria. On May 18 U Thant was faced with the demand by the United Arab Republic for the immediate withdrawal of the United Nations Emergency Force (UNEF) from the armistice lines and frontier between Israel and Egypt in Gaza and Sinai where it had maintained relative tranquillity for more than 10 years. According to the arrangements made with Egypt in 1956 by Dag Hammarskjöld for the introduction of UNEF on to Egyptian soil and the undoubted sovereign right of Egypt to withdraw its agreement for the presence of foreign troops on Egyptian soil, U Thant had no legal grounds upon which to refuse this request, and as a purely practical matter the Egyptian Army by moving up to its own frontier, from which it had voluntarily stayed away for 10 years on May 17 and 18, 1967, had already rendered the buffer function performed by UNEF troops, in small numbers and with no right to fire except in self-defence, completely ineffective.

U Thant's attempts to get President Nasser to rescind the withdrawal request and to get the Government of Israel to accept UNEF on the Israel side of the line were both met with brusque and strongly worded refusals.

Not surprisingly, the decision to withdraw UNEF was violently criticized, especially in western countries and frequently in a manner which showed that the critics had no idea either of the nature of the UNEF operation or of the basis for its presence on Egyptian soil. To find a scapegoat was most desirable for a number of governments caught in a bewildering situation, and because of his withdrawal of UNEF (which, in fact, did not leave the area until several weeks later), U Thant perfectly filled the bill.

U Thant made all possible efforts to improve the extremely dangerous situation which had arisen in the Middle East with the direct confrontation for the first time in 10 years of the Egyptian and Israeli armies. But on June 5 war broke out with the Israeli air strike against Egyptian and Jordanian airfields and the subsequent advances of the Israel army into the Sinai, up to the West Bank of the Jordan and, three days later, into Syria. Throughout this period U Thant played an essential role in the efforts to secure a cease-fire and in the arrangements, once the cease-fire was secured, to establish a proper policing of it by United Nations observers.

In November, 1967, an initiative by the United Kingdom representative in the Security Council, Lord Caradon, resulted at last, to the surprise of almost everyone concerned, in a unanimous Security Council resolution on the Middle East.

It would be impossible to label or classify U Thant politically or to assign his views to any one regional affiliation or tradition. If the word "non-aligned" has any meaning left then the word could justly be applied to him. The world was his parish and his interests and sympathies were both comprehensive and tolerant. His Burmese origin gave him a particular interest in the problems of underdeveloped countries in general and of South-east Asia in particular, and he was especially concerned with such United Nations activities as the Technical Assistance Programme, the Special Fund and the Development Decade. U Thant's feelings about the East and West were not predominantly political. He summarized them once as follows: "In the West the stress is on the intellectual development of man. . . . I think the purpose of Eastern education has been to find the truth inside of us, to discover what is happening inside of us, while at the same time something external to us has been ignored, more or less. I feel that, in these tense times, what is necessary is some sort of compromise between these two concepts."

He was above all a humane man, unswayed by prejudice or vanity, and in spite of his great eminence and public success he maintained throughout his Secretary-Generalship a genuine modesty and open-mindedness which were irresistible to those he dealt with. With him it was impossible to imagine sinister or egotistical motives, and for this reason he could say and do things which would have been impossible for someone of a more complex or devious character.

U Thant was the author, before his duties as Secretary-General left him no time for writing, of several books, including *Cities and their Stories*, *League of Nations* (1933), *Democracy in School* (1952) and a two-volume *History of Post-War Burma* (1961).

He was married and had two children. His son was tragically killed in an accident while a student at the University of Rangoon. His married daughter lives in the United States.

PROF DAVID KNOWLES

Historian of monasticism

Professor David Knowles, OSB, Regius Professor of Modern History in the University of Cambridge, 1954-63, died on November 21.

Michael Clive Knowles (in religion David) was born in 1896, the only son of H. H. and Carrie Knowles. He attended the Benedictine School at Downside, and was afterwards at Christ's College, Cambridge, and the Collegio Sant Anselmo, Rome. In 1914 he entered the noviciate at Downside Abbey. In 1922 he was ordained priest. For some years he taught classics in the school. His appointment as temporary Novice Master in 1928, and as Junior Master in the following year, heralded a change in his interests, and he seemed to be moving away from the humane subjects to concentrate on theology, and particularly on ascetical and mystical theology. Also, what might be called his purely monastic interest was seen to increase. At this time Father David developed a deep, vivid sense of the claims of the contemplative life. It has to be remembered that the monks of Downside had the responsibility of running a large modern public school. In Father David's mind, the conviction emerged that these responsibilities implied too many distractions, and that their impact brought about a diminution of the Benedictine norm of regular life and prayer.

Fr David was an inspiration to many under his charge, but his intensifying sense of mission was soon to make a problem for his community, and to change the course of his own life. The situation which now presented itself followed a familiar pattern: on the one hand, the obligation of religious obedience to a superior, on the other, the reformer's sense of obligation to his vision, albeit no stricter or more orthodox Catholic than Fr David could be imagined. The matter was brought to a head when Abbot Chapman succeeded Abbot Ramsey in the spring of 1929, and when the project was formed of making a new foundation in another part of the country to carry the junior school. Fr David threw down the gauntlet, not only opposing, but also denouncing the plan. He had a number of sympathizers, but did not succeed in imposing his views on the community. Shortly before Abbot Chapman died, he thought it necessary to send Fr David to live at Ealing Priory. Fr David, for his part, felt impelled to carry the dispute to Rome. He pleaded that his little group be allowed to make a new foundation which should follow a stricter, monastic observance. The ruling of the Sacred Congregation of Religious rejected the plea. It did not condemn his aspirations, but instructed Fr David and his sympathizers to seek to put these into practice in their own monastery. It seems almost certain that, unlike the others, Fr David was never able to give interior acceptance to Rome's verdict. Moreover, when Fr Trafford, who had been Head Master of the school, became Abbot in 1938, in Fr David's eyes it was a case of the school triumphing over the monastery yet more decisively than before. Fr David was preserving exterior obedience, and living withdrawn and austerely at Ealing. The strain told in the end. The succeeding phase, when he left, and declined to return to Ealing, was unhappy. The rights and wrongs of it are impenetrable. Nor do they need to be penetrated. But perhaps it is not unfair to say that a presiding difficulty lay in the fact that neither Fr David nor Abbot Trafford was a man who found it easy to believe he might be wrong.

In 1944 Fr David's life took an entirely new turn. The repute accruing from his book *The Monastic Order in England* led to a Fellowship at Peterhouse, Cambridge. The academic career upon which he now embarked was of great distinction. University Lecturer in History in 1946, he was elected Professor of Medieval History in 1947. In 1954 he became Regius Professor of Modern History. Thus it was that the Whig chair established in the reign of George I to promote the Protestant Succession, found itself occupied by a Benedictine monk. He was Ford's Lecturer in English History at Oxford from 1948 to 1949, and in the latter year British Academy Lecturer. Oxford gave him an honorary D.Litt in 1952, he became an honorary member of the Royal Irish Academy in 1955, and he became a Litt.D of Bristol in 1956; honorary degrees from other universitie were to follow. He was made an honorary Fellow of Christ' College in 1958. He was Creighton Lecturer at London in 195 and in that year was electe president of the Royal Historica Society.

In the meantime, the effort of Trafford's successor, Abbot Butler, to disentangle at Rom Professor Knowles's anomalou ecclesiastical position wer brought to a conclusion. Pr fessor Knowles was exclaus rated; that is, he was relieve of his monastic obligations an removed from the jurisdictio of the Abbot of Downside. Th effect of this was to put Pr fessor Knowles once more e règle with the Church.

In losing what might hav been a monastic reformer o nore, the world unquestionabl gained a scholar of renow The strange course of Knowles life had carried him back t those humane studies wi which he had started out, b the historical work with whic he had made his name gre out of the spiritual preoccup tions of his campaign for a intenser monastic observanc It was precisely that strug which transfigured the you ful historian of the Americ Civil War into the gre historian of the Engli Religious. When he presente a copy of his concludi volume (the one which de cribed the Dissolution und Henry VIII) to the son of colleague, he wrote, "In th volume there is more of myse than in any other".

Knowles's publications i clude: *The American Civil W* (1926); *The English Mysti* (1927); *The Monastic Order England* (1940); *The Religio Houses of Medieval Engla* (1940); *The Religious Ordo in England* (1948-59); *Th Monastic Constitutions of La franc* (1951); *The Episcop Colleagues of Archbish Thomas Beckett* (1951); *Mon tic Sites* (1952); *Charterhou* (with W. F. Grimes, 1954). also contributed many artic to the *Downside Review* which he was Editor from 19 to 1934), to the *Engli Historical Review* and t *Cambridge Historical Journ* Perhaps Dom David's great contribution to the study European history was masterly summary of the co troversy on the *Regula Magis* and the Rule of St Benedi No better assessment of t problem exists: and this w (published alongside his *Gr Historical Enterprises*) reve all that one had come to exp in the way of judgment, lea ing, wit and style.

Knowles was a man of widest historical and liter learning, classical, medie and modern. He was a brilli lecturer and wrote a fine st of English, and he combi these gifts with a grasp of p tical affairs; he was, instance, an admirable ch man. The charm and range his conversation will be rem bered. But the shy, ge manner belied an iron will, one was easily aware of intensity of his inner life

SIR PATRICK PLAYFAIR

Air Marshal Sir Patrick H. L. Playfair, KBE, CB, CVO, MC, AOC-in-C, India, 1940-42, died on Saturday at the age of 85.

Patrick Henry Lyon Playfair was born in Edinburgh on November 22, 1889, the younger son of Dr John Playfair. He was educated at Cheltenham and RMA, Woolwich, from which he was commissioned as second lieutenant in the Royal Artillery in 1910. He learnt to fly on a Bristol biplane at Brooklands, taking his pilot's certificate in 1912, and was seconded to the RFC two months later. When war broke out in 1914, he went to France with No 4 Squadron, and except for a few intervals served there throughout the war. From January, 1916, he commanded No 8 Squadron, which took a prominent part in the battles of the Somme, and from August, 1916, he was wing commander in command of No 13 Wing. For his war services he was twice mentioned in dispatches, was awarded the MC in 1916, the Russian Order of St Stanislas in 1917, and the United States DSM in 1919.

A permanent RAF commission as wing commander was granted him in August, 1919. In November, 1928, he was appointed to command the F in Transjordan and Palest and during his two years tl rendered distinguished ser in connexion with the dist ances in Palestine in 1929. the formation of Bomber C mand in 1936, he became A No 3 Group, first at And and later at Mildenhall. F 1938, he commanded No 1 Gr at Abingdon.

On the outbreak of wa 1939, he was appointed Officer Commanding the vanced Air Striking Forc France. The nature of "phoney war" period, howe afforded no real opportunity the exercise of his power active operations before he recalled in June, 1940, to come Air Officer Command in-Chief in India, where served from August, 1940 March, 1942. He was relieve Air Marshal Sir Richard P on the dissolution of the A Area Command in Java, w Sir Richard had been Allied Commander with Gen Wavell. In June, 1942, he placed on the retired list.

He was married in 193 Kate, youngest daughter o Hayward James Strudwick and his wife adopted a so

VISCOUNT BUCKMASTER

Viscount Buckmaster, barrister, an underwriting member of Lloyd's and a member of the Committee of the London Stock Exchange from 1938 to 1942, died yesterday. He was 84 and lived at Furzefield House, Wineham, Henfield, Sussex.

Owen Stanley Buckmaster succeeded his father, the last Liberal Lord Chancellor, as the second viscount in 1934. In 1947 he resigned from the Liberal Party and joined the Conservatives because he disagreed with the policy of splitting the anti-Socialist vote.

Educated at Winchester and Christ Church, Oxford, served in the 1914-18 war captain in the Duke of C wall's Light Infantry. He formerly vice-chairman of don County Freehold Leasehold Properties, Ltd, president of the Associatio Land and Property Owners of the National Federatio Property Owners.

By his first marriage, w was dissolved in 1944, Buckmaster had two sons. 1951 he married Mrs D Vane-Tempest. The heir is elder son, the Hon Mi Stanley Buckmaster, who

The Hon. Herbert William Brooks, second son of the second Baron Crawshaw, died on Sunday. He was formerly a Justice of the Peace for Shropshire.

Mr Henry Gordon ("Al Monro, who toured with 1924 New Zealand All Bl rugby team in Britain, Fr and Canada, has died. He 74.

Science report

Microbiology: Aflatoxin production

Aflatoxin, a poisonous metabolite produced by species of the fungus Aspergillus first came to prominence in the 1930s when poultry fed groundnut meal succumbed to fatal liver damage. The cause was eventually traced to contamination by a mould, *Aspergillus flavus*, which produced aflatoxin. Concern rose when aflatoxin was found to cause liver cancers experimentally in rats. For a time even peanut butters were suspect after they had been shown to contain aflatoxin. There are now statutory limits for the concentrations of aflatoxin in human and animal foodstuffs in several countries.

But Aspergillus contamination of nuts and stored cereals is particularly prevalent in the warm, humid countries of the tropics. A statistically higher incidence of liver diseases and cancers in some parts of the world may well be due to aflatoxin contamination of staple foods.

Aspergilli are also among the main groups of nitrifying fungi present in the soil, where they oxidize ammonia to nitrite, and nitrite to nitrate, essential reactions in the natural nitrogen cycle whereby nitrogen compounds are built up and broken down in plants, animals and microorganisms.

At very high concentrations, far higher than those found naturally or as a result of their addition to food as preservatives, nitrites and nitrates can be harmful. A team of food scientists at Wisconsin University decided to look for a possible relation between the production of aflatoxins and the microorganism's capacity to produce nitrites and nitrates. Dr C. N. Shih, Dr Elizabeth McCoy and Dr E. H. Martin found that toxin-producing strains of both *Aspergillus flavus* and *Aspergillus parasiticus* could produce nitrites and nitrates in amounts varying with the type of substrate they were grown on. The strains producing most aflatoxin did not always produce the most nitrate and nitrite, and the ratios of nitrite to nitrate produced also varied in different types of artificial culture.

However, although the capacity to produce both toxin and nitrites and nitrates is worth noting, it is improbable that the nitrites and nitrates produced in that way could be harmful. It is also unlikely that that would be a significant source for nitrate release into the environment.

By Nature-Times News Service.

Source: *Journal of General Microbiology*, 84, 357; 1974.

© Nature-Times News Service, 1974.

Fashion

by Prudence Glynn

Below: Slightly flared denim skirt with inverted pleat at front, teamed with a white crepe blouse under a knit gillet in navy/white/tan. Skirt, style 3. Sizes 10-18. Colours blue and green. Price £21.95. Shirt, Sizes 10-18. Asst. colours. Price £8. Gillet, style 115. Sizes 10-18. Other colour green/navy/white. £12.50.
Over the outfit comes a navy wool coat with a detachable over cape, lined with navy/red/black check. Style 9. Sizes 10-18. Other colour, black with black/red/white lining. Price £79. Denim hat, style J54. Colours blue and green, £9.95. Bar shoes by Sacha, from all main branches, £11.99.

Above: Camel cape with tie belt slipping through to the front, and side pockets, accentuated by top stitching. Style 10. Sizes 10-18. £69.50. Polo-neck ribbed sweater. Sizes 10-18. Assorted colours. Price £12.95. Camel beret, style J49. £9.50. Long knit scarf, £9.95. Sacha court shoes, £10.99.

Right: blue "A" line knit skirt, style 117. Sizes 10-18. Price £19. Striped knit cardigan in a combination of navy/white/tan over a short sleeved "V" neck knit top with contrast collar. Cardigan, style 115. Sizes 10-18. Other colour combinations also for top, snuff/ice, blue/white, camel/black/red. £23. Top: style 116. Sizes 10-18. Price £19.75. Boots by Sacha. £35.
Photographs by Robin Saidman.

ll outfits are by Wetherall and available from their
hops at Burlington Arcade, London, W.1, Manchester,
hester, Birmingham, Norwich and Jersey.

The new Mersey sound

"Do you know, when I saw first Courreges collection, t one where he really did the w look, I found tears in my es" says Monty Black, amaz- himself yet again with the collection (only incidentally oviding the reply to a question ad put to him earlier about y he had *chosen* to use his trepreneurial and technical lls on behalf of fashion rather n anything else). He began, is true, in the fashion world 14 and he "*pulled himself* " through the *wholesale* de. But that world is so short the commodities Mr Black emplifies, indeed when the hion history of the sixties is essed it is going to read as e long moan about the sour romance between design talent and industrial expertise, that his passion still comes as a surprise.

Monty Black is turned on by tailoring, by the techniques of realizing what a creative designer wants to say in manufacturing terms. He has however avoided the trap which precisely that preoccupation has laid for a good many other highly proficient tailoring houses. He has seen the softness which is essential in fashion now, *he* has understood the fluidity of line which is required, and so his clothes have moved on, not stuck in the rigid put-together with-a-blowtorch groove which was the sixties look.

More than anything, Mr Black knows talent when he sees it. Although he says he is not particularly sympathetic to students because they have never been well enough trained in the realities of the fashion business, he has picked out some spectacular successes. Bill Gibb became famous at Baccarat, Tim Gardner, who made his debut from the RCA at *The Times* designer show in 1970 has produced some beautiful collections as house designer there, Hylan Booker has many admirers, John Bates has done collections. In fact Lewis and Black, which is the basic name of Mr Black's business has consistently put high quality processes behind high quality fashion thinking. Baccarat clothes, he stresses, are engineered by modern machines, not laboriously tailored.

Now there is a new baby in the family, or perhaps in view of the age of the subject and the need for rejuvenation rather than upbringing it would be truer to say a new granny in the family. This is Wetherall, bought a year ago by Lewis and Black with a one third share going to Sir Hugh Fraser's SUITS. Wetherall, who were doing the separates look 30 years ago but *not*, alas, four years ago when it might have saved their fading image, consists of 130 shops, 100 in this country, nine in Canada within Hudson Bay shops, five in Holland with a sixth opening in Amsterdam soon. Oslo, Copenhagen and other main cities. The business cost £1m, but the Regent Street premises fetched £300,000. "I didn't intend to sell them but the offer I got was just not refusable", says Mr Black. There was a seemingly inexhaustible supply of that pale blue and milk chocolate brown wool one associates with Wetherall, a fond of loyal staff all over the country and the last of those familiar window props the budgerigars called Joey, had only just turned his little claws heavenwards at the age of 27. According to the marvellously irreverent Tom Ellery, who is doing the shop displays and acting as a courier for journalists to Liverpool on the side, Joey was doing star appearances all over the country.

The business also included a factory in Liverpool, and a factory in the Isle of Man, with the potential to make just about every item of clothing between them. Originally, Mr Black had thought that the operation could be run from London, leaving much of the original management in situ, but it very soon turned out that the two generations of Wetherall simply did not understand one another. So Mr and Mrs Black bought a house in Cheshire and now when you go to Liverpool it is such a hive of talent that one has to look out of the window to the spiky crown of the cathedral, or catch a glimpse of the amazing Liver bird atop his globe to remember where you are. Having a particularly enjoyable relationship with the fashion department at Liverpool Polytechnic I had been hopeful that connexions might be established between Wetherall and the students, because I felt Monty Black's forceful personality and realistic attitude, plus the presence in their very midst of one of our only top-quality manufacturers with design appreciation, could only do everyone good. So I was even more pleased to find that Wetherall have hired Stephanie Dodds, an ex-student.

Other members of the Wetherall team have also sped up to Hope Street, including Colin Sparks, the very able high fashion buyer from Selfridges who is now in the organization. His title is "chief retail buying executive" and it will be his job to stock each and every one of the Wetherall shops with what he thinks fit and with merchandise *not necessarily made within the organization*. Thus Monty Black sees Colin Sparks as "a catalyst, because he will be able to buy for price and quality anywhere he wants and it is up to our designers and factories to provide what he wants." Eventually there will be a wholesale division of Wetherall too, which will sell to competitive stores. To design the collection which is going to have to meet all these demands Mr Black has very sensibly hired himself Brian Godbold, one of the most professional and elegant of sportswear designers, and I think that the clothes on the page today would prove my point.

The mechanics of transformation, both in people and businesses, always fascinate me, So I was particularly keen to know what were the plans for the rejuvenation of Wetherall. Two snares await him who tries to breath new life into an old body, the first being breathing so hard that you explode the whole thing and have to begin all over again with a rebuilding programme, the second being breathing so slowly for fear of alarming the traditional companions of the old party that she expires anyway from apathy. Colin Sparks is quite sure that the danger is the second snare "protecting a customer which doesn't exist". A lot of changes are being made, and monitored.

Manchester has had the Tom Ellery display treatment, which will include abstract mannequins "hardly anyone can afford enough wigs and shoes and gloves and makeup and everything to keep the figures looking up to date", says Ellery. Ideally, he would like what artists call lay figures, jointed like Action Man, but they cannot be bought satisfactorily in England. So far in Manchester, "We haven't increased sales, but we're 10 times up on football" and when the new merchandise goes in Mr Black is confident that sales will match the increase in spectators.

Reactions to the new clothes that are around has been gratifying. "A lot of women simply had *never* worn anything that fitted them before", says Ellery, "they just used to come in an old baggy suit and cardi and jam on something to cover them up, like a sofa. Now they are seeing how nice well cut things are." The prices are good for the quality they represent. Wetherall had been pursuing what Mr Black regards as the all too frequent fault in buying, trying to match last year's selling prices in a year of high inflation and sacrificing quality of cloth on the way. I liked the tiny Wetherall logo stitched on the front hem, outside, of everything, turning that dear old name, which after all should be a selling plus, into the most chic, discreet symbol. I also particularly liked the way Brian Godbold has worked with the famous double-face Wetherall cloths and abandoning the irrelevant pretence that they should be reversible, has made a virtue of both sides of the fabric with lovely inside finishes and none of that old gym-slip girdle braid.

The major problem which remains is not of selling, but of making. "We could sell twice as much if we could get the labour to make it", sighs Monty Black. If it is any consolation Norman Hartnell is having just the same problem.

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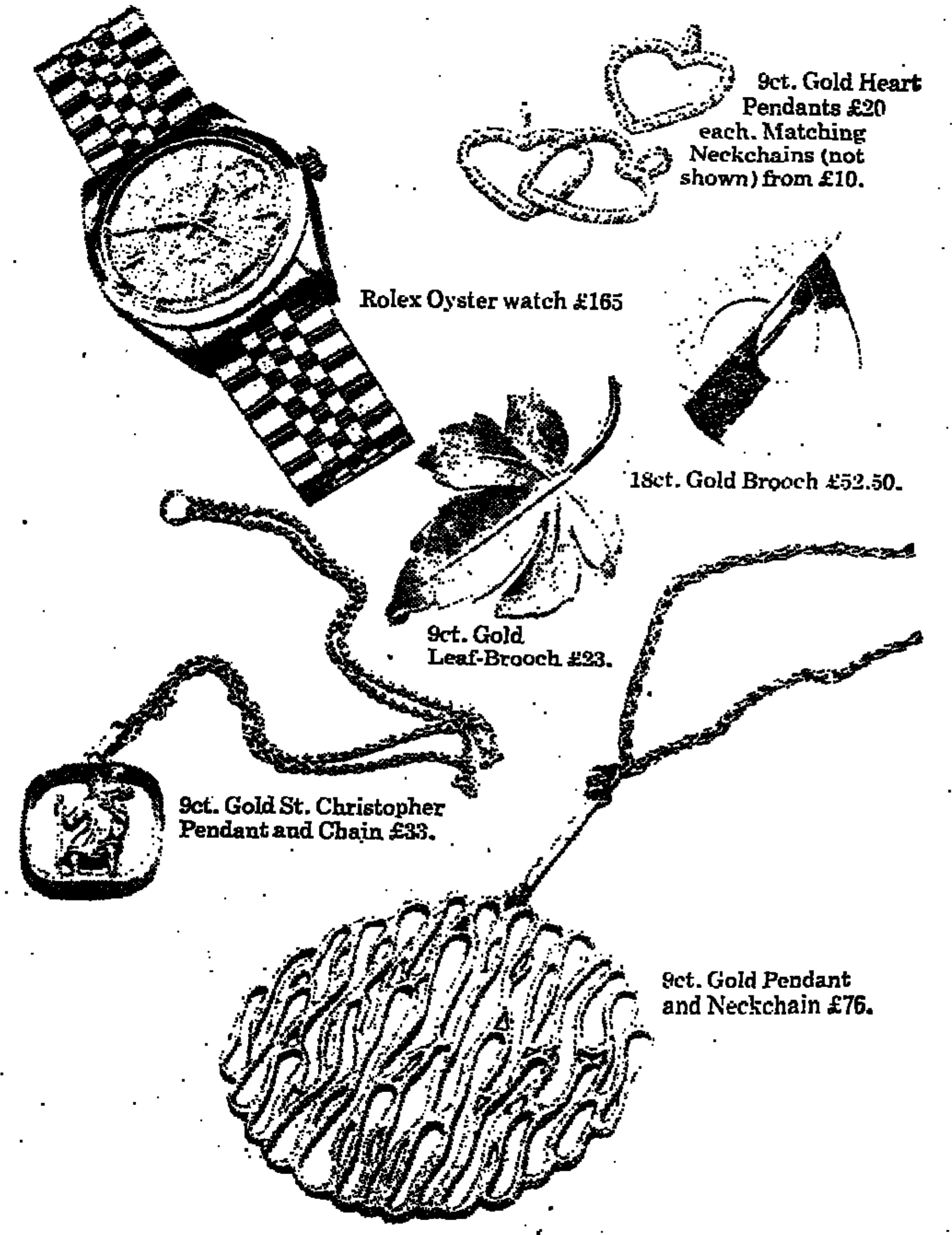

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§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

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BRITISH FUNDS

1973/74 High	Low	Stock		Price	Ch'ge	Int. only Yield	Gross Red. Yield
99⁹⁄₁₆	92¼	Treas	6% 1975	98⅞	+⅛	6.084	11.568
99²⁹⁄₃₂	93⅛	Treas	8% 1975	98¾	..	8.101	10.878
95⅞	88⅝	Savings	3% 1965-75	95	..	3.158	10.378
96⁹⁄₁₆	88	Exch	6½% 1976	95⁹⁄₁₆	+⅛	6.829	10.697
94⅛	86	Treas	6½% 1976	93⅝	+⅛	6.975	10.961
98¾	95	Victory	4% 1976	98½		4.085	6.009
99⅝	94½	Treas	10½% 1976	98⅞	+⅛	10.684	11.473
91²⁹⁄₃₂	83⅞	Treas	6¼% 1977	90⅛	+⅛	6.935	11.280
89¾	81¼	Elec	3% 1974-77	88¾	..	3.381	8.499
99½	85⅞	Treas	11½% 1977	98⅝	+⅛	11.699	12.207
88⅜	77⅝	Trans	4% 1972-77	85⅛	+⅛	4.701	9.734
101⅛	86¾	Treas	9% 1978	91⅞	+⅛	9.795	12.062
86⅝	75¾	Exch	5% 1976-78	81¼	+⅛	6.152	11.144
76½	65½	Treas	3% 1979	74³⁄₁₆	+⅛	4.046	9.872
97²⁹⁄₃₂	95¾	Treas	11½% 1979	96⁹⁄₁₆	+⅛	11.798	12.428
87½	68⅞	Elec	4¼% 1974-79	76⅞	.	5.554	10.588
78	67½	Elec	3½% 1976-79	73⅛	+⅛	4.735	10.356
100⅝	81⅝	Treas Cnv	9% 1980	84⅝	+½	10.891	13.739
89¾	69⅞	Fund	5¼% 1978-80	73⅞	+⅛	7.094	11.764
75¾	64⅝	Treas	3½% 77-80	71	+⅛	4.920	10.494
75¾	61⅝	Treas	3½% 79-81	68⅜	+⅛	5.135	10.697
97⅞	73¾	Treas	8¼% 1980-82	73½	+⅛	11.283	14.071
97½	88¼	Treas	12% 1983	89¾	+¼	13.806	14.786
80⅝	61¼	Fund	5½% 1982-84	63¾	+⅛	8.987	12.823
95½	67½	Treas	8½% 1984-86	68⅝	+⅛	13.076	14.929
81⅝	53⅞	Fund	6½% 1985-87	54⅛	+⅛	13.115	14.736
87⅞	58½	Treas	7¾% 1985-88	59⅛	+⅛	13.090	15.586
64⅜	35	Trans	3% 1978-88	35	−⅛	8.503	13.542
68⅜	41½	Treas	5% 1986-89	42⅛	−⅛	12.003	14.800
90⅝	55⅝	Treas	8¼% 1987-90	56	+⅛	14.620	15.886
73½	43⅞	Fund	5¾% 1987-91	43⅞	+⅛	13.357	15.338
72⅝	41⅞	Fund	6% 1993	42⅝	+⅛	14.485	15.827
85½	56	Treas	9% 1994	56¾	+⅛	15.926	16.484
52	25⅝	Rdmptn	3% 1986-96	26⅞	+⅛	11.356	13.618
47⅛	25⅝	Gas	3% 1990-95	26⅝	+⅛	11.251	13.860
94½	77⅝	Treas	12¾% 1995	77⅝	−⅛	16.567	16.743
96½	56⅝	Treas	9% 1992-96	57⅞	+⅛	16.189	16.643
75¾	41½	Treas	6¾% 1995-98	42⅝	+½	16.017	16.579
84⅞	54⅝	Treas	8¾% 1997	55⅝	+⅛	16.345	16.715
88⅜	60¼	Treas	9½% 1999	61¼	+⅛	16.491	16.727
43¾	24	Fund	3½% 1999-04	25¼	+⅛	14.689	15.309
75⅝	47½	Treas	8% 2002-06	48⅝	+½	16.851	16.950
41½	32⅞	Treas	5½% 2008-12	34⅛	+⅛	16.685	16.753
79⅞	46⅝	Treas	7¾% 2012-15	48⅛	+⅛	17.035	17.035
40⅝	23⅞	Consols	4%	24⅝	+⅛	17.142	..
39⅝	20¾	War Ln	3½%	20⅝	+⅛	16.729	..
37	20⅞	Conv	3½%	21⅛	+⅛	16.504	..
31½	17⅝	Treas	3%	18⅛	+⅛	16.954	..
25¾	14⅝	Consols	2½%	15¼	+⅛	16.788	..
26⅛	14⅝	Treas.	2½% Aft 75	15¼	+⅛	16.816	..

COMMONWEALTH AND FOREIGN

1973/74 High	Low	Stock		Price	Ch'ge	Int. only Yield	Gross Red. Yield
97⅛	86⅞	Aust	2½% 70-75	97⅞	+⅛	2.572	10.307
90½	73⅝	Aust	5½% 76-78	78¼	+¼	7.074	14.018
82½	67⅛	Aust	5½% 77-80	69⅜	+¼	8.129	14.775
78⅝	58	Aust	5½% 81-82	60	+¼	9.278	14.802
78⅝	56⅛	Aust	6% 81-83	57¾	+¼	10.440	14.687
92⅝	83	Aust	6% 74-76	89	+¼	6.783	13.174
89½	67⅛	Aust	7% 79-81	68	+¼	10.367	14.784
99	90	Berlin	4½% Ass	92	..		
97½	87	Ceylon	4% 73-75	97½	..	4.128	15.154
94	80	Chilean Mixed		94	..		
74¼	52	E Africa	5¾% 77-83	52¾	● ..	10.938	16.188
197	159	German	4½% 1930	192	..	..	..
38	23	Hungary	4½% 1924	23	..	..	..
86½	63⅝	Ireland	7½% 81-83	64½	+⅛		
93⅛	73½	Jamaica	7½% 77-79	77	..	10.424	15.807
130	85	Japan	Ass 4% 1910	130	..	..	..
77	47	Japan	6% 83-88	47	..	..	..
77⅛	52½	Kenya	5% 78-82	54⅛	..	9.442	16.347
85⅛	66	Malaya	7½% 78-82	68½	..	11.283	15.020
85⅝	67⅛	N Z	6% 76-80	69	..	8.687	15.150
93⅝	82½	N Z	6% 75-76	93	+⅛	6.529	13.024
77⅛	48	N Z	7½% 88-92	48½	..	15.850	17.115
85½	59½	N Z	7½% 83-86	55¾	+⅛	13.384	15.934
78⅜	68	N Rhd	6% 78-81	69	..	9.100	16.609
78¼	65	Nyasa	6% 78-81	65	..	9.537	15.829
99	70	Peru	6% Ass	69	..	..	..
90¾	82½	S A Gov	5½% 74-76	88½	..	..	..
51	16	S Rhd	2½% 65-70	22	..	..	..
46	16	S Rhd	4½% 87-92	22	..	..	..
62	24	S Rhd	6% 78-81	30	..	..	..
53	48	Spanish	4%	53	..		
75½	55	Tang	5½% 78-82	56½	..	10.398	16.602
74	54	Uruguay	3½%	73	..	..	..

LOCAL AUTHORITIES

1973/74 High	Low	Stock		Price	Ch'ge	Int. only Yield	Gross Red. Yield
30⅛	16¾	L C C	3% 1920	16⅞	+⅛	17.773	..
74	51	L C C	5% 80-83	51¼	+¼	9.773	15.706
80	59	L C C	5½% 77-81	60¼	+¼	9.233	15.308
74½	51⅞	L C C	5½% 82-84	52	+¼	10.978	15.739
70	41½	L C C	5½% 85-87	42	+¼	13.022	16.586
89¼	74	L C C	6% 75-76	79¾	+¼	7.515	14.028
86½	68	L C C	6% 76-79	70¼	+¼	8.333	14.057
79½	46½	L C C	6¾% 88-90	47⅛	+½	14.867	16.712
92⅝	83	G L C	6¾% 1976	90⅛	+¼	7.474	13.285
90⅝	80	G L C	6½% 1977	89½	+¼	7.610	15.077
77¼	43	G L C	6¾% 90-92	45	+½	15.232	16.703
93⅛	79½	G L C	7½% 1977	83⅛	+¼	9.448	13.670
104⅛	74	G L C	9½% 80-82	75	+¼	12.811	15.300
90½	73⅛	C of L	6¾% 75-78	73⅝	+¼	9.299	14.236
83	61½	C of L	6¾% 80-82	62⅝	+½	10.743	15.531
90½	58⅛	Ag Mt	7½% 81-84	59½	.	12.583	16.912
84⅛	46½	Ag Mt	7½% 91-93	46⅝	.	17.057	18.014
77½	41⅞	Ag Mt	6½% 85-90	42½	+¼	16.032	17.978
75⅛	58	Belfast	6½% 77-80	59½	.	10.965	17.947
88⅛	70½	Brightn	6¾% 76-79	73⅛	..	8.931	15.173
95⅛	84⅛	Bristol	7% 74-76	95	+¼	7.361	12.605
95½	85⅛	Bucks	5¾% 1975	95⅛	..	5.508	12.540
89¼	72	Camden	6½% 77-79	73½	..	8.842	15.006
86	63⅛	Croydon	6½% 78-81	63½	+¼	10.637	15.563
89½	71⅝	Edin	6½% 77-79	73⅛	.	8.903	15.116
101½	72	Glasgow	9¼% 80-82	72	..	12.963	15.568
91	74	Gwich	6¾% 78-78	78⅛	..	8.619	14.312
90¼	79½	Herts	6½% 75-77	84⅛	..	8.004	13.965
95	85	Liverpl	5½% 71-75	94⅛	+¼	5.801	12.486
91½	78½	Liverpl	7% 76-77	84⅛	.	8.300	13.980
35⅛	18⅞	Met Water B		19¼	+¼	16.143	16.925
78	61½	N I	6½% 78-80	64	.	10.564	18.505
76	48⅞	N I	7% 82-84	40	.	14.290	18.758
76⅛	52½	N I Elec	6¼% 81-83	53½	.	12.983	18.108
91	74¼	Notts	6¾% 76-78	78⅛	..	8.564	14.292
89	67½	Slhend	5¾% 77-79	70⅛	+¼	7.440	15.001
81	50⅛	Swark	6¾% 83-86	50⅛	.	13.339	16.297
84½	65⅛	Surrey	6% 78-80	68¼	+½	8.920	15.283

1973/74 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E

Investment Dollar Premium 75¾% (80⅛%).
Premium Conversion Factor 0.6324.

FOREIGN STOCKS

1973/74 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
30	19½	Bayer	£26	−½	136	4.7	16.6
820	580	Commerzbank	820	.	27.8	3.4	33.2
27⅛	12⅛	Cp Fn Paris	£10½	+1	81.4	4.9	8.6
36½	28	EBES	£36	+1	172	4.8	..
32½	19⁹⁄₁₆	Ericsson	£32	−¼	52.9	1.7	19.3
41	20	Finsider	31	..	..	..	..
21⁹⁄₁₆	13	Grange	£20½	..	90.4	4.7	7.8
350	200	Hoechst	320	..	14.3	4.5	20.1
85	29	Montecatini E	63	.			
15	10⅛	NEFO	£12½	+1	73.2	5.9	17.7
467	312	Robeco fl 5	366	−4	20.5	5.6	33.5
306	202	Rolinco Subs fl 5	242	−5	3.2	1.3	41.9
240	75	Snia Viscosa	130	..	4.9	3.7	..
380	300	Thyssen-Huette	350	.	16.6	4.4	13.5
29½	15½	Volkswagen	£19½	−½	..	..	..

DOLLAR STOCKS

BANKS AND DISCOUNTS

1973/74 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
375	140	Alexs Discount	140	..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
10	2	Allen H & Ross	£2⅝		[illegible]	[illegible]	
430	110	Arb-Latham	110	● −5	10.5	9.5	5.2
452	110	Aust & NZ	140	−3	13.6b	9.7	3.4
77½	24½	Bk Hapoalim	[illegible]		1.0	[illegible]	[illegible]
430½	222	Bk of Ireland	222	−3	20.0	9.0	2.5
35	25	Bk Leumi Israel	26		1.1	5.3	5.6
313	162½	Bk Leumi UK	180		10.0	5.6	11.6
700	340	Bk of NSW	373	−7	17.4	4.7	8.4
29⅛	13½	Bk of N Scotia	£24⅝	−½	57.5	2.3	20.5
352	105	Bk of Scotland	105	−3	12.4	11.9	3.7
24¼	18¼	Bks Trst NY	£24	−¼	128	5.3	9.0
465	110	Barclays Bank	110		11.8	10.7	2.4
337	20	Bates F Hldgs	20	−2	7.5	37.5	2.0
114	15	Brit Bk of Com	15	h	2.6	17.5	
270	65	Brown Shipley	75	.	9.5	12.7	3.5
174	29	Burston Grp	29		5.0	17.7	3.1
410	105	Cater Ryder	105		11.0	10.5	
60	11	Cedar Hldgs	13	f	2.0	15.4	6.6
31⅛	16⅛	Chase Man	£17⅝	−¼	101	5.2	9.0
29⅛	14⅛	Citicorp	£20⅝	+1½	51.6		22.9
295	105	Com Bk of Aust	170		5.7b	3.1	9.7
215	100	Com Bk of Syd	152		7.4	4.9	9.2
22	13¾	CC De France	£14⅝		56.0	4.0	12.0
300	5½	First Nat Fin	6	−½	2.0	47.8	0.8
37	7	Fraser Ans	7	.	1.1	16.1	4.3
380	163	Gerrard & Nat	163	..	17.0	9.2	12.7
126	29	Gibbs A.	29	..	2.5	8.5	9.2
400	60	Gillett Bros	65		2.2	3.4	
265	62	Guinness Peat	65	−3	10.0	16.0	3.2
37	7	Hambros Ltd	£17		97.6	12.2	
505	78	Do Ord	78		9.8	12.5	3.0
189⅛	32	Hill Samuel	32	−2	4.9	15.3	3.0
335⅞	106	Hong K & Shang	107	+1	5.2b	4.9	12.0
365	220	Israel Brit	220	f .	15.0	6.8	4.5
120	48	Jessel Toynbee	48		5.2	10.9	
295	40	Keyser Ullmann	41	−3	7.2	17.7	2.1
84	33	King & Shaxson	38	●	4.3	11.4	11.3
127	38	Kleinwort Ben	38	● −4	4.5	11.9	4.1
361	100	Lloyds Bank	100	..	9.7	9.7	[illegible]
236	37	Mercury Secs	37	.	3.9	10.4	3.1
500	115	Midland	116	−1	14.9	12.9	3.1
112	16½	Minster Assets	16½	−½	3.9	23.7	4.1
247	33	Nat & Grind	33	● ..	4.9	14.9	3.3
330	105	Nat of Aust	150	●	7.7	3.9	11.9
108	25	Nat Com Bk Grp	26	● +1	3.0	11.5	2.9
470	96	Nat W'minster	96	−2	11.6	12.1	1.9
12	14½	Ottoman	£30	..	140	7.0	12.0
190	83	Rea Bros	81	..	2.3	3.0	14.8
28⅛	14⁹⁄₁₆	Royal of Can	£19⁹⁄₁₆	−⅛	50.6	2.6	20.1
835	130	Schroders	130	● −5	11.8	9.1	4.3
360	190	Seccombe Mar	190	● ..	19.7	10.3	12.1
263	35	Slater Walker	35	−2	7.7	20.2	2.3
195	34	Smith St Aubyn	34	.	3.7	9.8	..
607	150	Stand'd & Chart	173	−4	17.5	10.2	3.2
520	175	Union Discount	175	−8	7.5	4.3	..
208	36	Wintrust	36	−4	3.9	7.0	4.8

BREWERIES AND DISTILLERIES

1973/74 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
110	33	Allied	33	.	4.2b	12.7	5.0
177	47	Bass Charrgton	47	−2	5.5b	11.7	4.5
257	70	Bell A.	75		7.6	10.1	4.7
122⅛	33	Boddingtons	33	● −2	3.8	11.5	5.1
118	27	Brown M	30	..	3.7	12.6	4.4
118	30	Burtonwood	30	..	3.4	11.5	3.9
166⅛	45	Cameron J. W.	48	..	4.1b	9.0	5.4
84	22	C of Ldn Dfd	22		2.8b	12.9	10.7
245	70	Devenish	70	−10	6.5	9.3	5.0
179½	79	Distillers	80	● −1½	7.6	9.5	7.0
110	25	Greenall	25	−2	2.8	11.3	4.5
240	78	Greene King	78	−2	6.0	7.7	6.6
181	57	Guinness	57	−1	8.0b	14.0	4.5
139	50	Hardys & H'sons	52	..	6.3	12.1	5.7
200	63	Highland	65	..	7.0	10.8	4.2
45	20	Invergordon	23	● ..	2.5	11.0	5.7
104	40	Irish Distillers	40	..	3.3	8.1	4.9
166	54	Long John Int	60	..	6.5a	10.8	4.7
66	20	Marston	21	+1	2.0	9.3	5.6
500	140	Morland & Co	140	..	14.8	10.6	8.1
124	25	Scot & Newcastle	25	..	3.6	14.3	5.3
35⅛	18	Seagram	£21⅛	−⅛	34.1	1.6	24.8
138½	51	SA Breweries	65	..	5.2	8.0	6.6
435	105	Teacher	105	..	12.3	11.7	5.7
260	45	Tollemache	45	.	3.0	7.7	9.2
94	55	Tomatin	55	.	4.1	7.5	7.1
455	102	Vaux	102	−6	17.8	17.4	4.1
100	32	Whitbread 'A'	32	● −2½	4.1	12.9	5.4
100½	33	Do B	33	● −2	4.1	12.5	5.5
196	46	Whitbread Inv	46	..	8.0	17.4	6.6
240	60	Wolverhampton	60	−1	6.0	10.1	5.0

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL

A — B

1973/74 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
262	55	AAH	55	−2	11.6	21.1	2.9
140	32	AB Electronic	34	−1	6.1	18.0	2.3
52	36	AC Cars	36	..	1.7	4.6	9.0
118⅛	43	AD Intl	43	h −8	3.2	7.4	5.5
110⅛	19	AGB Research	19	−1	3.0	15.7	3.2
315	105	APV Hldgs	118	−2	13.0	11.0	5.1
114	23	AVP Ind	23	−2	3.2	14.0	2.5
158	19	Aaronson Bros	19	..	2.1	10.9	2.6
76	18	Abbey Panels	18	..	4.0	22.2	1.2
205	44	Acrow	57	−1	5.8b	10.1	8.3
150	26	Do A	31	..	5.8b	18.5	4.5
39	15	Adams Food	16	..	1.3	8.4	8.1
51	8	Adda Int	8	−1	1.1	13.0	2.9
277	58	Adwest Group	58	−1	8.8	15.2	3.2
73	14	Aeron't & Gen.	14	..	1.5	10.6	6.8
128	70	Airfix Ind	83	−1	3.9	4.7	9.7
120	30	Do NV	30	..	3.9	13.1	3.5
43	29	Albright & W	34½	−½	5.3b	15.3	4.4
101½	55	Alcan 10½%	155	..	1050	19.1	..
97½	54	Do 9% Cnv	155	..	900	16.4	.
90	25	Allen E.	25	−1	4.2	16.7	3.0
96⅛	18	Allen W G	18	.	3.5	19.3	4.6
39¾	19	Alliance Alders	19	−1	1.6	8.5	5.1
109⅛	49⅛	Allied Colloids	51	−5	2.1	4.1	6.4
42½	11	Allied Plant	12	..	1.1	9.3	3.0
116½	30	Allied Polymer	30	−3	5.8	19.5	3.8
71	7	Alpine Hldgs	11½	−½	..e	..	3.2
207	135	Amal Metal	135	..	16.0	11.9	3.7
107	21½	Amal Power	21½	..	4.1	19.2	1.9
52	19	Amber Day	19	−1	1.9	10.2	2.6
87	32	Anchor Chem	32	..	5.2	16.2	4.4
196	105	Anderson Strath	105	−1	11.8	11.2	5.4
45	5	Anglian Food	5	..	0.5e	10.4	16.1
615	325	Anglo Amer Ind	465	..	32.4	7.0	8.6
84	24	Ang Swiss Hldgs	24	−1	4.4	18.5	3.0
125	59½	Anglo-Thai Corp	99	−3	1.8	1.8	4.6
128	13	Anglowest	15	+2	2.3	15.1	2.5
93	24	Appleyard	24	−1	5.5	22.9	3.2
39½	12½	Aquascutum 'A'	12½	..	1.5	12.3	3.8
137	33	Arlington Mtr	33	..	8.8	26.6	2.9
169⅛	54	Armitage Shanks	54	..	9.3	17.3	5.5
97	20½	Armst Equip	20½	..	2.3	11.2	3.6
66	34	Ash Spinning	44	..	5.4	12.3	3.6
63	41	Asprey 9½% Pf	45	..	6.3	13.9	..
130	18	Ass Biscuit	18	−2	3.3	18.2	2.6
111	17	Do A	17	..	3.3	19.2	2.5
28	5	Ass Brit Eng	5	..	..	..	8.2
67	21½	Ass Brit Food	24½	..	2.2	9.1	4.4
87½	20½	Ass Engineer	21	..	4.7	22.2	3.1
101	25	Ass Fisheries	25	−1	5.3	21.0	1.9
192	42	Ass Food	54	h ..	5.6e	10.4	2.6
53	12	Ass Leisure	12½		3.2b	25.3	3.3
275	52	Ass News	55	−3	6.1	11.0	3.6
45	21	Ass Paper	21	−1	2.9	13.6	3.3
233	70	Ass Port Cement	70	−6	10.4	14.9	3.4
134	26	Ass Tel 'A'	26	..	7.7	29.4	3.0
39½	20	Ass Tooling	27	..	2.7	9.9	4.3
36	12	Astbury & Madley	14	+1	1.2	8.7	4.1
157	63	Atlas Stone	63	..	6.8b	10.8	5.3
47	16	Attwood Garage	18	..	2.2	12.0	6.2
185	18	Audiotronic	20	..	6.5	32.5	2.3
59	13	Ault & Wiborg	13	−½	2.9	22.3	3.0
19½	8	Aurora Hldgs	8	..	1.0	12.5	3.4
73	33	Austin E	33	−1	4.0	12.1	2.3
101¼	16½	Automotive Pd	16½	..	2.1	12.6	2.2
140	47½	Averys	49½	−3	6.2a	12.8	5.4
215	44	Avon Rubber	45	+1	12.8	28.4	2.6
80	20	BBA Grp	21	.	3.4	16.1	3.6
183	46	BPB Ind	46	● −8	8.0	17.6	2.7
74	4½	BSG Int	4½	..	e	..	1.7
202⅛	29	BSR Ltd	29	..	2.9	10.1	2.0
97	33½	BTR Ltd	33½	−1½	5.1	15.1	4.1
106	26	Babcock & W	27	+1	2.7b	9.9	4.2

1973/74 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
37	3½	Cranleigh Grp	4	..	1.1	27.3	2.0
65	24	Crellon Hldgs	24	..	3.8	15.8	4.6
183	14	Crest Nicholson	17	..	4.0	23.4	1.4
75	41	Croda Int	41	−1	2.5	6.1	5.0
74	13	Cronite Grp	16	..	3.4	21.1	6.8
48	24	Cropper J.	24	..	2.7	11.2	2.7
35	9	Crossland R.	9	..	1.4	15.7	5.0
114	31	Crossley Bldgs	38	..	5.0	13.1	3.1
71	15	Crouch D.	19	−1	4.1	21.6	3.6
103	13	Crouch Grp	13	−1	3.8	28.8	2.3
149	24	Crowther J.	25	..	0.7e	2.7	4.2
59	17	Culter Guard	18	..	3.8	21.2	3.5
136	38	Cum'ns En Cv	£38	..	375	9.8	..
24½	4	Curzon Ind	4	−½	0.8	20.5	4.3
94	18	Cussons Grp	20	..	2.3	11.3	4.2
82	14	Do A	14	..	2.3	16.1	2.9
105	19	Cuthbert R. & G.	19	● −3	2.4	12.6	5.3
19⅛	11⅛	Cutler Hmmer	£13½	● ..	68.7	5.0	7.8
120	44	Dale Electric	47	..	5.9	12.5	6.0
173	65	Danish Bacon	65	● ..	8.6	13.3	2.8
22½	5	Dartmouth Inv	5½	+½	0.9	16.9	3.5
128	28	Davies & New	37	..	8.5	23.0	3.3
112	15	Davis G.	15	● ..	4.1	27.1	2.4
122	49	Davy Int	49	..	8.0	16.3	3.9
50	11	Dawson & Barfos	12½	..	2.0	16.2	3.4
76	17	Dawson Int	19½	+½	4.2b	21.3	3.9
73	31½	Dawson J.	32	−1½	6.7	21.1	5.1
550	310	De Beers Ind	350	..	32.7	9.2	8.0
154	27	Debenhams	32	−1	6.0	18.9	6.0
276	65	De La Rue	65	−5	14.7	22.6	2.7
424	100	Decca	100	..	12.1	12.1	2.6
424	98	Do A	98	.	12.1	12.4	2.5
134	36½	Delta Metal	36½	● −3½	5.6	15.4	3.5
171	48	Denbyware	48	..	7.0	14.6	3.7
210	71	De Vere Hotels	71	−3	5.0	7.0	10.3
145	60	Dew G	66	−1	5.9	8.9	3.4
133	53	DRG	53	−4	7.8	14.8	4.7
52½	3½	Dimplex Ind	5	..	2.5	50.4	2.0
158	14	Dixons Photo	16	..	1.4	8.4	1.9
156	13	Do A	14	..	1.4	9.8	1.7
78	35	Dixor	35	..	0.6	1.8	23.6
44	13¾	Dobson Park	15	−1	2.7	17.7	3.4
58	20	Dolan Pack	20	−2	2.8	13.8	2.0
76	33	Dom Hldgs	33	..	4.8b	14.6	6.5
83	19	Doncaster D	19	−1	3.5	18.4	2.8
117½	60	Dorman Smith	70	..	7.0	10.0	7.6
117½	60	Do A	68	..	7.0	10.3	7.3
99⅛	27	Douglas R. M.	27	..	4.4	16.3	2.3
67	8	Dover Eng	10	● ..	..e	..	..
43	14	Dow'd & Mills	14	−1	1.5	10.9	4.0
200	55	Downing G. H.	65	..	12.3	18.9	3.2
152	52	Dowty Grp	54	..	7.0	13.0	4.3
63	6	Drake Cubitt	7	..	..	..	..
55	15	Dreamland Elec	15	..	2.7	17.9	2.9
35	10½	Dubilier	16½	−1	1.3a	7.9	7.5
680	215	Duncan W.	225	● ..	26.5	11.8	5.8
117	34	Dunford & Ell	34	..	5.7	16.9	3.0
114	26	Dunlop Hldgs	26	..	5.0	19.2	3.0
112	28	Duport	28½	−1	4.8	16.8	2.4
100	17	Dutton For	19½	..	3.6	19.8	3.4
103	21	Dykes J. Hldgs	22	..	4.6	21.0	1.8
153	20	ERF Hldgs	29	..	5.3	18.4	2.9
50	24	E Lancs Paper	24	−1	3.9	16.4	3.2
83	30	E Mid A Press	30	● −2	3.1	10.3	2.8
191	19	Eastern Prod	20	+1	6.8	34.1	1.8
103½	28	Eastwood J. B.	28	−2	4.4	15.8	2.2
97	24	Do B Dfd	25	.			
175	35	Ebbrn	36	−2	6.6	18.7	3.2
118	36	Ega Hldgs	36	..	4.2	11.7	2.6
50½	3	Eldridge St'd	3	−1	0.6	18.3	1.0
50	13½	Eleco Hldgs	13½	..	2.0	14.7	4.0
33	12	Elec & Ind Secs	14	..	2.1	14.7	8.0
208	67	EMI Ltd	69	−1	8.3	12.0	4.0
197	50	Electrocomps	52	● ..	5.3	10.3	5.3
96⅛	20	Electr'nic Rent	20	−1	1.8	8.9	4.0
65⅞	25⅞	Elliott B.	27	−1	5.0	18.5	5.0
76	18	Elliott Grp	20	..	1.9	9.7	2.2

1973/74 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
84	23	Kenning Mtr	23	..	4.7	20.6	2.8
69	14½	Kent G.	14½	h −¼	..e	..	..
63½	12½	Kent M. P.	13	..	2.4	18.2	1.5
120	30	Kettering Mtr	61	..	4.7	7.8	8.4
145	32	Kunpher Ltd	32	−1	6.7	20.9	3.9
229	30	Kitchen Taylor	33	+2	2.2	6.7	4.5
182	60	Kleeman Ind	72	−3	5.8b	8.1	5.1
196	60	Kwik Save Disc	65	−4	5.0	7.7	7.9
120	22	LCP Hldgs	22	−2	4.1	19.5	2.8
90	23	LRC Int	23	−1	4.2	18.3	3.6
200	57	Ladbroke	57	..	5.8	10.2	4.3
84⅛	23	Ladies Pride	27	−1	3.7	13.8	2.9
56	13	Lafarge	13	..	3.0	23.1	2.0
178	45	Laing J.	45	−2	2.8	6.2	3.2
175	45	Do A	45	−2	2.8	6.2	3.2
93	27½	Laird Grp Ltd	27½	−2	3.7a	13.4	2.1
77	20	Lake & Elliot	20	−1	4.4	21.9	5.2
56	27	Lambert H'wth	27	−1	3.4	12.7	2.7
93	54	Lamson Ind	54	..	4.0	7.4	8.4
410	15	Lane Fox	15	−5	..	..	4.7
94	7	Lane P. Grp	7	..	..e	..	1.3
135⅛	50	Lankro	50	−2	5.4	10.7	3.6
126	53	Laporte Ind	53	−2	7.5	14.2	5.4
275	65	Latham J.	80	..	9.7	12.1	2.0
94	18	Laurence Scott	18	−1	3.7a	20.7	2.2
93	5	Lawdon	5½	..	..	..	..
52	28	Lawtex	33	−1	3.9	11.7	2.5
134	54	Lead Industries	63	..	7.1	11.3	3.8
67	20	Le-Bas E.	20	..	2.0	10.0	2.5
32	10⅛	Lee A.	10⅝	−¼	1.9	17.9	3.1
345	50	Lee Cooper	50	..	7.5b	15.0	2.1
95	18	Leisure & Gen	19	..	2.2	11.6	3.4
85	38	Leisure C'van	38	..	6.0a	15.9	6.6
230	65	Lep Grp	70	−2	3.6	5.1	2.8
57	15	Lesney Ord	15	−1	1.2b	7.9	3.3
35	13	Do RV	14	−1	1.2b	8.4	3.1
109	23	Letraset	23	−1	1.8	7.8	3.2
117	8½	Lex Services	8½	..	3.4	39.8	1.4
54⅛	21	Lilley F. J. C.	27	−1	2.3a	8.6	2.7
91	24	Lincroft Kilg	27	..	3.7	13.6	3.1
100	28	Lindustries	28	..	5.2	18.6	2.4
95	25	Linnell T.	29	h ..	4.6	15.9	4.8
97	20	Linread	22	..	4.3	19.4	3.1
182	30	Lion Int	30	..	6.3b	20.8	3.8
104	37	Lipton L.	40	..	3.5	8.7	6.7
92	24	Lister & Co	24	−1	3.5	14.6	3.3
87½	33	Lloyd F. H.	33	● −1	5.4	16.5	5.7
15⅛	7	Locker T.	8	● −½	0.9	11.8	6.3
14⅛	5	Do A	6⅛	● −⅛	0.9	13.8	5.3
125	35	Lockwoods Fds	40	..	4.2	10.5	3.6
117	16½	Ldn & M'land	17	..			
82	18½	Ldn & N'thern	18½	..	4.8	25.9	2.3
94½	16	Ldn Brick Co	16	−1	2.7	17.1	2.2
162	72	Ldn Prov Post	81	..	11.0	13.5	4.5
50	24	Longton Trans	24	−1	4.0	16.6	3.6
119	47	Lonrho	78	+4	5.1	6.6	
125	29	Lonsdale Univ	29	−3	5.4	18.7	3.4
100	26	Lovell Hldgs	26	−2	2.6	10.1	2.2
75	75	Loveys J.	75	f ..	..	..	..
165	34	Low & Bonar	84	−3	12.4	13.2	4.2
234	50	Lucas Ind	54	● −6	7.0	13.0	3.8
570	60	Lyons J. Ord	60	..	11.7	19.5	3.1
486	50	Do A	54	−4	11.7	21.6	2.8

M — N

1973/74 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
198	9	MFI W'house	9	..	3.7	40.9	2.5
187	18	MK Electric	18	−1	6.7	37.3	2.5
167	23	MK Refrig'tion	24	..	3.3	13.8	2.2
39	11	MTE Ltd	11	..	2.3	21.3	3.9
56	18	MY Dart	21	..	1.9	9.1	4.3
325	103	McCorquodale	103	..	16.5	16.1	3.9

1973/74 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
76	22	Rivlin J. D. & S.	28	−1	3.4	12.3	4.5
127	37	Robb Caledon	50	−2	5.3b	10.5	6.1
303	75	R'son Rentals	76	..	5.5b	7.1	4.9
110	28	Rockware Grp	30	+1	3.9	13.1	5.4
84	29	Rolls-R Motors	29	−½	5.2	18.0	4.8
47	20	Ropner Hldgs	22	..	2.3b	10.2	5.9
46	14	Do A	15	..	2.3b	15.0	4.1
78½	9	Rosgill Hldgs	17	−2	3.5b	20.3	4.0
70½	10½	Rotaflex	10½	−½	1.1	10.2	3.8
64	19	Rotaprint	20	.	4.0	19.8	5.7
57⅛	12¼	Rothmns Int 'B'	13	−¼	2.3b	17.5	1.4
66⅝	20⅝	Rotork Ltd	24	..	1.1	4.6	2.4
122	45	Routledge & K	45	..	4.8	10.6	8.5
293	34	Rowntree Mac	34	● ..	5.5	16.1	2.2
180	34	Rowton Hotels	34	−1	6.7	19.6	4.1
66	33	Royal Sov Grp	34	..	3.2	9.3	4.0
218	70	Royal Worcs	70	−3	5.0	7.2	3.7
97	8	Royco Grp.	8	−½	3.0	37.4	2.8
54	11	Ruberoid	11	−1	2.8	25.5	2.7
108⅛	27	Rugby Cement	27	−1	3.5a	12.8	3.4
64⅛	17	Do NV	17	..	2.9a	17.2	5.6
155	38	Ryan-Traders	38	−2	11.4	30.0	2.3
43	7	S & U Stores	8	..	1.3	15.6	4.8
158	45	SGB Grp	45	..	5.4b	12.0	4.2
19⅝	10½	SKF 'B'	£19	s −½	191	10.1	3.0
68	14	Sabah Timber	14	−1	1.7	12.0	1.3
189	73	Sainsbury J.	73	−8	6.0	8.2	9.1
23	12⅛	St Gobain	£14⅛	..	63.7	4.5	6.8
180	50	Sale Tilney	50	..	5.7	11.4	2.9
241	85	Samuel H.	85	−1	6.8	7.9	3.8
218	84	Do A	84	−1	6.8	8.0	3.9
178	55	Sandeman G.	55	..	3.2	5.7	3.5
94	24	Sanderson Kay	24	−1	5.1	21.3	3.8
230	39	Sangers	39	−2	7.2	18.4	3.5
106	14	Savoy Hotel 'A'	14	−1	0.7	5.1	8.1
77½	31	Scapa Grp	31	−½	5.5	17.9	3.5
379	120	Scholes G. H.	120	..	19.3	16.1	6.8
67	15	Scotcros	15	..	3.3	22.1	3.6
139	12	Scotia Inv	13	−3	5.3	40.8	2.2
83	9	Scottish TV 'A'	9	..	..e	..	0.7
45½	14	Scott J.	15	..	..e	..	2.2
204	55	Scot Univ Inv	55	−3	6.3b	11.5	6.7
48½	7	Scragg E	7	..	1.5a	22.0	1.8
148	14½	Sealed Motor	18	−1½	..e	..	2.3
78½	19	Sears Hldgs	19	−1	2.6	13.7	3.9
193	65	Securicor Grp	65	..	2.0	3.1	11.6
192	65	Do NV	65	..	2.0	3.1	11.6
212	65	Security Serv	65	..	3.2	5.0	7.5
212	65	Do A	65	..	3.2	5.0	7.5
23	5	Selincourt	5	..	1.0	20.8	3.3
84	18	Sena Sugar	22	−3	5.1	23.0	4.5
24⅛	7½	Senior Eng	7½	..	1.3	17.3	3.5
74	12	Serck	12⅛	+¼	2.6	21.3	3.7
58	17	Shannon	26	..	1.1	4.2	11.8
45½	15	Shaw Carpets	15	..	2.8	18.7	2.7
51	12	Shaw F	12	..	..e	..	7.8
66	18½	Sheffield Twist	18½	−1½	4.3	23.4	3.7
40	20	Shellabear Price	20	● −½	3.1	16.7	2.9
39½	6	Sherman S.	6½	..	..	..	..
102	38	Sidlaw Ind	38	−1	6.8	17.9	3.6
183	66	Siebe Gorman	66	−3	5.1	7.7	4.1
106	12	Sieniesen Hunt	15	..	2.7a	18.1	3.2
185	65	Sigmund T'a Cn	£90	..	700	7.8	..
39	7	Silentbloc	12	.	2.0	16.7	8.3
143	59	Simon Eng	59	−1	8.0	13.6	4.6
106	35	Simpson S.	35	..	3.9	11.2	9.6
106	35	Do A	35	..	3.9e	11.2	9.6
87⅛	30	Sketchley	31	..	4.6	14.9	4.0
96½	29	Do A	30	..	4.6	15.4	5.9
91	20	Slimma Grp	21	..	2.6	12.5	3.9
55	22	Small & Tidmas	22	−1	3.3	15.2	3.0
47½	13	Smallshaw Knit	14	..	2.6	18.5	2.9
62½	23	Smith & Neph	23	..	2.5	11.0	6.4
680	126	Smith W. H.	126	−2	11.2	8.9	4.8
213	37	Smiths Ind	58	● −6	7.7	13.2	3.8
95	57½	Smurfit	66	..	8.0	12.1	5.9
37	20	Sobranie	20	..	2.1	10.4	6.3

1973/74 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
37½	9	Chancery Cons	9	..	0.7	7.9	6.7
134	25	Charterhse Grp	25	−1	4.5	18.1	3.4
73	20	Charterland	25	.	4.6	18.6	4.7
40½	19	C Fin de Suez	£26	+⅛	..	..	..
177	7	Corinthian	11	..	e	..	2.8
417	92	Daily Mail Tst	92	−4	13.5	14.6	9.9
416	90	Do A	90	−4	13.5	15.0	9.7
294	103	Dalgety	103	−1	11.4	11.0	2.7
120	10	Dawnay Day	12	+1	1.8	15.1	..
51½	6	Edin Ind Hldgs	6	..	1.0b	16.7	1.8
368	16	Equity Ent	18	..	2.7	14.8	..
66	12½	Estates & Gen	12½	−½	2.6	21.0	
218½	35	FC Finance	36	..	4.9	13.7	3.8
114	40	Fant Cons	43	..	7.5	17.5	4.8
93	6	Fitzroy Inv	6½	+½	..	..	21.7
104	13	Goode D & M Grp	14	..	1.1	7.6	2.3
58	2	Hanrin	2	−½	..e	..	..
62	22	Hotblyn 'A'	28	..	1.8	6.6	10.6
486	167	Inchcape	167	−8	9.7	5.8	4.5
59	14½	Investment Co	15	..	1.2	7.8	6.7
115⅝	11	Jessel Secs	11	f ..	5.3	47.7	1.3
88⅛	6	Do Dfd	6	f ..	..	..	..
37	10½	Kwahu Co	10½	..	..	..	7.2
124½	45	Law Deb Corp	46	..	5.3	11.5	10.7
119	24	Lloyds & Scot	24	−1	4.3b	17.8	3.2
107⅛	18	Ldn & Euro Secs	19	● ..	2.2	11.6	8.8
74½	7½	Ldn Aust & Gen	11	..			1.9
125	10	Ldn Scot Fin	10	..	2.5	25.4	3.2
175	29	Ldn Utd Inv	29	..	4.5	15.4	6.4
80	20	Manson Fin	20	−5	4.5a	22.4	5.3
119	28	Martin R. P	28	..	8.2b	29.3	2.7
108	17	Mercantile Crdt	17	−1	4.5	26.6	2.2
40⅛	14½	Moorgate Merc	14½	f ..	1.4	9.5	6.9
37	12	NMC Invest	15	..	1.9	12.5	12.6
138	30	Nash J. F. Secs	31	..	5.5b	17.8	2.4
39	25	New World	36	..	2.3	6.4	21.2
657	260	Real Estate SA	400	..	19.7b	4.9	18.6
183	62	River & Merc	62	−8	8.5b	13.8	8.8
200	49	Sime Darby	50	−2	1.9	3.8	6.3
65	15	Smith Bros	20	..	5.2b	26.1	2.4
147	36	Trust & Agency	37	..	5.1	13.7	9.3
14½	6½	Tyndall O'seas	£6⅝	..	46.4	6.9	..
136	12	Utd Dom Tst	12	−3	4.2b	35.1	5.5
254⅛	3½	Varaseur	3½		..b	..	..
215	11	Wagon Fin	11	−4	..e	..	1.6
60	19	Western Sel	24	..	2.5	10.4	6.1
58	19	Yule Catto	23	..	1.5	6.4	9.3

INSURANCE

1973/74 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
150½	20	Bowring	20	−1	3.2	15.8	..
180	52	Brentnall Beard	52	..	4.1	7.8	5.6
252	66	Britannic	66	..	9.5	14.4	..
174	65	Com Union	72	..	10.2	14.2	..
210	50	Eagle Star	51	● −4	7.0	13.7	..
405	130	Economic	180	h ..	14.7	8.2	..
342	64	Equity & Law	66	−1	4.9	10.4	.
206	62	Gen Accident	62	−1	8.1	13.0	..
268	82	Guardian Royal	82	−1	11.0	13.4	.
150	55	Halford Shead	55	..	7.5	13.6	4.6
227⅛	88	Heath C. E.	88	..	8.4	9.5	5.5
137½	46	Hogg Robinson	50	..	6.1	12.2	4.5
135	34	Howden A.	34	..	3.2	9.5	5.2
212	52	Legal & Gen	52	−1	4.0	7.8	
160	33	Leslie & Godwin	36	..	4.7	13.0	6.3
183	50	London & Man	51	−1	6.3	12.4	.
352	62	Matthews W'son	64	..	10.3	16.2	4.2
228⅛	60	Minet Hldgs	69	..	4.4	6.3	6.6
290	70	Orion	93	..	8.7	9.4	.
404	87	Pearl	87	−1	13.0	14.9	
370	88	Phoenix	88	..	11.1	12.6	..
175	70	Prov Life 'A'	70	..	9.3	13.3	..

MINES

1973/74 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
380	210	Amal Colls	260	..	23.1	9.2	.
538	245	Anglo Am Corp	376	+6	15.4	4.1	.
40	11⅛	Ang Am Gold	£36	..	119	3.3	.
34½	13¾	Anglo Am Inv	£18¾	..	161	8.6	.
15	6	Anglo Transvl	£9⅝	..	47.2b	4.8	.
15	6	Do A	£9⅝	..	47.1b	4.8	.
210	83	Ayer Hitam	87	..	14.6	16.8	..
58	16	Beralt Tin	22	..	.		
180	43	Bishopsgate Pl	56	..	5.9	10.5	.
10½	2⅛	Blyvoors	£9⁹⁄₁₆	+⅛	55.9	5.7	.
310	44	Botswana RST	64	−2			
360	85	Bracken Mines	270	..	31.5	11.7	.
254	128	BH South	172	.	7.5	4.3	.
23½	4⁹⁄₁₆	Buffelsfontein	£19⅝	−¼	70.2	3.6	.
44	5	Cent Prov	7	..			
168	53	CAST	61	..	5.0	8.2	.
276	83	Charter Cons	102	● −1	8.9	8.7	.
280	142	Cons Gold Fields	237	+3	8.3	3.5	.
40	7	Daggafontein	26	..	..	..	
405	154	De Beers 'Dfd'	180	+4	15.0	8.0	.
14¾	2⁹⁄₁₆	Doornfontein	£11½	..	61.3b	5.3	
23	2⁹⁄₁₆	Durban Rood	£14⅛	..	65.4	4.6	
195	30	East Dagga	90	..	18.7	20.8	
10	2⁹⁄₁₆	E Driefontein	£9⅛	+⅛	12.4b	..	
48	17	E Rand Cons	25	−2	1.1	4.5	
21	7⅛	E. Rand Prop	£15⅛	..	87.0	5.7	
403	102	Elsburg Gold	358	+5	7.3	..	
16	10	Ex-Lands	14	..	2.0	14.6	
25⅛	7⁹⁄₁₆	F S Geduld	£24	..	191	8.0	
400	200	Geduld Inv	270	−10	16.2	6.7	
390	140	Geevor Tin	226	..	27.6	12.2	
20⅛	10⅛	Gen Mining	£20½	+¼	100	4.9	
15	9	Gold & Base	13	−1	1.3	9.6	
288	156	Gopeng Cons	158	..	18.8	11.9	
118	23	Gt Boulder Gold	40		1.2	..	
510	47	Grootvlei	390	+19	18.7	4.8	
304	74	Hamersley	134	−2			
187	50	Hampton Gold	60	+4	1.7	2.8	
10⅛	1⁹⁄₁₆	Harmony	£7⁹⁄₁₆	..	41.3	5.2	
28½	5⁹⁄₁₆	Hartebeest	£23	..	99.9	4.3	
36½	9	Jo'burg Cons	£15	+¼	84.7	5.6	
800	194	Kinross	710	..	30.9	4.4	
15⅛	3⁹⁄₁₆	Kloof	£11¾	+¼	49.1	4.2	
232	40	Leslie	185	+7	13.6	7.4	
16¼	3⁹⁄₁₆	Libanon	£15¾	−½	62.1	4.1	
197	100	Ldn Tin	104	−2	9.7	9.3	
200	75	Lydenburg Plat	106	.	0.9	0.8	
224	94	MTM Hldgs	139	+2	7.9g	5.6	
150	65	MTD (Mangula)	75	.	20.0	26.7	
187	88	Malayan Tin	93	● −4	14.0	15.1	
710	88	Marievale Con	590	+10	49.8	8.4	
482	160	Messina Trans	222	● −20	37.2	16.8	
187	22	Metals Explor	42	..			
545	235	Middle Wits	410	..	9.9	2.3	
282	138	Minorco	176	−2	30.2	17.2	
467	217	Nthgate Explor	235	−5	22.0g	9.3	
58	28¼	Pahang Cons	43	−2	3.1	7.3	
564	145	Peko Wallsend	315	..			
267	100	Potgietersrust	133		12.9	9.7	
29½	6⁹⁄₁₆	Pres Brand	£22⅛	+¼	151	6.8	
29½	4⁹⁄₁₆	Pres Steyn	£19⅛	+¼	84.3	4.3	
470	120	Rand Mine Prop	300	● −15	7.4	2.5	
37	2⁹⁄₁₆	Randfontein	£32	−¼	.b		
12⅛	5⅛	Rand Select	16½	● −¼	47.2	3.1	
29	13	Rhodesian Corp	20	.	0.8	4.2	
270	74	Rio Tinto Zinc	91	−1	7.4	8.2	
470	220	Roan Cons 'B'	330	+5	177	53.6	
32⅛	5⁹⁄₁₆	St Helena	£28⅛	−⅛	182	6.5	
115	13	St Piran	14	.	2.0	14.2	
30	7½	Sea Diam	14	+1			
645	235	Selection Tst	368	● −7	19.2	5.2	
300	100	Sentrust	370		14.2b	3.8	
49½	28	Silverm ines	32		6.2	19.6	
550	270	SA Coal	330	−20	21.6	6.6	
11⅛	5⁹⁄₁₆	SA Land	£7⅜	−⅛	45.1	6.2	

1973/74 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
[illegible]	29	Ldn Asiatic	34	−1	2.9		
29	21	Ldn Sumatra	21	..	1.5		
56	34	Majedie	34	..	1.6		
22⅛	5⅛	Malayalam	6	.	1.2		
97	36	Muar River	36	−1	2.0		
54	26	Pataling	34	−1	2.9		
22½	30⅛	Plant Hldgs	35	● −1	2.4		
15	6⅛	Sungei Krian	£7	..	42.0		

TEA

1973/74 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
51	28	Assam & African	36		4.26		
110	50	Assam Frontier	72	+1	[illegible]		
71	27	Camellia Inv	31		[illegible]		
122	29	Chargmore	29		[illegible]		
135	75	Cons Tea Hld	75	● −2	12.0		
36	12	Deundi	14	+2			
130	100	Doolahal	100	f	5.0		
191	24	Jokai	24	−1	[illegible]		
150	50	McLeod Russel	63		[illegible]		
85	[illegible]	Moran	[illegible]	● −1	[illegible]		
65	25	Ouvah Highlds	26				
44	22	Pelachoo Sumat	22	..	3.25		
195	85	Pelmadulla	85	xb	12.5		
40	20	Sing India	20				
32	14	Surmah Valley	14				
165	61	Warren Tea	61	.	[illegible]		
95	56	Williamson Hldgs	62		[illegible]		

MISCELLANEOUS

1973/74 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
825	515	Algoma Cent Rly	600	−25	26.0		
20	6	Antofagasta	£11½				
40	15	Calcutta Elec	25	−1			
57	33½	E. Surrey W 7%	£33½		700		
40	27½	Essex Wtr 5%	£28½		500		
330	56	Felixstowe Dock	56	−2	9.3		
365	123	Imp Cont Gas	123	−7	9.2		
430	112	Lisbon Elec Tr	112	.	3.7		
47½	27	Mid Kent Wtr	£27		500		
270	56	Milford Docks	56	−1			
97	25	Nigerian Elec	25	● −4	11.8b		
372	231	Perak Rvr Hydro	260	−3	24.6		
45	26	Sunderlnd Wtr	£26	.	500		

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* Adjusted for tax changes. ● Ex dividend. a Forecast dividend. c Corrected price. e Interim passed. f Price at suspension. g Dividend and yield exclude a special payment. h Bid for company. k Pre-merger figures. n Forecast earnings. p Ex distribution. r Ex rights. s Ex scrip or share split. t Tax free. y Price adjusted for late dealings. .. No significant

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$400m Siberian gas deal agreed by Russia, Japan and US groups

Paris, Nov 25.—Russia, Japan d two American groups, El so Company and Occidental troleum, have come to a 0m agreement for exploit- on of natural gas reserves in eria.

Mr Nikolai Ossipov, the Soviet puty Minister of Foreign ade, described the agreement the biggest of its kind in the rld.

Under the accord the Japan- Export-Import Bank has eed to supply $100m credit the USSR, which itself will spending an estimated $400m exploration.

This is on condition that the ited States Export-Import nk also provides the same ount of credit, a com- miqué said.

The agreement is still subject final approval by the United ites Congress.

Natural gas reserves in the kutsk area of Siberia are imated to be at least 1,000,000 llion cubic metres and could as much as 13,000,000 million bic metres, Mr Ossipov said. Once these reserves are con- med further agreements are pected to be signed for sale of the gas to America and Japan, Mr Armand Hammer, chairman of Occidental Petroleum said.

Terms for sale of the gas have yet to be settled but would involve shipping about 20,000 million cubic metres annually over 25 years to these two countries, with the amount divided equally between Japan and the United States.

El Paso would take 75 per cent of the American share and Occidental 25 per cent. The Occidental share could be increased to 33.3 per cent if total reserves were greater than the minimum forecasts, he said.

Completion of the exploration agreements came after two weeks of talks in Paris among Soviet, Japanese and United States representatives.

A group of American private banks was also expected to participate in financing the exploration work, Mr Hammer said. He gave no details.

Occidental has already been involved in several multi-million dollar deals covering exploitation of nickel and phosphate deposits and development of a trade centre.—Reuter.

Banking doubts add to slide in shares

By Terry Byland

Share prices continued to slide in London yesterday on both general economic fears and also renewed doubts regarding the secondary banking sector.

The collapse of Triumph Investment Trust, whose shares were suspended before trading began, brought widespread nervousness in the banking sector. Industrial shares were also marked down sharply at first as the City braced itself for trading reports from some major companies later this week.

But selling was very light, and a significant, if technical, recovery was staged in late dealings. The *FT* index which touched 161.6 at one time, closed at 164.6, a net loss of 3.9. *The Times* index lost 2.06 to 63.96.

Major banks steadied from early losses, helped by press reports that the authorities would continue to give help on with the Triumph collapse in secondary banking losses. But, dictating that not all would be rescued, there were widespread falls in "fringe" bank shares.

Shares in ICI, which reports third quarter results on Thursday, fell to 118p initially but steadied later to finish unchanged at 122p. BLMC shares, touched a new low of 6½p before closing a net ½p down at 7p.

Government timing error foiled issue by AT&T

New York, Nov 25.—A basic misunderstanding was involved in the chain of events culminating in American Telephone & Telegraph Co's astonishing withdrawal of its record $600m (about £260m) securities offering last week.

Some top Justice Department officials mistakenly believed the sale already had been completed when they filed sweeping anti-trust charges against the telecommunications giant last Wednesday.

In fact the offering would not have ended until Tuesday, when investors would have paid for their purchases and underwriters would have delivered $600m to A T & T.

Now of course none of that money will change hands. A T & T decided early on Friday to cancel its issue of new 8¾ per cent notes and 8¾ per cent debentures because of unsettled market conditions resulting from the anti-trust suit.

"We want investors to have sufficient time to consider fully this new development", Mr Charles L. Brown, the company's executive vice-president stated.

After the withdrawal of the A T & T offering, the Justice Department insisted that it could not have delayed filing the anti-trust suit even if all its officials had been aware that the offering was still in progress. To have delayed the filing would have exposed the department itself to criminal and civil prosecution.

Filing took place when it did because "the investigation had been completed, the case had been prepared, and the suit had been approved" by Mr William B. Saxbe, the Attorney General, a department spokesman pointed out.

Nevertheless, several officials conceded they had been surprised when they learnt on Thursday that the offering had been put in jeopardy because of the anti-trust suit. "We thought the sale had been completed", they contended. However, such knowledge would have been irrelevant as far as filing the suit went.

The confusion undoubtedly arose from earlier reports of heavy investment demand in the new notes and debentures, which represented the largest public sale yet made by a utility. Furthermore, both securities had begun to trade at the New York Stock Exchange, although transactions were on a conditional when-issued basis.

Both AT & T and its chief underwriter, Salomon Brothers, scrambled frantically but unsuccessfully in the immediate aftermath of the Justice Department suit to prevent the offering from being scuttled. Their lawyers flew to Washington on Thursday in an effort to gain Securities and Exchange Commission approval of the changes in the official offering prospectus necessitated by the anti-trust action.—AP-Dow Jones.

No compromise: Mr John D. Debutts, chairman of the AT & T Co, said there was no chance of a negotiated settlement of the federal government's latest effort to break up the world's largest corporation.

"Any compromise now would adversely affect the consumer", Mr Debutts said in a television interview. "We have more competition today than we had in the 1949 anti-trust suit that was settled by a consent decree in 1956."

He denied that AT & T had ever violated anti-trust laws and again pointed out that divestiture of AT & T's manufacturing arm, Western Electric Co, would result in higher rates and reduced service to the public.—Reuter.

Bonn savings spree

West German banks and other savings institutions took in DM2,300m—more than £400m or £66 caput—in October. This was double the amount for the preceding month.

British Leyland hit by lay-off pay claim as Coventry strike ends

By R. W. Shakespeare

British Leyland ran into more labour problems at its Triumph plant at Coventry yesterday as attempts to resume production were made after a two-week shutdown caused by a pay strike.

Workers who had been laid off during the shutdown immediately submitted demands for payment for time lost. Only after a management offer of immediate negotiations and a mass meeting did the men concerned agree to resume work.

The two-week shutdown at Coventry, as well as at the Triumph plant in Liverpool, made more than 8,000 workers idle and cost about £8m in lost output.

It resulted from a strike by 45 control room workers in Coventry who claimed an interim pay settlement in advance of any management moves to implement the results of a recent works study exercise.

Yesterday the control room staff agreed to return to work so that fresh negotiations on their claim could begin. Then came the demands from the shopfloor workers, most of whom had been losing wages of more than £50 a week during the shutdown.

British Leyland's problem is that to concede to this demand would put its whole lay-off pay strategy at risk.

Although all British Leyland car workers have their earnings protected by extensive lay-off pay guarantees, these agreements are automatically suspended if workers are sent home because of a dispute and militant action within their plant.

Fresh talks were also started yesterday between management and union representatives about a manning dispute in the Triumph Liverpool plant. Men from the paint shop, who had been on strike for two weeks, agreed to resume work pending the outcome of the talks.

In Coventry Chrysler faces the threat of a strike from tonight by millwrights in its car and engine plant. They are demanding parity with toolroom workers who recently won an increase in breaks for overtime working.

The Chrysler management has rejected the claim on the grounds that while toolroom workers negotiate their wages independently, the millwrights are covered by a general wage agreement which has six months to run.

A strike by millwrights would normally quickly affect car production, but in this instance shop stewards representing other shopfloor workers have told the company that they do not support the millwright's claim and will raise no objection to work normally done by millwrights being carried out by management staff. This would enable production to continue.

Union move in shipyard stoppage

By Our Northern Industrial Correspondent

Fresh attempts will be made today to try to resolve the pay dispute which has led to a six-week-long strike by workers at the Cammell Laird shipyard on Merseyside.

Officials of the Merseyside District Committee of the Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions will meet shop stewards representing the 2,300 workers from the fitting-out trades who are on strike. This will be followed by a mass meeting of the strikers tomorrow.

The stoppage has made another 2,000 workers idle and all work on orders worth £125m is at a standstill.

The shop stewards have been demanding the right to negotiate a new pay deal directly with the company; but the management has maintained that it can deal only with the official negotiating body, which is the Confederation District Committee.

At the Vickers shipyard at Barrow-in-Furness, union representatives of 500 electricians who are in the second week of a strike, will have further talks with the company tomorrow.

The electricians walked out after Vickers had advertised for more workers shortly after the conclusion of a new pay deal giving skilled workers a minimum basic rate of £50 for a 40-hour week.

The electricians claimed that they should have been consulted and offered more overtime before new men were taken on.

Vickers has two other pay problems to face. First, it seems likely that the company will now have to concede pay increases of between £9 and £10 a week to most of the 7,000 white-collar workers in the Barrow shipyard and engineering complex.

Negotiations with their union representatives are taking place following the recent settlement with the manual workers who got increases of this order. The white-collar workers are unlikely to settle for less.

Secondly, boilermakers at the shipyard have yet to agree on their new pay rates. They are claiming more than the new skilled rate of £50 so as to preserve their traditional differential.

Their claim has been referred to a meeting of the central conference of the shipbuilding industry to be held on December 5.

Failure to reach a settlement there could mean more trouble for Vickers, which recently had 7,000 workers idle during a two-week long dispute over the new manual workers' pay deal.

Banks say Tunnel can still realize a profit

By Peter Hill

Banks involved in financing the Channel Tunnel project claimed last night that raising the necessary funds would not prove difficult, and affirmed that the project still held out promise of profit.

In a detailed statement the five banks involved stated: "There is no basis for believing that the Channel Tunnel project, which was shown to be profitable in the June 1973 studies carried out by independent experts, has ceased to be profitable."

However, the fact that the banks involved—Morgan Grenfell, Robert Fleming, Hill Samuel, Kleinwort Benson and S. G. Warburg—felt it necessary to issue a statement is indicative of the anxiety now being voiced about the project.

Last night's rebuttal arose directly from what the banks described as a "speculative article" and an editorial in *The Times* yesterday, which suggested that the entire project in its present form was in the final stages of collapse.

Officially the Government appears to be keeping its options open until the Cairncross Committee completes its assessment of the project, but the committee's findings are not expected before next spring.

In their statement the banks said there was no doubt that the country faced a difficult time over the next year or so, but they pointed out that the tunnel was not due to open until 1980—"by which time it can be expected that the background to our economy will have improved fundamentally".

If all long-term projects were to be postponed or cancelled because of short-term conditions, it was difficult to believe that any such projects would ever be achieved, said the statement.

On the particularly sensitive issue of the financial arrangements, which the banks are responsible for arranging at the request of the British Government, the banks pointed out that 90 per cent of the cost of the Anglo-French project was to be financed through Government guaranteed loans.

"We believe that there will be no difficulty in issuing these loans for the requisite amounts as and when these amounts have to be raised. So far as equity money is concerned, it is true that financial conditions are difficult at present, but even in these difficult conditions it has proved possible for other companies to raise substantial equity money", the statement said.

The banks said there was no requirement for the project to raise any more equity funds until the middle of 1977, and added that this "latitude" was a deliberate feature of the financing scheme which had been agreed with the Governments. It had been recognized, the statement continued, that during the course of such a long term project there would inevitably be periods when it would be undesirable to attempt an equity issue because of adverse Stock Market conditions.

The banks also rebutted suggestions that the huge growth in traffic forecast for the tunnel had become a mirage in present circumstances.

They admitted, however, that during the difficult period of the next year or two there might well be a "temporary slowing down in traffic growth". But, they said it was expected that this would be offset so far as the tunnel was concerned by an increase in through rail traffic.

Publishers’ agreements attacked

ntinued from page 1

be published in Britain then : American publisher will int a special licence to the itish publisher. The licence es the British publisher the clusive right to publish and l the book in the so-called itish Traditional Market, ich is largely the British mmonwealth and comprises ne 70 countries.

The agreement between the nerican and British publisher, ich involves this special ence, also contains special uses whereby the British blisher agrees not to sell the ok in the United States, nada and the Philippines. The it charged that the system orked exactly the same way hen a British publisher ought out a book that later would be published in the United States.

These agreements effectively produce exclusive sales territories for the publishers and hence competition is non-existent. The Department of Justice clearly maintains that these agreements are illegal and against the public interest. This American action without doubt will force the British authorities to consider the situation and possibly take independent action against British publishers.

The defendants named in the suit are all incorporated companies in the United States. The defendants are Macmillan Inc of New York City, Penguin Books Inc, of Baltimore, Oxford University Press Inc, of New York City, Bantam Books, *Columbia* broadcasting system, Dell Publishing, Doubleday, Harper and Row, McGraw-Hill, Random House, Simon and Schuster, the Viking Press, John Wiley, the Times Mirror Company of Los Angeles, Addison-Wesley, Grosset and Dunlap, Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, Houghton Mifflin, Intext, Litton Educational Publishing and Prentice-Hall.

The suit states that in all the charges made the co-conspirators are not just the Publishers Association, but also the individual members of the association. These are not named individually. But this point is made clearly in a special section in the Justice Department's brief filed with the court today.

Macmillan Inc stated in an early response to the action today that the suit will have "no material adverse effect upon the business or financial position" of the company.

Chicago bank esists lower rime rate trend

om Our US Economics rrespondent

shington, Nov 25

A surprising step was taken lay by the First National nk of Chicago, by maintain- its prime lending rate un- nged. The bank has held se to the First National City nk over recent weeks in ing its prime rate down from record high level of 12 per t, but today it announced t it is not following the Citi- nk to 10 per cent and that is holding firm at 10¼

Mr Robert Abboud, deputy irman of the bank, said this ision was taken because the nediate short-term outlook interest rates had become lear after some increases at end of last week. He said the rate of decline from per cent on October 7 had n very sharp and a pause in order.

Many banks have been more tious in recent weeks than t Chicago and Citibank and consequence prime rates at larger banks now range n 10 per cent to 10¾

Mr Abboud stressed, however, he still believed the gen- trend of rates was down- d and prime rate would line further.

US assesses stake in petrodollar facility

From Frank Vogl

Washington, Nov 25

America's share in a new petro-dollar recycling facility for major industrial nations should be between 25 and 30 per cent, the administration contends.

The new facility, with total funding of some $25,000m, was proposed some days ago by Dr Henry Kissinger, the Secretary of State. Today, Mr William Simon, Secretary of the Treasury, announced that the administration envisaged that all decisions regarding financial support from the fund should be made on a weighted vote of participants, and that the weighting for the United States should be about 25 to 30 per cent—more than $6,500m.

Mr Simon declared in the testimony before the joint economic committee, that a basic concept in the scheme was that whatever support the facility provides, all members should share the credit risk on the basis of their participation.

The United States also favours the creation of a special high level board to supervise the activities of the new facility. This board would be composed of senior officials from the participating countries and would control all the facility's operations and policies.

"The board would reach judgements on requests for assistance from the facility on the basis of need, alternative sources of financing, basic economic policies, and actions to reduce dependence on OPEC oil imports."

Mr Simon added that the administration believed there were a number of advantages in having countries provide the fund with direct loans, rather than guarantees. "The loan route is more efficient, it is cheaper and it can be activated more quickly in case of emergency."

Until now American officials have stressed that the facility would borrow only from governments, but Mr Simon indicated today that it would be quite acceptable for individual countries to give guarantees to the facility that would enable it to borrow directly in the markets.

Finally, he noted that the administration considered that the American participation in the new facility could best be arranged under the Exchange Stabilization Fund.

BP accepts £17.4m Libya compensation

By Roger Vielvoye
Energy Correspondent

British Petroleum is to receive £17.4m compensation for the nationalization of its Sarir oilfield by the Libyan Government in December 1971.

After three years of negotiation, international arbitration and a rigorous legal campaign against purchasers of oil cargoes from the Sarir output, BP has accepted a sum that is well below its original claim for compensation.

Immediately after the nationalization, BP valued its half share in the Sarir field at £250m. the other half was held by American oil millionaire Mr Nelson Bunker Hunt who later also had his share nationalized.

BP and the Libyans had earlier agreed on a compensation figure of £62.4m but offset against this figure were Libyan government claims for taxes, royalties and other amounts due from BP before the nationalization.

BP said yesterday that on receipt of this payment it had undertaken among other things to discontinue its arbitration proceedings against Libya and to make a further announcement about its position on oil produced from the Sarir field.

The tracking of cargoes of Sarir crude and product refined from Sarir crude has resulted in 12 pending court actions in Europe, the United States and Brazil.

Sarir is one of the largest oilfields in Libya and is capable of producing 400,000 barrels of oil a day. The estimated value of oilfield installations, pipeline to Tobruk and terminal facilities was between £80m and £100m.

BP's claim for compensation was investigated by Judge Gunnar Lagerren, a Swedish Appeal Court judge, appointed by the International Court of Justice. He ruled that the nationalization was a violation of international law and that the company was entitled to compensation.

Oil spillage talks: Britain is to invite nine north-west European nations with interests in North Sea oil to a conference in London next year to discuss the liability of offshore oil operators in the case of a serious oil spillage.

The British Government is hoping that a convention on pollution liability will be signed that will impose on all offshore operators strict legal liability for any damage caused by spillages.

At present, Britain has a voluntary agreement with offshore operators which makes them liable for damage caused by oil pollution. But British residents would have no automatic right to compensation if property was damaged from a spillage in foreign waters.

Animal feed move: BP announced yesterday that it plans to acquire control of two companies as part of a programme to strengthen and to extend its activities in the animal feed market.

The companies are Cooper Nutrition Products, a unit of Wellcome Foundation, and Trouw of the Netherlands.

BP said agreement in principle had been reached with Wellcome for its acquisition of CNP, and it was discussing with Trouw a proposal to acquire a majority shareholding in the Dutch company.—AP-Dow Jones.

City awaits Triumph aftermath

By Our Banking Correspondent

Speculation beset the City yesterday about what further moves the Bank of England might adopt towards secondary banks in the wake of the Triumph Investment Trust collapse.

Considerable uncertainty has been generated by the decision to appoint a receiver at Triumph, centring upon whether it signifies a tougher attitude to other secondary banks and possibly heralding further collapses.

Behind these questions were rumours that Lloyds Bank, Triumph's main bank, was involved in a bitter row with the Bank of England over the handling of the Triumph affair. This is thought to revolve around the ultimate rejection of a scheme to sell Triumph to Kuwaiti interests.

Patricia Tisdall writes: The secondary banking crisis has absorbed a large part of the clearing banks' capability to lend to industry at a time when it is most needed, says Lord Porchester, chairman of the South East Economic Planning Council, in letters to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, six other ministers, the Confederation of British Industry and the TUC.

The letters contain a plea to the Government for action to remove the constraints which the planning council says are preventing the economic potential of the region from being realized.

The council is very concerned about "the low level of business confidence in the region". This it attributes to anxieties about profits and the general climate of uncertainty about the Government's future policies.

Specific points on which it asks for urgent action include the provision of special help to firms concentrating on exports.

Financial Editor, page 23

Austrian power loan

Seven public utilities of the provincial districts of Austria are to float a joint loan of 300m schillings (about £7.3m) to finance the country's first atomic power station, according to banking sources in Vienna.—Reuter.

Aircraft industry heading for £600m exports

By Arthur Reed

Britain's aircraft industry is now confident of reaching a record export total of £600m this year.

This encouraging trend was confirmed yesterday by the publication by the Society of British Aerospace Companies of the figures for the first nine months of the year which showed exports were worth £463.3m.

During the same period of 1973, the total was £87m less. Exports in September were worth £63.2m, which was £1.27m above the previous monthly record, established in July.

MP wants ban on hoarding Krugerrands

Melvyn Westlake

ction to end the hoarding South African gold coins, wn as Krugerrands, is nanded in a letter sent yes- lay to Mr Denis Healey, the ncellor, by Mr Ian Wriggles- th, Labour MP for Teesside rnaby.

n recent months the Kruger- d has become an extremely ular investment, and dealing hese coins on the London ion market has risen rapidly. kbrokers and bankers are reported to be buying Krugerrand in sizable quantities.

Mr Wrigglesworth, who is also secretary of the Labour Economic Finance and Taxation Association, wants the Chancellor to stop the "rapid increase in the amount of investment going into gold coins", and, "the hoarding of South African Krugerrands".

He argues that such investment is totally non-productive and "does nothing but divert precious investment away from sectors of the economy where it is desperately needed".

He also believes that buying gold coins enables people to sidestep the law banning private hoarding of gold. Furthermore, the purchase of Krugerrands allows the South African Government to make additional profits above the free market price of gold, Mr Wrigglesworth says.

This additional profit accrues to the republic because gold coins are sold at a premium over the value of their gold content. At last night's price of $211 a coin, this premium was about 15½ per cent.

itain and East ermany open ade talks today

ospects for technical and istrial cooperation between United Kingdom and East nany are the main topics for ussion at the first meeting he UK-German Democratic ublic joint commission on e, which begins in London y and ends on Friday.

r John Cairns, Under Secre- at the Department of Trade, Herr A. Schonherr, director ral in the East German stry of Foreign Trade will their respective delegations.

commission, set up in mber last year will meet ially

Wall Street weakens on rates shock

New York, Nov 25.—Wall Street stock prices yesterday failed to maintain an opening advance and were soon pointing lower as a result of the failure by other banks to follow Citibank's lead and cut prime interest rates to 10 per cent. By 1 pm, New York time the Dow Jones Industrial Average was 5.40 lower at 609.90.

The New York Stock Exchange said its member firms reported an aggregate pre-tax loss of $34.1m (£14.8m) in the third quarter of 1974 and a deficit of $91.8m in the first nine months.

US coal mines agreement ‘in principle’

Washington, Nov 25.—Mr William E. Simon, the United States Treasury Secretary, announced that negotiators for miners and the coal industry had reached a new agreement on Sunday night.

Mr Simon described it as an agreement in principle—an improvement in the package. He declined to discuss details.

The announcement was made after Mr Simon and Mr W. J. Usery, Jr, the Ford Administration's top labour "troubleshooter", met the bargainers for the coal industry and the striking miners.

How the markets moved

The Times index : 63.96 −2.06
FT index : 164.6 −3.9

Rises

Anglo Am Cp	8p to 376p	Int Hldgs	5p to 435p
Anglowest	2p to 15p	Lonrho	4p to 78p
Broken Hill	8p to 466p	Land & Gen	3p to 33p
Cons Gld Flds	3p to 237p	Plessey	1p to 46p
Deundi	2p to 16p	Steep Rock	5p to 65p
Fodens	1p to 15p	Union Corp	5p to 448p
Hampton Gold	3p to 60p	Western Areas	5p to 580p

Falls

Ass Port Cmnt	6p to 70p	Manson Fin	5p to 20p
Ad Intl	8p to 43p	Slater Walker	2p to 38p
Boots	6p to 100p	Tilling T	4½p to 24½p
Brit Am Tob	4p to 152p	Utd Dom Tst	3p to 12p
Coats Patons	5p to 25p	Unilever	9p to 151p
GEC	4p to 48p	Vickers	2p to 79p
Lane Fox	5p to 15p	Wagon Fin	4p to 11p

Sterling rose 15 points to $2.3220. The "effective devaluation" rate was 20.7 per cent.

Gold advanced $2 to $184.25.

SDR-$ was 1.203630 while SDR-£ was 0.517779.

Commodities: December sugar plunged another £62 while the London daily price was cut £20 to £610. Coffee gained between £3.50 and £6 while cocoa lost between £3 and £12.50. Copper fell £10.50 after being £17 lower and tin dropped £60. LME silver rose 7.85p. Reuters index was 9.9 down at 1,219.9.

Reports pages 24 and 25

Equities remained weak.

Gilt-edged securities moved higher.

THE POUND

	Bank buys	Bank sells
Australia $	1.82	1.77
Austria Sch	42.75	40.75
Belgium Fr	89.75	87.00
Canada $	2.345	2.295
Denmark Kr	13.85	13.45
Finland Mkk	8.75	8.50
France Fr	11.10	10.80
Germany DM	5.85	5.65
Greece Dr	73.50	70.50
Hong Kong $	12.00	11.55
Italy Lr	1,620.00	1,570.00
Japan Yn	725.00	700.00
Netherlands Gld	6.10	5.90
Norway Kr	12.75	12.40
Portugal Esc	60.50	58.00
S Africa Rd	1.78	1.71
Spain Pes	136.00	131.00
Sweden Kr	10.15	9.85
Switzerland Fr	6.55	6.30
US $	2.37	2.32
Yugoslavia Dnr	43.00	40.75

Rates for bank notes only, as supplied yesterday by Barclays Bank International Ltd. Different rates apply to travellers' cheques and other foreign currency business.

On other pages

Business appointments 24
Appointments vacant 26, 27
Financial Editor 23
Financial news 24, 25
Letters 22
Diary 23
Wall Street 25
Market reports 26
Share prices 20
Bank Base Rates Table 25
Company Meeting Reports:
Safeguard Industrial Investments 23
The Second Scottish Investment Trust Company 24
Interim Statements:
James Cropper & Co 24
The West Bromwich Spring Co 21

INTERIM STATEMENT

The West Bromwich Spring Co. Ltd.

The Board announce unaudited profits for the six months ended 30th June, 1974. An interim dividend of 0.226p per ordinary share will be paid on 17th December, 1974. Including the Tax Credit this dividend is equivalent to 0.337p per share (1973: 0.30p).

	Six months to 30th June, 1974 Unaudited £	Six months to 30th June, 1973 Unaudited £	Year to 31st December, 1973 Audited £
Sales	986,000	735,000	1,490,702
Profit before Tax	197,000	61,000	172,922
Estimated Corporation Tax	103,000	29,000	79,320
	94,000	32,000	93,602
Ordinary Dividend—INTERIM	9,040	8,400	8,400
Ordinary Dividend—FINAL	—	—	25,200
Earnings per share	2.35p	0.8p	2.34p

Japanese growth rate in reverse

Tokyo, Nov 25.—Japan's economy is likely to show a negative growth rate of 1.6 per cent during the current fiscal year ending next March, sources close to the Economic Planning Agency report.

This will be Japan's first minus growth level since the end of the Second World War and compares with a positive advance of 5.5 per cent in the last fiscal year.

The estimate was made on the basis of the supplementary national budget

The sources said the new estimate represented a substantial downward revision of the Japanese Government's January estimate of a positive growth

The country's Economic Research Centre predicted that an 8 per cent growth could be expected in the next fiscal year. It postulated an earthy resumption of private equipment investment and residential construction.—Reuter.

Plans for nuclear steelmaking ready tomorrow

Decisions on the main lines of development on nuclear steelmaking over the next few years are expected to be announced tomorrow after a meeting of the British Nuclear Energy Society.

Tomorrow's discussion follows meetings of the European nuclear steelmaking club formed last year. The steel industry throughout the world wants to see the development of nuclear steelmaking techniques progressed more rapidly because of continuing uncertainty over price and availability of conventional energy supplies.

This was reflected last month at the annual conference of the International Iron and Steel Institute when its members announced their agreement to coordinate and pool their resources in research and development.

NEDO condemns retail pay levels

By Edward Townsend

A new "realistic" minimum wage level for workers in the United Kingdom retail industry, who are among the lowest paid in the country, is called for today by the National Economic Development Office.

Taking the unusual step of examining an industry's wage rates, the office concludes that wages councils have been ineffective in improving pay rates.

It points out that significant numbers of workers were paid below the legal minimum wage when the Commission on Industrial Relations surveyed the retail sector last year.

In a major report on manpower and pay in the industry, it estimates that in April last year 132,000 adult men working full-time in retailing were earning less than 60p an hour and 489,000 women working full-time were being paid less than 55p an hour. Consequently, although 6 per cent of the country's adult workforce were employed in retailing, they accounted for 15 per cent of low paid employees.

As a result, the office recommends that retailing wages councils be reviewed, wage structures be rationalized and a minimum wage be agreed based on the circumstances of a man with a family.

But the report adds that raising the entire pay structure in relation to other industries would lead to substantially increased costs and would have to be linked to better staff utilization and improved job content. This would almost certainly mean a reduction in the number of jobs and retail outlets.

NEDO describes retailing as comparing unfavourably with almost every other sector of the economy as far as labour turnover and stability are concerned.

It says that some employers take on young people to reduce payroll costs and this leads to high turnover. This is also caused by the large number of part-time workers—who account for a third of the retailing labour force—and by the high proportion of women workers.

The office says that for the first time it has compiled figures showing the percentage of low paid workers employed in each service and industrial sector in Britain.

These reveal that the catering trade is the lowest paid with 49 per cent of its adult male workers earning less than 60p an hour. In retail distribution the figure is 28 per cent, in motor vehicle distribution and repair 29 per cent, and medical and dental services 25 per cent.

Fawley setback for Esso

By Peter Hill

Plans by Esso Chemical to spend more than £100m in an expansion of its chemicals complex at Fawley, near Southampton, are being held back by a lack of development on the site by companies engaged in "downstream" chemical processes.

Over the past three years Esso Chemical has been inviting companies involved in downstream processes to establish manufacturing plants on Esso's land at Fawley. The idea is that such companies should lease sites and take feedstock from the Esso complex, where already the group has invested between £45m-£50m.

But a spokesman for Esso said yesterday that while Esso had been involved in discussions with a number of companies, these potential customers had decided for a variety of reasons not to take up the option.

"We are however still talking to some potential customers. We have not yet given up hope altogether", the spokesman said.

Expert study of chemicals field

A study on the likely pattern of innovation in the chemical industry in coming decades was announced last night by the Society of Chemical Industry.

Dr Leslie Streatfield, president, said it was a particularly opportune time because of new opportunities indicated by developments in basic science. The study will be undertaken by Mr John Maddox. The report will be ready next year.

Dutch office lettings up

In spite of what is described as a "dramatic over-supply" in Amsterdam, the Dutch office market is holding up remarkably well, according to a report issued by Jones Lang Wootton.

In Holland generally, the firm has so far this year recorded an increase of 50 per cent in lettings over the 1973 figure, and in The Hague there seems little doubt that there will be an office shortage in 1975

Corporation tax in Guernsey doubled to £600

Motorists, smokers and some 1,000 corporation tax companies —those registered in the island but not trading locally—are to bear the brunt of tax and duty changes announced in Guernsey's budget yesterday.

As from January 1 corporation tax is to double from £300 to £600 a year a company and motor vehicle tax, which is based on weight, will rise by 66 per cent.

From today a petrol duty rise of 2p a gallon is expected to increase the retail price of top grade petrol to 37p a gallon. New duties on cigarettes, cigars and tobacco will increase the price of 20 king size cigarettes by at least 3p to 21p.

The island's advisory and finance committee has, however, proposed that the standard rate of local income tax remains at 20p in the pound, while improved income tax allowances for lower-paid and middle-income workers are introduced, saving them up to £663,000 next year.

Roche says ministry's price order was unfair

By Malcolm Brown

Hoffmann-La Roche, the Swiss-based international drugs group, alleged in the High Court yesterday that the Secretary of State for Industry had acted "unfairly, partially and unjudicially" in the matter of the price cuts order last year against the tranquillizers Librium and Valium.

The allegation was made on the first day of striking-out proceedings connected with the action in which Roche is suing the Secretary of State, and Sir Ashton Roskill, representing the Monopolies Commission.

Striking out is the legal procedure used by the defendant in an attempt to nullify part or all of the statement of claim made against it.

In an amendment yesterday to its original statement of claim Hoffmann-La Roche said that the reference of the drugs to the Monopolies Commission had been made by he Secretary of State on the complaint and at the instigation of the Department of Health and Social Security.

The Department's purpose, as the Secretary of State knew, was to procure reductions in the prices it had to pay for the drugs. He knew the DHSS would be the principal beneficiary.

The duty of the Secretary of State, in considering the report and deciding whether to exercise his statutory powers—and if so how and to what extent—was to act fairly, impartially and judicially as between the DHSS and the plaintiffs.

In breach of this duty he had acted unfairly, partially and unjudicially.

The amendment also states other reasons in support of its claim that the Secretary of State breached his duty.

The proceedings, which are being heard before Mr Justice Whitford, continue.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Cash flow and charges on overdue accounts

From Mr N. H. W. Ward

Sir, In the present economic circumstances companies of all sizes are faced with severe cash flow problems.

This association is particularly concerned with the effect this has upon manufacturers, their sub-contractors, suppliers and installers, many of whom would claim only to be in the small to medium-sized company bracket and, consequently, more vulnerable.

Difficult to obtain, expensive money has given rise to the taking of longer and longer credit from the manufacturer as a means of financing business. The manufacturers' future viability then becomes dependant upon his ability to obtain and pay for high interest bearing short-term capital.

As it is not general practice in this country to charge interest on overdue accounts, and as price restrictions and market pressures mitigate against total recovery of financial costs, the additional burden must result in decreased profitability, restriction on capital investment and growth.

It can be argued that tightening up of credit cntrol is the way to improve cash flow but, under present trading conditions, it may not be in a company's best interests to do so. Furthermore, in industries such as those covered by our membership, the problems created and expense incurred in trying to maintain a satifactory credit control system are compounded by the number of links in the chain between manufacturer and end-user.

In the view of this association, two positive steps could be taken which would immediately alleviate the situation. Firstly, it should become a generally agreed principle, backed by statute if necessary, for interest to be charged on overdue accounts.

This practice is adopted in other countries. For example in Sweden the Sale of Goods Act covers the point and in Switzerland there are similar conditions, while elsewhere whole industries have adopted the practice as part of their trading policy.

As the interest charged by the supplier would be in excess of that charged by the finance houses, the customer would have to consider the conditions applicable to obtaining capital from the alternative sources and decide which suited him best.

Secondly, and particularly with regard to the activities of this association's membership, government departments, local authorities, nationalized industries and large corporations should give a lead by paying promptly to terms.

It is indefensible that organizations who demand immediate payment of taxes and rates, or for services, should themselves delay payment for goods received or services rendered for several months. Without doubt some of the organizations mentioned have the worst payment record.

If bureaucratic procedures lead to slow payment then either they should be speeded up or they should bear the cost they create.

N. H. W. WARD,
President,
British Oil and Gas Firing
Equipment Manufacturers
Association,
Midhurst, Sussex.

Nonsensical tax anomaly for farmers

From Mr M. D. Birchall

Sir, One anomaly of the presen tax situation seems to hav escaped comment in the curren debate—the ludicrous effect o those whose stock is largel "livestock"—the farmers.

Consider some simplifie figures, for two roughly simila years, in both of which a 10 pe cent "genuine" profit is bein made; in the first year, stoc values rise by 20 per cent:—

Sales proceeds		110,0
Closing inventory		60,0
		170,0
less Costs	100,000	
opening inventory	50,000	150,0
leaving a profit of		£ 20,0
		(on whi tax payabl

Of this £20.000 only a half "available" profit: the oth half is an increase of wealth. i is only a profit if it is so Nonetheless, it is taxa whether or not it is sold.

However, in the second ye stock values fall back to wh they were at first, so we get

Sales proceeds		110,
Closing inventory		50,
		160,
less Costs	100,000	
opening inventory	60.000	160,
leaving a profit of		Nl

This appears to show tha farmer who maintains a lo term policy is worse off w stock values go up—although notional wealth has increas whereas he is better off w stock values go down, beca his tax liability has been moved: which is a nonsense

The "herd basis" systen valuation, in fact takes the w out of this ludicrous situa for the farming industry: too simple to ask whether s thing similar might not be re ant to industry?

Yours faithfully,
M. D. BIRCHALL,
Mullens & Co,
15 Moorgate,
EC2R 6AN.

State energy conservation

From Mr M. V. Melling

Sir, Further to the letter from Mr D. M. Clay (November 21) in which he states that an example in energy conservation is urgently required on the part of both central and local government, by reducing heating temperatures and economies in the use of street lighting, I am writing to give my wholehearted support to these proposals.

For example, Belgium is reported as expecting to achieve an annual saving of some £900,000 from recent measures introduced to effect economies in motorway lighting.

I would also suggest the introduction of a campaign to persuade the occupiers of large buildings, offices, shops and hotels to make a cut of, say, 5 to 10 per cent in their consumption of heating oil. Many of these buildings—particularly in London—are grossly overheated, and as their usage of fuel oil is of considerable magnitude a worthwhile saving could be achieved by this means.

The recent savage increase in VAT on petrol is to be deplored as a highly inflationary, political measure and relatively ineffective as far as energy conservation is concerned. Consumption of petrol as a percentage of total oil usage is really quite small, and when one subtracts the proportion of that fuel used for business on which VAT is repayable the burden then falls on a small minority of motorists who have no alternative but the use of their private cars for getting to work and also performing other essential domestic functions.

To exhort the public to use public transport for these purposes is ludicrous, since this is either non-existent in rural areas or grossly overburdened in many urban areas.

The time for action is now, and surely some response should be forthcoming in this direction from the Minister of Energy to make some improvement in what is a very desperate situation in regard both to our overseas trade deficit and also the intolerable burden of local rates.

MICHAEL V. MELLING,
"Barnfield",
Bartle,
Preston,

Wasteful use of subsidised food

From Mr J. B. Barton

Sir, In his Budget speech the Chancellor announced he would mount a national campaign against waste, starting with energy.

He said: "It is impossible to justify a policy which actively encourages oil imports to produce electricity at uneconomic prices. . . . Fuel bulks large in old age pensioners' budgets. But the best way to help pensioners is to increase pensions, not to sell fuel to everybody far below its cost."

If this argument is valid for the pricing of electricity which fuels our economy, surely it is equally valid for the pricing of food which fuels the human body.

Will Mr Healey ask Mrs Williams to reconsider the justification for subsidizing bread made from imported wheat—and indeed all other food subsidies which through uneconomic pricing inevitably result in wasteful use.

J. B. BARTON,
Tonbridge, Kent.

'Fined' for savi society money!

From Mr D. McClintock

Sir, Not long ago, when I some of my colleagues about 60, our business brought to an end. Som them, fairly enough, then unemployment benefit, su mentary benefits and had insurance card stamped, co the State many hundred po

My wife and I have a cum of investment income I became self-employed. I no benefit and have the expense of having to stam card—£144 a year at pr rates. Now in addition Chancellor demands we p surcharge on our income. and the stamp will lose us hundreds of pounds a yea

The effect is the same hefty fine for some con able offence—that of not a burden to the State? logic allows such a vast ence between two sets of p similarly embarrassed b loss of their jobs?

Yours truly,
D. McCLINTOCK,
Bracken Hill,
Plart, Kent, TN15 8JH.

Profits, stock appreciation and inflati

From Mr A. P. Thompson

Sir, The reply by Wynne Godley and Adrian Wood in *The Times* of November 12 reveals more clearly than ever that they are describing a completely different situation from that described by Professor A. J. Merritt and Alan Sykes (*Financial Times*, September 30).

Even when they quote Merritt and Sykes's original assertion, they miss the point and leave out the essential phrase that "under inflationary conditions profits must be considered net of both depreciation at replacement cost and of stock appreciation". In their latest article, Godley and Wood do not mention inflation explicitly, and do not even take it into account in that part of the article dealing with the Merritt and Sykes argument.

What Godley and Wood are saying is that under non-inflationary conditions, "stock appreciation" should not be deducted in arriving at net profits. In non-inflationary conditions, few of their opponents would disagree, and it is this fact which makes them believe that they have forced a reassessment of the situation on their opponents.

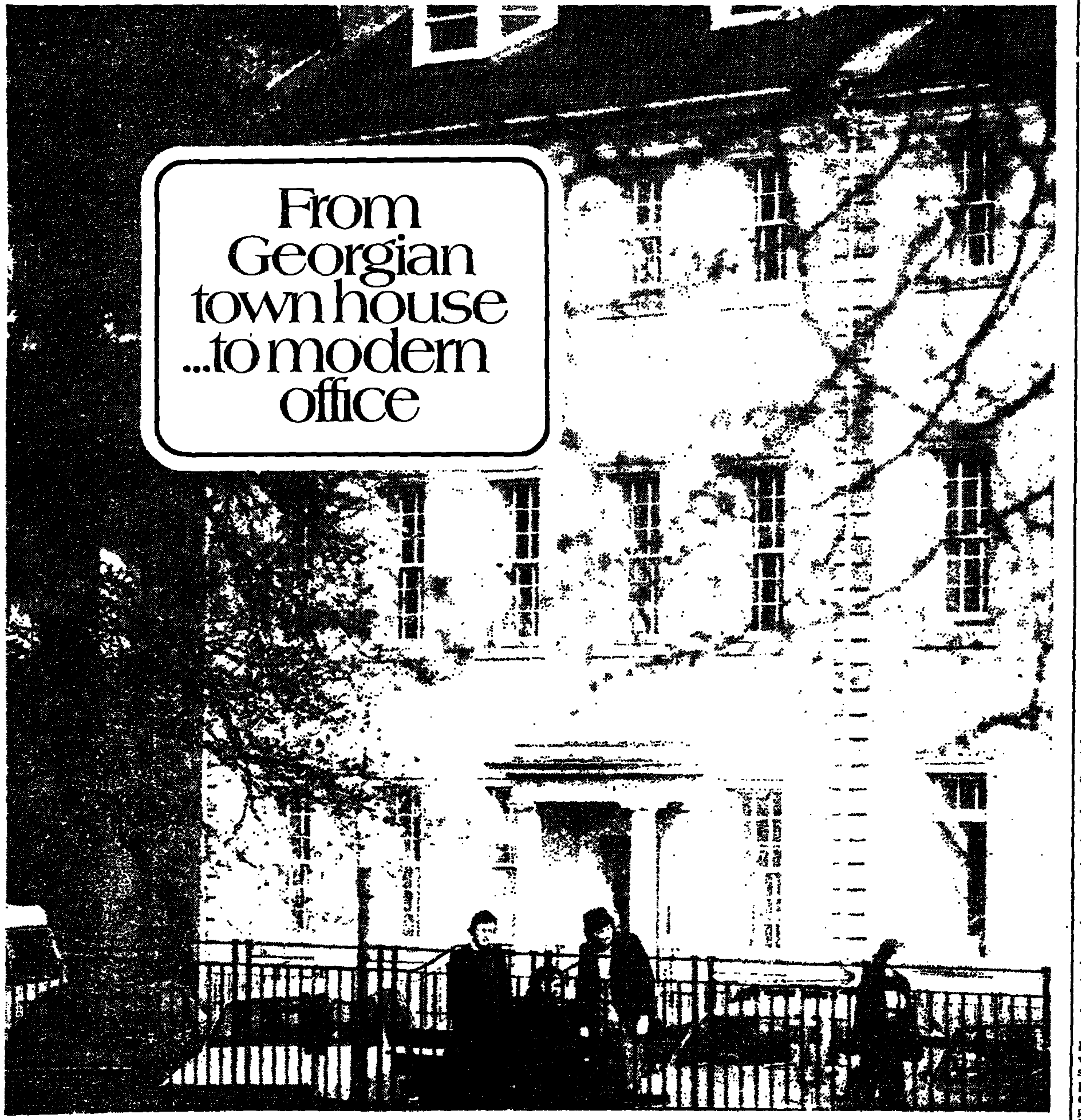
What Merritt and Sykes and other proponents of inflation accounting are claiming is that profits ought to be defined as the surplus over and above any expenditure necessary to maintain the real value of equity capital constant. This is not put forward as "an ethical proposition", but as a necessary condition of a healthy capitalist society.

The difficulty arises because of the insistence of the protagonists of replacement cost accounting on regarding inflation as a matter of specifi in prices, rather than general fall in the val money.

CPP accounting mak clear that the problem o tion is not stock appre but the difficulty encou by companies in replacin with money, the value of has declined since the chased the stock which t replacing.

I challenge Godley and to restate their content terms of pounds of consta chasing power. Only whe have done so will it be p to discover whether thei have any validity for t world of today.

Yours faithfully,
A. P. THOMPSON.
25 Finsbury Circus,
London,
EC2M 7EE.
November 12.



To improve amenities for businesses and staff, implies development and change. With today's advanced building techniques and careful consideration of design methods, office development need not lead to environmental vandalism, or waste scarce energy resources.

Energy Management To make the point we have illustrated Scottish Equitable's new office in St Andrew Square, Edinburgh, with its completely rebuilt Georgian facade. When planning permission was requested to develop the site, a major condition for consent was that the historic and magnificent front of the building be retained or completely reconstructed in its eighteenth century design.

Naturally this presented problems. Not least among them was the fact that daylight to the premises was limited to the front and rear. This meant that permanent

artificial light would be necessary throughout the 140 feet depth of the building during hours of occupation, which would create excessive heat, and, in turn, the need for special ventilation.

Heat Recovery The economic answer for Scottish Equitable was to install an integrated system of lighting, heating and air conditioning: and so reduce running costs to a minimum.

This system, depending on the ability to reclaim heat, makes use of all the heat already within the building, most of which would normally go to waste, and contributes to a consistent and comfortable internal environment throughout the year. This is heat recovery – with the result that 60% of the heat needed to keep the building at an equable temperature is re-cycled from the lighting fittings, cooling plant, and the occupants themselves.

Environmental Care This is what IED – short for Integrated Environmental Design – is all about – whereby a building can combine good quality lighting and a high level of environmental comfort, with efficient use of energy through heat-recovery, with acceptable capital, maintenance, and running costs.

Ask your Electricity Board to tell you more about IED and to work out the energy requirements for your building projects. They have the knowledge, experience, and computer services to give a balanced appraisal, not just on technical questions, but the economics too.

ELECTRICITY

IED makes better use of energy

The Electricity Council, England & Wales

Data security company launche

Computer news

A London-based software house, Marcol Computer Services, yesterday launched a subsidiary company which aims to provide a consultancy service in data security. Known as Dataguard, the new company will investigate all aspects of the security of computer systems, and where appropriate will implement corrective or precautionary measures.

Managing director of Dataguard is Mr Joseph Kenny, formerly a private consultant. In 1969 Mr Kenny became a member of the British Computer Society's privacy and public welfare committee, of which he was appointed chairman last year.

Mr Kenny said yesterday: "Information technology is constantly developing. The future existence of an organization could depend on the correct assessment of a new development and the rapid implementation of new security techniques to deal with it."

In working for clients, Dataguard envisages an initial survey which would establish a protection policy, with security subsystems.

A typical survey would cover the identification of assets to be protected and the likely threats to them, together with an investigation of the best measures to take to ensure their safety.

The survey would also cover the effectiveness of existing security and the risks to privileged data. The effect of proposed legislation, contract and copyright protection and international considerations would also be taken into account.

Dataguard would study techniques for deterrence, prevention, detection and recovery; and would provide a cost-benefit analysis of protective alternatives.

Software scheme

The Government's software products scheme, which supports the development of programming tools and packages, has been extended to include applications software.

This move was welcomed last week by Mr Bryan Mills, chairman of the Computer Services and Bureaux Association (Cosba).

After the recent appr the Software Houses Ass of moves to merge with Mr Mills said: "Discuss a few basic practicalit being finalized with all speed so that the new tion may spring into early as possible next

The new association h organize a European con next summer.

New microprocess

A new microprocesso has been designed for sale equipment and oth volume industrial appl has been introduced by Electronics of Bishops St

Developed from th pany's large-scale in circuits, which were a the electronic calculator the new microproce based on two LSI device

Potential applicatio seen in electronic cas ters, price-computing machines, change-cal and money-issuing equ dispensing and pric liquids, taximeters an puter terminals.

Kenneth

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BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

Sorting out the fringe: part two

ultimate measure of the f England's fringe bank t operation is its success venting investor and or panic from spreading hout the financial system hievement to date can be questioned. The h Investment Trust affair as into a second phase, r. A thoroughly unnerved as been left to wonder r it must now abandon assumptions it had made he secondary banks. The which has so far enabled boat committee to move ly and with a minimum dle fuss to such good looks likely to sap the nfidence it has all along to bolster.

the lifeboat committee t spelt out is why it f last Friday afternoon s rescue operation for h had gone far enough. "statistical" bank, Tri- ad already looked a good fer than others on the and many had taken it nted that its status would it from collapse. Backing h a view could be found lation that Triumph had rawing support from the committee as far back uary. Most of Triumph's s were of a relatively maturity and on the tion that very few of ave been renewed this st of those remaining by iday must have repre- recycled funds

emed fair to conclude, e, that since the life- ad thought a support n justified in the first d since the substitution ue funds for non-bank had gone so far to- ompletion, Triumph was and dry. The collapse it clear, however, that h had never received any ded commitments from uers. On the contrary it to have been operating strict instructions to assets within a fixed ale and under super- rom outside. And when ed impossible to sell ts within the prescribed mit at an acceptable he lifeboat committee y closed Triumph down.

are, of course, more es than this simple tale ness realism allows. Cir- ces have changed; the has worsened. The scale ue demands has been igger than anyone envis- d the clearing banks, for n balance sheet reasons, ring to call a halt some- *But even if the Bank of* d steps up its own ment as that of the s declines several crucial ns remain unanswered many others are opera- der conditions as tough e imposed on Triumph, can understandably that with more time it ave sold its assets on ble terms? Does its represent an about-turn policy thinking of the committee itself? Are e most reputable of the ry banks in similar ? Is the price of rescue, cynics assert, so steep f to be pushing the anks to the brink of dis-

the Bank spells out in etail where exactly it the painful work of up confidence that, at y least, the secondary will be allowed to run ietly without crisis will ly be undermined.

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the best pieces of news e from the Redland in- tement yesterday were,

Lord Beeching, chairman of Redland: profits downturn at home and overseas.

first, that the tile division is continuing to hold up extremely well—in other words profits at the half-way stage are only marginally down—and, second, that the working capital increase has been held to a minimum. In the latter case, the finger points to tight stock and debtor control and a continuing improvement in the cash-flow position at Redland Purle—not unexpectedly the strongest divisional performer in the first half.

For the rest, it is a tale of slackening demand both at home and overseas. The major villain of the piece has, as predicted in the annual report, proved to be concrete pipes. Here, cuts in local authority spending on water and sewerage programmes and the lull in road building have proved the major factors behind a contraction in the overall of some 50 per cent. And for Redland that means that not only has the pipe division dipped marginally into the red in the first half (against a profit of around £500,000) but that further deterioration in the second half could push the full year turnround up towards £1.25m. Elsewhere at home, brick profits are lower, but not seriously so, while the gravel, readymixed and roadstone divisions have turned in roughly similar results.

Overall United Kingdom trading profits, then, work out a fifth lower at £3.33m. But adding back profits on sale of land, more than halved to £330,000, lifts the pre-tax drop by the home companies to a quarter—the fall in the land sale profits, moreover, by and large going straight through to the earnings level.

Overseas, profits run out some 28 per cent down at £4.34m, largely reflecting a slump of some 45 per cent in new housing approvals in West Germany, while a fall of more than a fifth in Australia housing activity (together with the recent dollar devaluation) are largely responsible for a fall from £2.1m to £1.75m in associate contributions.

While none of this does much to strengthen the short-term argument for buying companies with a large overseas earnings content, it may well be that those overseas earnings will take on relative attractions again in Redland's case in the face of what could prove some fairly savage public spending cuts in the United Kingdom next year. But at least the indication at the moment is that the situation will have to look black indeed to prevent a maximum dividend increase for the present year and a prospective yield at 29p of 15 per cent.

Interim: 1974/75 (1973/74)
Capitalization £22.4m
Sales £73.9m (£64.9m)
Pre-tax profits (£9.75m)
(£13.1m)

Sketchley

Margins should now improve

Such as they were, the first half problems of dry cleaners Sketchley related principally to last year's soaring cotton prices. This did remarkable things to the value of the humble overall, and hence to Sketchley's stock financing requirements. The outcome is that the group is looking for some benefit—as yet unquantified—from the stock appreciation provisions of the Budget. Meanwhile, it has had to cope with a sharp increase in short-term borrowing costs, up from £14,000 to £91,000 in the six months to end-September. So margins, a good half point ahead at the trading level, have been eroded pre-tax.

With cotton prices stabilized the rise in the overdrafts has been checked, and they may in fact come back by the year-end, particularly as the programme of new branch openings—five were closed and six opened during the first six months, and another six are scheduled to come on stream in the second half—is running at a level somewhat lower than usual. Full year interest charges are, nevertheless, likely to be well ahead of last year's £200,000, even though rates have dropped in recent months.

However, some recovery in the pre-tax margins is likely in the second half, particularly as Sketchley is now in a position to pass on the bulk of its wage cost increases in prices—a significant item, since this is still a labour-intensive group: last year's total remuneration was £6.64m as against turnover of £17.56m. The second half should also have the benefit of satisfactory progress at the two new Belgian ventures, one of which—the group's first shop on the Continent—was only opened at the beginning of this month.

This is not likely to be fully into the black for 12 months, but there will be a full six months' benefit to come on the Belgium workwear hirer and cleaner Servibel, which was acquired at the beginning of October. The only subsidiary in difficulty is the jersey knitter Chell Pargrae, which, against a small profit in the corresponding period, dipped into unquantified but "not significant" losses in the first half this time. Overcapacity within this sector is diminishing as smaller and under-capitalized manufacturers go out of business; but for the moment the problems continue so acute that Chell Pargrae is likely to stay in the red for the remainder of the year.

However, achievement of some margin recovery, in the context of volume gains running at some 7½ per cent in the first half—and this should accelerate in the second half in comparison with a period quite badly affected by the three day week—suggests around £1.9m pre-tax for the year as against £1.5m. This puts the ordinary shares, at 31p, on a prospective p/e ratio of 3.5, while the prospective yield of 16½ per cent is attractive.

Interim 1974 (1973)
Capitalization £3.11m
Sales £9.95m (£8.66m)
Pre-tax profits
£901,000 (£800,000)
Dividend gross 1.49p (1.33p)

Gauging the cost advantage of nuclear power

One effect of the rise in the price of oil over the past year has been to push nuclear power, which was already edging ahead, into a position of clear economic superiority as a fuel for electricity generation.

Figures published earlier this year by Electricité de France show that the kilowatt hour cost of nuclear power is now about one half of that from an oil-fired power station. If this is translated into monetary values very large sums are involved.

A 1,000 megawatt station could be expected to produce over a 25-year life at likely load factors 150,000 million kWh. With a cost difference of 0.5p in its favour a nuclear station would then show an advantage of £750m over a fossil-fired station during its life time of operation, even on the conservative assumption that the relative cost of fossil fuel to uranium does not increase during this period.

A 1,000 MW nuclear station would replace an annual consumption of 2.25 million tons of coal or 1.5 million tons of oil. The value of this, if based on oil, is likely to be some £30-£40m per year on the basis of an oil price of $6-$8 a barrel fob.

The logic of these cost figures has been quickly seized upon by the French who have now put in hand the largest nuclear programme in Europe, with an annual ordering rate for nuclear plant of some 6,000 MW per year up to 1980. This should not be considered solely as a crash programme to compensate for a long-term lack of indigenous fuel resources; it is an economic commitment to the cheapest form of electricity generation.

The capacity being installed is in excess of the estimated growth of electricity demand to permit the early retirement from base load production of some of the present fossil-fired stations. As the nuclear stations are built and come into operation the consumption of fossil fuels by Electricité de France will fall from a peak value of about 35 to 40 million tons equivalent of coal by 1980 to some seven million tons equivalent of coal by 1985.

The logic behind the French choice of nuclear power has been well expressed by M Boiteux, the Director General of EDF, who has argued that building a nuclear station at a cost of about 1,400m francs would save about 1½ million tons of fuel oil per year. This is equivalent to discovering an oil well which could produce 1½ million tons per year of oil for every investment of 1,400m francs. Although this may be more expensive than in the Persian Gulf it is less than would be spent in seeking oil in the North Sea or Alaska.

In Germany the private utility companies also recognize the economic value of nuclear power and the recent energy programme of the German government plans that about one third of the 150,000 MW of electrical capacity in operation by 1985 should be nuclear.

There are plans for the construction of some 30 nuclear stations of 1,250 MW output to come into operation by 1985.

In Spain, besides three small stations now in operation, seven large stations are under construction and negotiations are in hand for placing orders for a further nine stations to come into operation between 1980 and 1982.

These large programmes show the confidence that the electricity supply companies now place on the safety and reliability of nuclear plant. Through a detailed control at all stages by strict licensing, quality assurance and inspection procedures, the design and operation of nuclear plant sets standards of safety to the public and to the operators which are far in excess of those at present accepted for other industrial activities.

Some technical problems have been encountered, although these are only to be expected with large and complex plant. It should be stressed that the safety of nuclear plant does not depend on superhuman engineering and operational qualities, as the plant is designed and constructed so that individual components that malfunction do not affect the safety of the installation as a whole.

HOW THE REACTOR SYSTEMS COMPARE

Type of reactor	No built	Load Factor Average %	High %	Low %
German PWR[3]	2	81.3	89.7	73
Westinghouse PWR	15	65	88.7	40.1
UK Magnox	20	60.6	87.8	32.8
Swedish BWR[1]	1	58	—	—
Canada HWR[2]	7	57.6*	92.8	0
General Electric BWR	19	57.6	81	11.9
French Magnox	6	57.4	80	0.2
German BWR	3	43.6	78.5	25.5
Combustion Eng PWR	2	35.6	55.8	15.4
Babcock & Wilcox PWR	1	24.1	—	—

1 Boiling water reactor 2 Heavy water reactor 3 Pressurized water reactor
* If Gentilly, which is shut down due to shortage of heavy water is excluded, average is 67.2%.

Certain types of failures can be attributed directly to the rapid increase in unit size which has characterized the development of nuclear as well as coal and oil-fired power plants. A large share of the operational failure has been caused by conventional components often outside the nuclear reactor itself.

The performance figures for large nuclear plant show average load factors of about 60 per cent and, while the industry cannot be complacent about this, these figures are comparable with large modern fossil-fired stations.

It is useful to look at the actual figures expressed as a moving annual load factor for the 12-month period to May, 1974, calculated from the gross power produced and the gross design output figures for all operating nuclear stations of over 100 MWe output which show a wide range of values. Excluding those systems with only a few reactors, where the averages can be misleading because they may be unduly influenced by a particular station, it can be seen that Westinghouse pressurized water reactors are highest, closely followed by United Kingdom Magnox and Canadian heavy water reactors.

At this point it is worth noting that the Magnox stations now show a large economic advantage. If the output of the Central Electricity Generating Board Magnox stations had been met by coal-fired stations this coal would have cost £156m against the £23m for the uranium fuel.

This saving on the fuel bill of £133m must, however, be reduced by £49m to cover the higher depreciation and interest and operating costs (excluding fuel) to give a net balance in favour of the Magnox stations of £84m for the year 1973-74. With higher fossil fuel prices in the current year the figure can be expected to be much larger for 1974-75.

The United Kingdom is fortunate to have the option of the oil resources of the North Sea, but this should be regarded mainly as a valuable source of foreign exchange, either as a direct export or by substituting for imports of oil. In any event, with investment costs for the production of North Sea oil estimated to be some 12 times those in the Middle East, this will be a far too valuable a resource to be burnt in power stations to generate electricity.

Fossil fuels should be reserved for those premium uses, transport, steel-making, fertilizers, and so on, where they cannot yet be readily replaced by electricity from uranium, or for use as a source of raw material or perhaps in the future of protein.

The life of the North Sea oilfields will depend on the extent of new discoveries and the rate of extraction. They could be exhausted in 20-30 years, a period comparable with the life of a nuclear station.

Given the time scale of at least five to six years for the construction of nuclear plant of established design there is a clear need to expand the present British nuclear programme of 4,000 MW to be ordered over the next four years as quickly as possible. The recent report of the government Nuclear Power Advisory Board estimated that with only a small nuclear programme the annual cost for the additional amount of fossil fuel required could be up to £500m a year in 1985-86, increasing for some years thereafter possibly to £1,000m a year in 1990-91.

Geoffrey Greenhalgh

Leonard Amey examines the lessons to be drawn from past policy failures

The case for a long-term strategy in agriculture

Recent agricultural planning, if it is judged by events, has not been a success at any level—international, national or on many individual farms. We are back to a period of quite widespread famine and human malnutrition in under-developed countries, while markets for livestock products in developed countries are glutted and animals, not men, face near starvation.

Little real progress towards an early solution of the first problem was made in Rome this month, while the second is bankrupting farmers all over western Europe, pushing them into political discontent and violent reaction.

Day-to-day comments on both reflect a prevailing confusion of thought. There are well-intentioned pleas for a simpler standard of life and diet in the richer countries to release resources for the poorer. Simultaneously there are demands for special assistance to whatever sectors of western capital-intensive production have the most spectacular short-term difficulties.

The second, being nearer home, get the largest political support. The political outlook is essentially and inevitably short-term.

It sees the problem in terms of government action or inaction, and its urgency is judged by the pressures that special interests may be able to exert. In a mainly urban community an immediate shortage of sugar will generate more feeling than a now virtually certain meat crisis a year or so ahead.

Few competent agricultural economists will have been surprised that the western European beef market should have run into trouble through oversupply, or that this would lead to a hecatomb of stores and calves. Livestock cycles, of which that for pigs is the most notorious, are known to every first year undergraduate.

What nobody did predict was the timing of the crash. The prophets were working with trends derived from old figures, and whether one took an optimistic or pessimistic view of their continuance, the calculations pointed to expansion. But they did not take account either of the weather or of the unforeseen energy crisis, which stopped whole economies dead in their tracks.

In spite of all the technical advances of the past 25 years weather is still a dominant factor in world agriculture. Even if we are not faced, as some have predicted, with major climatic change, much of the world's production is in areas of great weather variation.

Even where weather is generally predictable, drought or flood, or the emergence of a new pest, can have wide-reaching effects on world supplies.

So long as there are overall surpluses, which can be moved at reasonable cost, either commerically or as a piece of philanthropy (with possible political strings), these facts can be overlooked. Human thinking being rather slow to adjust, they can still be overlooked when there are no surpluses of the things most in need. This, for the moment at least, is true of both grain and fertilizers.

Surplus and shortfall may both be marginal, but their effect on markets is often disproportionate, most of all in countries whose economy is basically weak. Long before the famine point is reached, the results can be disastrous socially and politically. A sharp fall from accustomed living standards may be enough.

Looking at British agricultural policy over the present century one may detect throughout certain assumptions which no longer apply, as Lord Rothschild pointed out the other day. Up to very recently there have always been non-industrialized regions, whose only exportable resources were food and raw materials, for which they could expect only low prices.

Even the 1947 Agriculture Act assumed that this pool of imports will normally be available at prices below those necessary to ensure a reasonable reward for British farmers, their workers and their landlords. It is also assumed that it would be politically and commercially unthinkable to try holding any sort of free market at that level.

Those two assumptions are even more implicit in the system of deficiency payments introduced when direct government purchase ended with consumer rationing.

The deficiency payment system, as it developed over the subsequent years, was an ingenious and subtle instrument of policy, but never the panacea for farming ills it is sometimes said to have been. More than once its subsidy element became intolerably expensive, particularly when market oversupply came from domestic sources rather than imports.

Recurrent balance of payments difficulties created strong arguments for expanding home food production, but there was hardly ever real agreement on where scarce resources should best be placed.

In fact, farmers tended to push ahead, regardless of temporary government adjurations, in two sectors where technical advances offered most—grain and milk production.

Here profits were still to be made at prices above world market levels but well below those in the protectionist countries of western Europe.

British farmers had the advantage of holdings better adapted in size to capital-intensive systems. Those who used grain as a raw material could still buy it at world prices, and most were able to finance improvements by borrowing against the rising paper value of their land. Interest rates were still moderate.

Most of those comparative advantages have gone.

On the whole, it can be fairly said, the taxpayer got good value for the money put into farm price support and investment. But an examination of its details will reveal several instances of subsidies and grants, meant to be temporary, which lasted far too long and of expedients which had the opposite effect to what was originally intended.

The danger is that present pressures may lead to the same kind of mistakes, not only here but in the wider context of the EEC. In or out of Europe, there can be no full return to our old system, even if parts of it still have their uses.

That is why there is now a paramount need for a fresh examination of agricultural policy, not merely tactical but strategic in the widest sense. Lord Rothschild has suggested it should cover 10 years: something even further ranging may be necessary.

We ignore at our peril the economic and political changes brought about by the energy crisis and their effects on our food supplies, home-grown as well as imported. We may, until North Sea oil does come flooding in, be reckoned less highly among the "haves" and nearer the "have nots" than most of us care to recognize. But we still have obligations and responsibilities

A policy review of the kind which preceded the 1947 Act, must take into account our new relationships with Europe and the Commonwealth, as well as our total economic prospects.

What it might also imply is worthy of further examination.

A second article by Leonard Amey on this subject will be published tomorrow.

Business Diary: Tremors in Brussels • Anaemic bangers

tions by a "screening into the personnel at the European Com- Brussels headquarters ised deep fears of a mong its 6,000-strong is even suspected that de by a middle-aged official with a history s disorders—he threw rom a sixth floor win- commission building in Archimede recently— e been brought on by bout redundancy.

ore calm, the president commission, François rtoli, has sent all staff a note saying that no s or golden hand- ere planned.

reening group is, it trying to determine people can be moved ily from under- departments, like or industrial policy, to ed ones like external and to assess whether caused by retirement ture should be trans- other sections rather ly refilled. The study e Council of Ministers' in September that no f should be taken on the translating and ng sections.

nature being what it of department are see their empire and tend to recom- e least talented for Although no con- have been reached, suspect they may be r their careers will be the process.

meaty?

f the mass-produced nger, if any there be, ow that manufacturers are considering a reduction in meat content. The rising costs of feedingstuffs have made pigs, the prime contributor to the banger, more expensive and sausage makers fear consumer resistance to higher prices.

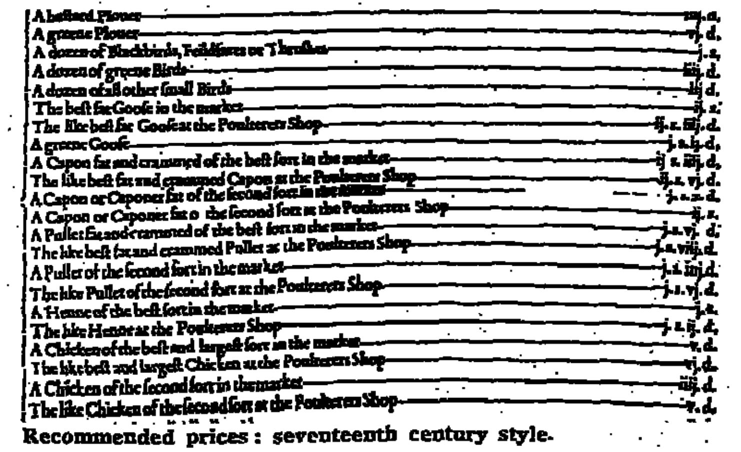
The great handicap of the sausage in these inflationary times is that consumers expect it to be cheap. However, the meat content can be cut—and stay within the law—without making the thing look or taste much different.

Most manufacturers' products are about 10 per cent above the legal minima of 50 per cent meat for beef sausages and 65 per cent for pork, the rest being bloated with cereals and fats. The possibility that manufacturers might approach the minima has been broached by FMC, the giant slaughtering and marketing group now facing a takeover bid from the NFU Development Trust.

FMC has already introduced a cheap sausage under the Harris label. Walls Meat for the moment rejects the argument, saying the housewives want quality above all, and has itself introduced an up-market sausage dearer than FMC's reach-me-down.

Shoppe prices

Industrialists, who have been grunting under the weary life of eroded profit margins as the Price Commission has pursued its deadly work, might be forgiven for cursing the machinations of modern government. But price controls are not so new judging by some seventeenth-century royal documents up for sale in London today.



A baſted Plover	[illegible]
A greene Plover	vj.d.
A dozen of Blackbirds, Feldfares or Thruſhes	j.s.
A dozen of greene Birds	iiij.d.
A dozen of all other ſmall Birds	iij.d.
The beſt fat Gooſe in the market	ij.s.
The like beſt fat Gooſe at the Poulterers Shop	ij.s.iiij.d.
A greene Gooſe	j.s.ij.d.
A Capon fat and crammed of the beſt ſort in the market	iij s. iiij.d.
The like beſt fat and crammed Capon at the Poulterers Shop	iij.s. vj.d.
A Capon or Caponet fat of the ſecond ſort in the market	[illegible]
A Capon or Caponet fat of the ſecond ſort at the Poulterers Shop	ij.s.
A Pullet fat and crammed of the beſt ſort in the market	j.s.vj.d.
The like beſt fat and crammed Pullet at the Poulterers Shop	j.s.viij.d.
A Pullet of the ſecond ſort in the market	j.s.iiij.d.
The like Pullet of the ſecond ſort at the Poulterers Shop	j.s.vj.d.
A Henne of the beſt ſort in the market	j.s.
The like Henne at the Poulterers Shop	j.s.ij.d.
A Chicken of the beſt and largeſt ſort in the market	v.d.
The like beſt and largeſt Chicken at the Poulterers Shop	vj.d.
A Chicken of the ſecond ſort in the market	iiij.d.
The like Chicken of the ſecond ſort at the Poulterers Shop	v.d.

Recommended prices: seventeenth century style.

Charles I, that prolific maker of proclamations, on February 12, 1633, laid down the law about no fewer than 75 different items of food, lighting and fuel. One of the two known copies of it go under the Sotheby hammer together with a sheaf of other proclamations from the Robinson Trust who have lately been selling off many rare papers from the Sir Thomas Phillipps collection and other sources.

Sotheby's reckons each proclamation will bring in up to £150.

The King was obviously wrestling with economic problems in 1633. Possibly he was influenced by what happened in 1551 when an attempt to reform the coinage, involving a 25 per cent reduction in face values, drove up prices and eventually resulted in statutory fixing of victual prices. It took 10 years to sort that particular affair out.

At any rate Charles set up an "inquisition of worthies" to decide in 1633 what were the reasonable going prices for a whole range of foods, from herons and partridges to eggs and butter, as well as charcoal, firewood and candles. The proclamation laid these prices down to be abided by in all markets and shops in London and three miles around.

It was the Price Commission without frills. Maybe the "inquisition" took account of the proper level of profits the traders could expect to get in those days.

This glimpse into pre-revolutionary economic sanctions gets more fascinating if values then and now are compared by using the common denominator of gold price. That was then around £1.40 a troy ounce against the current £78 or so.

Three eggs in 1633 were fixed at one old penny. Today three standard eggs are roughly 25 old pennies in the supermarket. One pound of the best salted seventeenth-century butter was fourpence halfpenny; today's price, around 60 old pence.

So while gold was up 55 times between then and now, eggs rose 25 times and butter 13 times. That's perspective for you.

Suez posting

How would you like to sell your soap along the Suez? As part of the development of the area and to coincide with the canal's reopening to traffic next March, the Egyptian Government has set up a company to administer 143 poster sites, each measuring 20ft by 60ft, thus giving cruise passengers gliding by some relief from all that desert.

"We have been entertaining the idea since before 1967", an embassy spokesman said in London, although this was evidently not long enough to have collected details of the cost of taking the space.

Poor America

Reader Lilian Coventry sent in a snippet that may show how some middle-class Americans, feeling the pinch, are now taking stock of their lot. This is part of a possible conversation between supplicant Middle and his boss, printed in the journal of the Florida Peace Officers' Association.

"It's about my salary, boss. I wonder if you can give me a decrease?"

"You had a decrease only a year ago, Middle."

. . . "I've worked here for 25 years, boss. I've never let you down. My work has always been up to standard."

"I realize that, Middle, but $25! Wouldn't you be satisfied with a $15 cut? We have a budget right now, and the directors are getting furious, taxwise."

". . . If I made $25 less, we'd be eligible for an apartment in the city's new development, the one downtown with a pool, sauna, and tennis court. Besides, my son would qualify for a government scholarship and we could get his teeth fixed."

"You drive a hard bargain, Middle. You get your $25 decrease on this condition if your work slips, you'll take a $10 raise, no questions asked."

"Bless you, boss."

"And, Middle—will you invite me over to tennis and a swim one night when you get to your new place?"

"Certainly, sir I believe the poor should share with the less fortunate."

Brussels smiles

There isn't much to smile about in Brussels these days, but there was some merriment in the British community there recently when advertisements appeared in the British papers, issued by the board of Tate & Lyle and informing the world that "Mr Peart is going to Luxembourg on Monday to argue the case for the British housewife with the Common Market".

From Whitehall to Brussels this assertion caused the reflection that Peart would have to shout awfully loud. Both EEC officials and Peart's own civil servants are labouring under the—as it turned out, correct—impression that Peart would be doing his arguing in Brussels.

SAFEGUARD INDUSTRIAL INVESTMENTS LIMITED

Mr. E. F. J. Plumridge reports improved results in a most difficult year

The past year has without any doubt been the most difficult since the last war for all in our country, whatever their business or occupation. The stock market has been one of the worst sufferers and the Financial Times Actuaries' All-Share Index fell over the year by 57.6%. Safeguard has inevitably suffered with the rest, though at least our net revenue has kept pace roughly with inflation.

Revenue Account and Dividend

The gross revenue for the year to 30th September, 1974, was £539.741 (£474,596). Net revenue before taxation was £476.167 (£414,708) and after tax £320,037 (£274,028)

The Directors recommend a final dividend of 2.0p per share net making a total dividend for the year of 2.7p per share compared with 2.4p last year. The gross equivalent shows an increase of 17½% over last year.

Statutory dividend limitation does not apply to investment trusts such as Safeguard although it has affected most of the companies in which we hold investments. Our improved results are due partly to our policy of switching investments, partly to the fact that some of our investments are in close companies not liable to dividend limitation and partly to the high return we have been able to earn on our liquid funds

Balance Sheet

The most notable feature is the dramatic fall in the value of our portfolio. The theoretical break-up value after deducting the Debenture Stock at par is £4,290,304, equivalent to 39.0p per share. The improvement of £252,731 in our net current assets over the year was a move in the right direction though with hind-sight one can only regret not having gone further. However, there are limits on how liquid an investment trust can become without losing its taxation benefits.

Future Prospects

Last year I referred to the fact that we were dominated by political considerations and the lack of unity among our people. I also referred to the fact that a handful of people could render damage to our economy and create hardship to many. Regrettably all this has happened and a Labour administration has pursued a policy which has made us more divisive as a nation.

We now have a new Labour administration with a working majority and it could if it wished restore confidence in the City and industry giving a base on which to build, as there is no shortage of capital for investment which has prospects of profit. I hope desperately that common sense will prevail and that industry in particular will be given a chance to help get us out of our troubles.

Safeguard is in good shape, suffering from national economic problems like everybody else but ready to participate in any revival of industry if the chance is given.

A copy of the Report and Accounts can be obtained from the Secretary, at 87 Eaton Place, London SW1X 8DX

Lonrho letter on cash from Kuwait leaves some questions open

By Peter Wainwright

Lonrho, the pan-African conglomerate, gave news last week of the £6.1m Kuwaiti cash infusion for 8 million shares; and yesterday came the formal document asking shareholders to agree to this at an extraordinary meeting on December 11, one day after the preliminary figures for the year to last September are due to be announced.

The document gives a glimpse of Lonrho's financial strength last September but on profits reveals nothing. Nor does this document say anything about where the money will go. It should, it is stated "greatly help in the furtherance of the company's policy of developing its existing operations and the new projects which are in prospect".

It seems that Lonrho's bank balances and cash have risen from £12.22m to £23m, while bank overdrafts both secured and unsecured have come down from £16.67m to £13m. But acceptances and letters of credit appear at £6m this time round but a year ago last September the accounts recorded none.

THE SECOND SCOTTISH INVESTMENT TRUST COMPANY LIMITED

The Annual General Meeting of The Second Scottish Investment Trust Company Limited will be held on 17th December, 1974 in Edinburgh.

The following is the circulated statement by the chairman, Sir William McEwan Younger, Bt., D.S.O.,:—

In a year during which stockmarkets all over the world suffered very severe falls, it is at least some small satisfaction that income shows a good increase, due very largely to the substantial sums deposited on temporary loan at the high rates ruling during the year.

Taxation, as a result of the higher rate of Corporation Tax, and a higher proportion of unfranked income, increased substantially, but this was largely offset by a reduction in interest paid, due to the repayment of the dollar loan in January.

INCREASED EARNINGS AND DIVIDEND

Earnings per stock unit rose by 16% to 2.00p, and the Directors consider that, in a year of steep inflation, and severe falls in share prices, stockholders should benefit from our higher revenue. They accordingly recommend that the total dividend for the year should be 1.85p, against 1.60p last year. It is necessary, however, to emphasise that this level of dividend cannot necessarily be maintained, because of the possibility of a fall in interest rates and of some reductions in dividends received.

At 53p the net asset value of our Ordinary Stock units was at its lowest year-end level since 1966, and there is certainly, in present world-wide conditions, no guarantee of a recovery, though it is undoubtedly true that shares of many commercial, industrial, and other companies, more particularly those with no serious liquidity problems, and a sound basis for future trading, are now, by all normal standards, undervalued.

We are all familiar with the circumstances which have brought about the present situation, and the lack of confidence which generally prevails, but it is by no means certain that wise Budgetary, monetary, and other policies will prevail—over political pressures.

CURRENT SITUATION IN U.S.A. AND U.K.

In the U.S.A., where we hold 43.7% of our funds, it seems probable that it will continue to be recognised that inflation largely results from excessively easy monetary and fiscal policies, and that the solution does not lie in stimulating expansion of the monetary supply and a large increase in the Budget deficit.

In the U.K., unfortunately, where we hold 48.3% of our funds, there is a real danger that fear of a recession and of unemployment will lead, once again, to over-stimulation, and so eventually to an even higher level of inflation: while industry is also having to operate against a background of political hostility to private enterprise, and a continuing belief, belied by all past experience, in the wisdom and efficiency of Government Agencies and of vast nationalised monopolies, subsidies to which are now running at an annual rate of over £1,000 million.

It is also by no means certain to what extent the situation will be relieved by North Sea oil, bearing in mind that this is being mortgaged to finance an "oil deficit" of £2,000 to £3,000 million a year, within a total deficit of some £3,600 million a year, and also the difficulties which may arise in financing full development in a climate of uncertainty and political doubts.

The relative attraction of investment outside the U.K. is, of course, recognised in the high level of the Investment Dollar Premium, which, at the moment of writing, stands at 50%.

UNCERTAIN OUTLOOK

In view of the complete uncertainty about the future, with the impossibility of making any worth-while forecast, we are continuing to hold a higher than usual proportion of our funds in liquid form. After allowing for the final dividend, payment of Corporation Tax, and the repayment next June of the 5% Debenture Stock 1970-75, about 15% of our funds are held in the form of temporary deposits with leading banks and with local authorities. At the moment no other course of action appears to be justifiable. But our investments are continually being reviewed in the light of the rapidly changing circumstances, and particularly of the impact, in the U.K., of liquidity problems and of a high level of wage inflation.

JAMES CROPPER & CO. LTD.

INTERIM STATEMENT

The following are the unaudited results for the half year ended 28th September 1974, as follows:

	1974	Corresponding half-year 1973
Profit for half-year after all charges including taxation	128,840	42,061
United Kingdom taxation charge in arriving at above	139,577	42,061
Rates and amounts of actual dividend on Ordinary Shares declared:		
3.875% on 1,600,000 shares of 25p each	15,500	14,000 (3½%)

These figures show a considerable improvement on the corresponding period of recent years. If there is not a drastic change in our trading position in the next few months the Board would expect to pay a final dividend of not less than the interim dividend.

20pc jump at AD Int fails to spur shares

A buoyant half-time result and forecast coupled with a reassuring statement on future employment prospects was not enough to stop another slide in the shares of AD International, the dental manufacturing group. Last week the price fell 17p to 51p mainly because of the reference to the Monopolies Commission of the bid from Dentsply, of the United States, and last night the shares closed another 7p lower on the day at 44p.

In the half to June 30 profits rose 20 per cent to £1.62m pre-tax, with turnover expanded from £13.3m to £15.4m. And with second-half trading expected to produce a similar return the group is looking for growth of about 30 per cent to £3.2m. The attributable stands at £762,000 (£669,000) and the dividend goes up from 1.04p to 1.15p.

Mr P. Burgin, chairman, says that in spite of the difficult climate the plan to expand and rationalize United Kingdom operations is proceeding and should be completed within the envisaged time scale. On last week's redundancies at the Blackpool engineering factory the board says their significance "should not be exaggerated."

It is a reduction of about 5 per cent of the United Kingdom workforce and at the same time the labour force for chemicals and other engineering products is being built up

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Stock markets

Fresh falls among secondary banks

The new trading account opened without a sign of relief from last week's gloom. The announcement, late on Friday evening, of the collapse of Triumph Investment Trust, sharpened the fears of another round of problems among the secondary banks. And deepening pessimism regarding the economic outlook brought losses in shares of companies due to report progress shortly.

But an early mark down in share prices, which took the FT index down to 161.6 at 1.00 pm, reflected nervousness rather than selling pressure. Later, prices rallied on very slight support from the bear closers. The FT index ended at 164.6, a net 3.9 down, and The Times index, at 63.96 was 2.06 off. Recorded bargains totalled 6,647, around the average for recent days.

Press reports that the Bank of England would give further help to the beleaguered secondary banks—but perhaps more selectively—brought losses in this sector. Shares in Keyser Ullmann lost 3p to 41p, Kleinwort Benson 4p to 38p, Hill Samuel 2p to 32p and Slater Walker Securities 2p to 38p.

But the major lending banks picked up well, after a poor start. Lloyds Bank closed unchanged at 100p, after 98p, and National Westminster, 2p off at 96p had touched 94p earlier.

Fears that secondary bankers might be forced to jettison properties took several pence off such property shares as Haslemere Estate (78p), Land Securities (69½p) and Gt Portland Estates (100p).

On the industrial side, the market was cautious ahead of ICI's third quarter report, due on Thursday. In the wake of the upset caused by Beecham's interim report last week, the City will be nervous until ICI's figures are safely out of the way.

Shares in ICI dipped to a new "low" of 118p initially, but later rallied to close unchanged at 122p. Also nervous were Courtaulds, 2½p off at 56p, Beecham, 4p off at 111p after 108p, and Bats 4p off at 152p.

BLMC touched an all time low of 6¼p but then steadied to 7p, a net ¼p down. J. Lucas, following the annual report, shed 6p to 54p—after 53p. Hawker Siddeley (140p), Tube Investments (also 140p), Swan Hunter (76p) and Vickers (79p) all closed lower, although sometimes above the worst.

Consumer stocks turned down again ahead of a batch of trading statements. Grampian TV weakened to 9p after the interim. Tesco (23p), and J. Lyons (54p) closed lower with reports due this week. Reckitt & Colman slipped to 115p, rallying to 117p after a boardroom denial of market rumours of rights issue plans.

Equity turnover on November 22 was £39.4m (12,926 bargains). Active stocks yesterday, according to Exchange Telegraph, were Union Corporation, Bats, Marks & Spencer, Gen Electric, ICI, Burmah Oil, Beechams, Barclays Bank and Lonrho.

Gilt-edged prices at the "longer end" of the market advanced strongly. Keen demand on a small overall turnover sent long-dated stocks up by ½ to ¾ point. Medium-dated stocks were marked up by ¼ to ½ point, largely in sympathy.

Latest dividends

All dividends in new pence or appropriate currencies.

Company (and par values)	Ord div	Year ago	Pay date	Year's total	Prev year
Abbey Panels (25p) Fin	2.01	2	17/1	4.01	4
Aust & NZ Bank (£1)	6.86	5	31/1	13.57	10.5
N. Brown (20p) Int	1.3	1.05	3/1	—	3.08
Clover Dairies (25p) Int	2.6	2.5	7/1	—	6.06
Jas. Cropper (25p) Int	1.44	1.25	—	2.88‡	2.62
James H. Dennis (10p) Fin	1.25	1.1	—	2.34	2.2*
Grampian TV (10p) Int	Nil	0.9	—	—	2.75
Invergordon Dist (25p) Int	0.75	0.71††	8/1	—	2.49
Leisure Caravan (10p) Int	1.92	1.42	2/1	6.76§	6.27
Sketchley (25p) Int	1.51	1.32	2/1	—	4.53

* For 56 weeks. § Forecast. †† Correction: payment is maintained at 0.5p net.

No Grampian TV interim as loss looms

A sharp mid-year setback has been sustained by Grampian Television, and the directors give warning that the full-year results may show a slide into the red. There is no dividend at this stage, against 0.9 a year ago and a total of 2.75p. The shares dropped 5p to 9p yesterday.

Group pre-tax profit for the half to August 31 dwindled to a mere £8,000 against a parent company profit of £193,000 a year earlier; turnover was £960,000 (£892,000). Captain Iain Tennant, chairman, says that unless there is a "significant" increase in advertising revenue, the company faces the prospect of running at a loss for the full year.

The drop of over 8 per cent in advertising revenue coupled with an increase of 14 per cent in costs—particularly in salaries and wages—were the reasons for the half-time decline. Further, Grampian was off the air for 12 days in September because of an industrial dispute.

Although latest results do not contain a contribution from the wholly-owned subsidiary Campbell & Sellar, it had been trading profitably since May.

In the preceding full year, group profits rose 7 per cent to £307,000.

Clover Dairies expect downturn

With interim profits down 10 per cent to £706,000 pre-tax, the directors of Clover Dairies are expecting a similar second half to last year. This would give a final return of about £1.1m, against £1.22m.

In a breakdown the company says the dairy division has done "very well" to maintain profits in the face of unprecedented rises in costs, not yet fully reflected in ministry remuneration. Progress in the new soft drinks division has been hampered by shortages of bottles and sugar which have made sales targets impossible to meet.

The food market business has been hit by "exceptionally high" wage awards with margins restricted by the Price Commission. Turnover in the half rose from £9.96m to £11.1m and the distribution goes up from 2.5p to 2.6p. Bank interest took £33,000, compared with a credit of £9,000.

Price Co scrutiny

Montreal, Nov 25.—The Montreal and Toronto stock exchange authorities are studying trading in the shares of Price Co on Friday, the day following Abitibi Paper Company's successful $25 a share offer for five million Price shares, to see if there were any "irregularities". An official said the review should not be considered an "investigation".

There has been concern expressed by some members of the investment fraternity that there might have been trading in Price shares following the offer to cover short positions.—AP-Dow Jones.

Further London hotel for Grand Met

Although the hotel industry is going through a difficult period Grand Metropolitan, chaired by Mr Maxwell Joseph, is riding the storm and adding to its portfolio. Terms have been agreed between Grand Metropolitan and Westmoreland Properties, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Westmoreland Investments, for the purchase by GM of the Lord's Hotel, St John's Wood, London, which is opposite Lord's Cricket Ground. The cost of the development was £6m, but the terms of the deal are not revealed.

The 335-bedroom hotel nearing completion is expected to be opened on May 1 next year. It is the second major London hotel to be acquired this year by GM. Among present projects of Westmoreland Investments is The Times building in Gray's Inn Road, London.

Sales net further £8m for Amalgamated Inv

Sales of investment properties at Amalgamated Investment & Property brought in £8.8m over the whole of last year, and yesterday's annual meeting heard from Mr Gabriel Harrison, the chairman, that similar sales agreed this year already total £8m.

One deal is the sale of one of the Amsterdam buildings, the Spuihoek Building, which was acquired last year. The buyer is the University of Amsterdam, which, as one of the tenants, had the option to buy the building, and is paying 11m florins (£1.83m).

All this is in line with board policy to sell low-yielding investments and trading properties in order to reduce borrowings.

N. Brown Investments

At the annual meeting in July Mr D. Alliance, the chairman of N. Brown Investments, the Manchester-based direct mail group, said group sales in the current year were 30 per cent up on the same period last year and that profits were substantially ahead. For the full half year to August 31 profits rose by 19 per cent from £461,000 to £549,000, while turnover bounded by 60 per cent from £6.25m to £9.98m. Although not expecting the same growth rate in sales in the second half the board say they are confident that the full year's profits will exceed the £1.24m of last year, and hope that the dividend rate can be increased. The interim dividend is being stepped up from 1.05p to 1.3p.

Thos Poole replete

The Thomas Poole & Gladstone China board say that the present investment programme in associated companies should be completed by the year-end so that the group will be able to start 1975 by rationalizing and consolidating its new interests. The year-end is being changed from March 31 to December 31, and the current financial period will be for 21 months to December 31. For the 15 months to June 30 turnover was £349,000 (£187,000) and taxable profit £34,300 (£34,500).

Mr Gabriel Harrison, chairman of Amalgamated Investment & Property: Amsterdam building sold for £1.8m.

Threefold increase by James Cropper

Following last year's records in both profits and turnover, James Cropper, the Cambria-based paper manufacturers, have gone on to produce best ever interim figures. These show a more than threefold increase in taxable profits which at £268,000 for the half year to September 28, compared with £84,000 for the same 1973 period and with £290,000 for the whole of last year. So at halfway the profit was only £22,000 below that for the whole of last year. The interim dividend is being raised from 1.25p to 1.44p, and the board say they expect to pay not less than the interim dividend by way of final, thus the total will be about 2.88p against 2.62p.

James H. Dennis

Metal merchant James H. Dennis reports almost quadrupled turnover of £4.1m and more than doubled profits of £232,000 pre-tax for its last term to August 31. Earnings jumped from 2.45p to 6.23p and a total dividend of 2.34p is declared, against 2.2p for the previous 56 weeks.

Ryan-Traders

Following up last year's record profit of £457,000, Ryan-Traders Distribution has increased its interim pre-tax profits from £199,000 to £218,000 on sales up from £2.22m to £2.42m. Moreover, the board says. that sales in the second half are being maintained at a satisfactory level.

Net profits of this distributor of electrical, ventilation and motor goods are ahead from £105,000 to £111,000 while the interim dividend is maintained at 14 per cent.

Grenfell and Colegrave now in merger talks

Stockbrokers Grenfell & Co and Colgrave & Co are discussing the possibility of a merger, Mr F. H. Paddick, a partner in Grenfell, said yesterday. Talks are progressing and there could be a further statement this week.

Colegrave was involved earlier this year in a proposed four-way link-up with Brewin, Maguire, Roy Marshall, and Pidgeon & Co, but the deal fell through.

Raised Warren offer swings Pelmadulla

James Warren's contested offer for Pelmadulla equity shares (other than those already owned) has been increased by 10p a share in cash and is now recommended by the chairman, advised by Arbuthnot Latham.

The increased offer is for each £1 Pelmadulla ordinary share £1.60 nominal of 10 per cent convertible unsecured loan stock 1983 of Warren plus 10p in cash.

Negotiations are in progress for the sale of three subsidiaries of Pelmadulla and their assets in Sri Lanka. If these are successful payment will be made in sterling in London and shareholders will be entitled to receive additional purchase consideration.

Abbey Panels

After two successive record years, Abbey Panels has suffered a check to its growth. On turnover down from £3.16m to £3.14m, taxable profits for 1973-74 have dipped from £408,000 to £373,000, before crediting £87,000 in respect of the trading debt recoverable from Rolls-Royce.

Net profits are £187,000, against £175,000 although the dividend goes up from 2p to 2.01p gross and down from 2.8p to 2.68p net. Earnings a share are 9.32p, against 11.65p.

Great Boulder

Results of Great Boulder Mines for 1974 are a big disappointment, say the board. Loloma has nearly 11 per cent of the shares and has nominated Mr Sidney Loudish, a Loloma director, for election as a director of Great Boulder.

Chamberlain Group

Group profit reported on November 20 was after extraordinary items of £314, and not 314,000 as stated.

Briefly

MORLAND & CO

Treasury rules mean final dividend for year to September 30 must be reduced from 6.42 per cent to 5.99 per cent making 9.49 per cent for year.

TURNBULL SCOTT SHIPPING

Interim accounts show much improved profit, and full year should be appreciably higher than £133,000 achieved in 1973.

LEISURE CARAVAN PARKS

Interim dividend is up from 1.42p to 1.92p gross and the board expects the total to be 6.76p gross (against 6.27p) and will introduce a share-cash option.

COURT TANKERS SOLD

Two Court Line tankers, arrested shortly after the company's collapse in August, are being sold by the Admiralty Court to Greek interests. They are Halycon Cove and Halycon Skies and will operate for Open Seas Companhia Naveira.

BP-TROUW

Trouw & Co. of Putten, and British Petroleum are holding talks aimed at BP acquiring a majority stake in the Dutch feed compounding firm. For this purpose Trouw will make an undisclosed issue of new shares. Currently it has an issued share capital of 2.6m florins (£400,000).

RCF HOLDINGS

Incoming orders together with those already held should be sufficient to ensure capacity employed for rest of year, Mr John Godfrey, chairman, writes in report.

PANAM WORLD AIRWAYS

Net loss in October up from $5.28m to $11.89m.

ANGLO SCOTTISH INV

Directors believe high level of liquidity will help to meet changed conditions which may have to be faced, Mr Ian Wright, chairman, writes.

LONDON & MONTROSE INV

Sir Reginald Wilson, chairman, writes that trust hopes to maintain revenue although, as yet, there are no signs of improvement in capital values. Expected that dividend will be held at 3.65p net.

NATIONAL-NEDERLAND

For over $10m group acquired more than 50 per cent of Peerless Insurance of New Hampshire. NN intends to make additional investment of over $5m by participating in new share issue.

CARONI

Government of Trinidad and Tobago has raised its stake in company to 55 per cent.

BOOKER McCONNELL

Company has acquired 900,000 shares (30 per cent) in Commercial and Industrial Enterprises of Barbados at 29p a share. Total cost is £262,500.

MANCHESTER LINERS

Acceptances of offer for company by Eurocanadian Shipholdings give it 35.9 per cent of equity and further acceptances indicated would bring this to about 37 per cent.

NEWMAN-TONKS

New chairman says portents are that trading conditions will become increasingly difficult in 1975.

SHEFFIELD REFRESHMENT HOUSES

Turnover for half year £204,000 (£182,000). Taxable profits £40,000 (£27,500). Board expects dividend to be at least maintained at 6.24p net.

ALLIED LONDON PROPS

Mr M. Leigh, chairman, says group meeting each obstacle as it arises to keep company on profitable course.

PHILIP MORRIS

For nine months to September 30 net profit $133.2m ($113m), with fully-diluted earnings $2.37 ($1.98) a share.

Mining

Heavy buying of Union shares

General Mining & Finance Corporation bought 1,250,000 shares in Union Corporation on Friday at an average price of $6.84 a share or 470p apiece. General Mining, through brokers Greenwell, were in the market again yesterday and the Afrikaans group, associates and friends now have 25 per cent of Union's equity.

Union's shares rose 2p to 445p, but stayed there as doubts mounted over whether GM would go on buying.

The South African group has now become Union's largest single shareholder and block any Goldfields of S Africa bid it dislikes. current offer which runs January 25 looks a virt certain loser.

Observers think that Ur price is fragile. Goldfields conceivably come back int ring again, but only at the of diluting its equity he

High grade uranium find

An Australian mining pany said yesterday that discovered the world's l high-grade uranium depo the remote Northern Ter

Pancontinental Minin ported that exploratory d had indicated reserves a ing to 115,000 short tons, it said, £1,400m. The gro pects the Government to to mining soon. Panconti Mining has a 65 per cent with the rest in the ha the United States Ger Development Company.

Eurobond prices (midday indicators)

$ STRAIGHTS	Bid	Offer
Airlease 8¾ 1988	75	78
American Motors 9 1989	80	82
Anglo-American 7½ 1987	66	69
Ashland 8 1987	85¼	86¼
Austrawiss 8 1987	87¼	88¼
BICC 7¾ 1987	61	63
Bluebell 7¾ 1987	70	73
Bristol 8¼ 1979	87	89
British Steel Corp 8¾ 1989	79	82
Burlington 7¾ 1987	84	85
Cadbury 7¾ 1990	60	63
Carrier 8 1987	84¼	85¼
Colombia 8¼ 1988	86	88
Cons Food 7½ 1991	83¾	84¾
Copenhagen County Auth 7¾ 1987	77	78½
Coventry 8¾ 1981	87½	89½
Coventry 8¼ 1980	84	86
Curacao Tokyo 8¾ 1988	86¾	87¾
Cutler Hammer 8 1987	87¾	88¾
Dana 8 1987	83¼	84¼
Denmark Kingdom 7¾ 1990	79	80
Denmark Mtge Bank 7½ 1991	75½	76½
Dundee 9¼ 1985	88	90
Escom 9¼ 1989	85½	87½
EIB 8¾ 1988	86	88
Eurofima 8½ 1989	86	88
First Chicago 7 1980	91	92
First Pennsylvania 7¾ 1984	75	80
Fisons 8¼ 1987	71	74
GATX 8 1987	84½	85½
General Cables 8¼ 1987	82½	84
Guardian Royal 8 1987	70	73
GHH 7¾ 1988	80	82
Hambros 7¾ 1987	70	73
Hammersly 8 1987	74	76
Hilton 7¾ 1987	55	60
ICI 7¾ 1992	68	71
International Util 8¼ 1982	91	92
Kleinwort 8¼ 1987	71	74
Lancashire 9½ 1981	91	93
Legal & Gen Ass 7¾ 1988	70	73
Manchester 8¼ 1981	84	86
Mexico 8¾ 1991	75	78
Michelin 7½ 1988	80	81¼
Mitsubishi 9 1989	88	90
Motorola 8 1987	86¾	87¾
Nat & Grindlays 7¾ 1987	69	73
National Coal Board 8¾ 1988	79	82
Norges Komm 7¾ 1990	81¼	82¼
N. A. Rockwell 7¾ 1979	93¼	94¼
N. A. Rockwell 8¼ 1987	83¼	84¼
Nottingham 8¾ 1979	88	90
Pacific Lighting 8 1988	83	85
Pennwalt 8 1987	84	85
Quebec Hydro 8½ 1989	93½	95
Quebec (Province) 7½ 1988	83½	84½
Queensland 8¼ 1987	82	84
Ralston 7½ 1987	86¼	87¼
RHM 8 1988	67	70
SAS 8 1987	81½	82½
Scanraff 7½ 1990	85½	86½
Scanraff 8¾ 1988	92	95
Shell 7½ 1987	86½	87½
Singapore 7¾ 1987	75	—
Slough 8 1988	50	54
South Africa 8 1987	71	73
SIB 7¾ 1987	85¼	86¼
Standard Oil 8¼ 1980	99¼	100¼
Standard Oil 8¾ 1988	93¼	94¼
Standard Oil 8½ 1988	96	97
Sybron 8 1987	84½	85½
Tenneco 7½ 1979	94	95
Tenneco 7¾ 1987	81½	82½
Textron 7¾ 1987	81	82
Town & City 8 1988	40	45
Transocean Gulf 7½ 1987	85¼	86¼
Union Oil 7 1979	94¼	95¼
Union Oil 7½ 1987	86¼	87¼
UDT 8¾ 1988	50	55
Utah 7½ 1979	94	95
Utah 8 1987	84	85
Venezuela 8¼ 1987	88	90
Volvo 8 1987	81½	82½
Wellcome 8¼ 1987	66	69
Wm Glyns 8¼ 1987	72	75

NON-$ BONDS	Bid
BASF (FF) 7½ 1987	68
Bass (FF) 7½ 1987	60
Bat Int Fin (FF) 7½ 1987	67
Brascan (DM) 8½ 1988	83
BLMC (FF) 7½ 1987	49
Charter (FF) 7½ 1987	51
Charter (DM) 6½ 1968/85	73
Courtaulds (DM) 6¾ 1969-84	75
Denmark (DM) 9¼ 1989	97
Denmark (FF) 7¾ 1988	64
EIB (FF) 7¾ 1988	66
Escom (DM) 7 1973/88	66
Estel (DM) 7¾ 1988	84
Goodyear (DM) 6¾ 1972-87	79
ICI (DM) 8 1971-86	83
Lafarge (FF) 7½ 1987	68
Nat West (DM) 8 1988	79
Occidental (DM) 6½ 1969/76	96
Suedafrica (DM) 8½ 1970/85	86
Sun Int Fin (DM) 7½ 1988	81
Trans Euro Pipeline (DM) 8 1993	75
Voest-Alpine (DM) 8½ 1988	92

$ CONVERTIBLES	Bid
AMF 5 1987	[illegible]
Alaska Int 6 1987	[illegible]
American Express 4¼ 1987	[illegible]
American Motors 6 1993	[illegible]
American Medical 5½ 1993	[illegible]
Beatrice Foods 4½ 1992	[illegible]
Beatrice Foods 6¾ 1991	[illegible]
Beatrice Foods 4½ 1995	[illegible]
Borden 5 1992	[illegible]
Borden 6¾ 1991	[illegible]
Broadway Hale 4¾ 1987	[illegible]
Carnation 4 1987	[illegible]
Cummins 6¼ 1986	[illegible]
Damon 5½ 1987	[illegible]
Dart 4¾ 1987	[illegible]
E Asia Navigation 6½ 1989	[illegible]
Economic Labs 4¾ 1987	[illegible]
Eaton 5 1987	[illegible]
Ford 5 1988	[illegible]
Ford 6 1986	[illegible]
Fedders 5 1992	[illegible]
Gillette 4¾ 1987	[illegible]
Gould 5 1987	[illegible]
General Electric 4¼ 1987	[illegible]
Halliburton 4½ 1987	10
Harris 5 1992	[illegible]
Honeywell 6 1986	[illegible]
Hongkong Land Com 7¾ 1988	[illegible]
ITT 4¾ 1987	[illegible]
ITT Sheraton 6½ 1989	[illegible]
J. Ray McDermott 4¾ 1987	11
J. P. Morgan 4½ 1987	10
Mohasco 5 1987	[illegible]
Nabisco 5¼ 1988	[illegible]
Owens Illinois 4½ 1987	[illegible]
J. C. Penney 4½ 1987	[illegible]
Revlon 4¾ 1987	[illegible]
Ramada 6¼ 1986	[illegible]
Rank Org 4½ 1995	[illegible]
Sime Darby 5¾ 1988	[illegible]
Sperry Rand 4¼ 1988	[illegible]
Slater Walker 5¼ 1987	[illegible]
Southland 5 1987	[illegible]
Squibb 4¼ 1987	[illegible]
United Overseas Bank 6½ 1988	[illegible]
Warner Lambert 4¼ 1988	[illegible]
Warner Lambert 4½ 1987	[illegible]
Xerox Corp 5 1988	[illegible]

DM=Deutschmark issue. Franc issue.

Source: Kidder, Peabody London.

Reserve on Coral-Vernon rumo

By Margaret Drummond

Weekend reports of an impending merger between J. Coral Holdings, one of Britain's biggest bookmaking chains, and Vernons, the privately owned, Liverpool-based football pools group, elicited a non-committal response from both boards yesterday.

Mr David Spencer, the Coral finance director, said that the group could neither confirm nor deny the merger reports. He pointed out, however, that there had been considerabl tion about Coral i weeks, notably invo GRA Property Tru holds around 27 per c Coral equity, and Leisure, in which around 14 per cen shares.

Vernons, whose sal some £50m last ye make no comment o suggestion. Coral sh unchanged at 48p on yesterday.

Business appointments

Top changes at EMI

Mr John Read takes over as chairman of the EMI Group on November 28, succeeding Sir Joseph Lockwood who is retiring. Mr John Powell is the managing director.

Mr M. D. Matthews has been made financial director of EMI-MEC. Mr R. E. Roller becomes sales director. Mr Alan Kaupe and Mr Ken Whitmarsh have joined the board of His Master's Voice (Record Shops), an EMI subsidiary.

Mr Michael L. B. Wright, former deputy chairman, has become chairman of Newman-Tonks on the retirement of Mr H. C. Shead, who will remain on the board.

Mr J. G. C. White has become a deputy chairman of the Association of Investment Trust Companies, on the retirement of Mr Andrew Rintoul. Mr Rintoul remains a member of the general committee.

Mr A. J. Lomas has been made a director of Simon-Vicars of Newton-le-Willows, Merseyside.

Mr Peter Brocklehurst has become scientific director of Sterling Homecare, the personal and household hygiene division of the Sterling-Winthrop Group.

Mr L. Rose has joined the board of Whittington Engineering.

Mr H. T. Burt has resigned from the board of Kuala Lumpur Kepong Berhad. Mr has joined the board

Mr Anthony L. De J. A. Williams have into partnership b Oppenheimer, Nathan

Mr Peter Belmont Libra Bank as gener finance.

Mr L. S. Deverei R. J. W. Phillips h director of More O'I

Mr G. H. Alpe ha board of Alexander Sons.

Dr A. D. Datno R. E. S. Slotover hav directors of Hard (Furnishers).

Mr Norman Culle made a full partner of and Foulsham.

Mr G. M. Ranson, been elected chairma tish Valve Manufact ciation.

Mr Frederick Jef the board of ICS Tr

Mr Andrew McCall director of Annual R

Mr Derek Hall a Weatherby join th Readson, Manchester.

Mr Peter Danby h managing director o Consultants.

Mr M. C. Cumb managing director Southern Instruments

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ARKET REPORTS

reign change

und and llar weaken

e dollar and sterling weakened t Continental European cur- yesterday in moderately dealings. Much of the weak- came in the afternoon when York banks entered the mar- A dealer said however that it difficult to determine where selling was coming from.

e dollar declined by 2 pfen- against the mark to 2.46 while easing by 3.25 cen- against the Swiss franc to [illegible]

me buying of marks appar- represented further specula- that the West German auth- will allow the mark to eciate higher without much ference. The Bundesbank at a token $13.2m at the kfurt foreign exchange "fix-

banks apparently were renominating and covering held in the Eurodollar ket because of newly imposed tions on forward cover.

owever, some bankers were speculating that the United would report this week an ber trade deficit exceeding 0m, compared with the rela- y small $223m deficit in Sep- ber.

erling rose 15 points against dollar to $2.3220, but the tive rate against ten key cur- ies worsened from 20.4 to 20.7 cent.

old rose $2 an ounce to .25.

ot Position Sterling

[illegible]

ective depreciation since Dec 21, 1971 up 20.1 per cent.

rward Levels

[illegible]

he Times hare Indices

The Times Share Indices for 22.11.74 (base date June 2, 1964 original base date June 2, 1964)

	Index No. Latest	Div. Yield %	Earnings Yield %	Index No. Previous
e Times Industrial share index	66.02	12.89	27.87	66.91
[illegible]	65.93	13.52	[illegible]	[illegible]
aller Coys	64.33	14.21	29.60	69.02
pital Goods	64.15	11.86	25.53	66.30
nsumer Goods	76.52	13.56	26.53	78.43
ore Shares	61.63	12.08	16.28	62.55
rgest financial ares	78.10	11.32	—	78.90
rgest financial d industrial ares	68.25	13.14	—	69.64
mmodity shares	158.28	11.31	22.42	160.13
ld Mining ares	359.00	5.62	7.99	369.37
dustrial benture stocks	68.25	9.48*	—	68.15
dustrial eference stocks	41.97	16.56*	—	41.92
War Loan	20⅝	17.24*	—	20½

A record of The Times Industrial Share dices is given below —

[illegible]

* Adjusted to 1964 base date.
* Flat interest yield.
Ex-dividend.

ecent Issues

[illegible]

sue price in parentheses. * Ex dividends. Issued by Tender. a £10 paid. b Nil paid.

evlon GB progress

Revlon Corporation's sales r the third quarter of 1974 ached $148.0m, compared to 22.0m for the like period in 73, an increase of 21.3 per nt. Net earnings for the arter were $11.7m, compared $10.3m in 1973, an increase 13.6 per cent.

For the first nine months of 74, sales were $413.0m, com- red to $348.0m for the simi- r period in 1973, an increase 18.7 per cent. Earnings for e period reached $35.5m, com- red to $30.8m for the same riod last year, an increase of .3 per cent.

In the first 10 months of 1974, evlon Great Britain have ready achieved higher sales an those achieved by the com- ny for the whole 12 months 1973.

Bank Base Rates

Barclays Bank ..	12 %
FNFC	13 %
*Hill Samuel	●12½ %
C. Hoare & Co ..	*12 %
Lloyds Bank	12 %
Midland Bank ..	12 %
Nat Westminster	12 %
Shenley Trust ..	12½ %
20th Cent Bank	12 %
G. T. Whyte ..	13 %
Williams & Glyn's	12 %

- Members of Accepting Houses Committee.

● Demands deposits, 11½ % £10,000 and over.

★ 7-day deposits in excess of £10,000 up to £25,000 10½ % over £25,000 10¾ %.

December sugar plunges another £62

Commodities

Another £62 a long ton was wiped off the December SUGAR position in London yesterday. This follows a loss of £61 a ton on Friday. At £517.25 it compares with Wednesday's record close of £667.50. The London daily price was cut £20 to £610 a ton.

Fresh limit losses of £20 were recorded in all other positions as nervous profit-taking and long liquidation again met a complete lack of buying interest. At the close there were 830 lots in the selling pools.

Reports that the daily price was fixed on a trade in physicals could not be confirmed but dealers said that business against actuals in near March this morning indicated that a transaction had taken place recently.

Dec, £515 ([illegible]): March, £590.00 limit down seller; May, [illegible] limit down seller; Aug, £571.00 limit down seller; [illegible] limit down seller; March, [illegible] limit down seller. Sales, [illegible] lots of 50 tons each. ISA price, 61.00 cents per lb; 17-day average, 55.69c.

COPPER prices eased again but closed above worst levels. Cash wire bars fell £10.25 after being £17 down while three months lost £9 after also being £17 easier. The market was overshadowed by the generally poor trade outlook, dealers said, and following the uninspiring performance of United States futures on Friday and adverse United Kingdom press reports.

Liquidation, fresh and hedge selling found buyers unenthusiastic. A little West German forward demand was reported at the lower levels but fresh physical interest generally remained quiet. Meanwhile last week's stock increase 1,600 metric tons to 117,375 was largely as expected. The improved tone in the afternoon reflected further West German consumer interest prompted by the possibility of an upvaluation of the mark in the near future. Bear covering was much in evidence.

Afternoon.—Cash wire bars [illegible] a metric ton; three months, [illegible]. Sales, 1,950 tons. Cash cathodes, [illegible]; three months, [illegible]. Sales, [illegible] tons. Morning.—Cash wire bars, [illegible]-76.50; three months, [illegible]. Settlement, £576.50. Sales, 4,000 tons. Cash cathodes, £564.00-65.00; three months, [illegible]. Settlement, [illegible]. Sales, 675 tons.

SILVER prices rallied after their recent shake-out with LME values closing 7p to 7½p higher. Stocks rose 150,000 troy ounces to [illegible]. Bullion market (fixing levels).—Spot, 188.[illegible] a troy ounce (United States cents equivalent, 437.[illegible]); three months, [illegible]; six months, 203.7p ([illegible]); one-year, 214.7p (476.0c). London Metal Exchange.—Afternoon.—Cash, [illegible]; three months, [illegible]; seven months, 204.[illegible]. Sales, 65 lots of 10,000 troy ounces each. Morning.—Cash, 188.00-[illegible]; three months, 194.0-94.5p; seven months, 201.5-2.0p. Settlement, 189.0p. Sales, 80 lots.

TIN lost £60 for cash standard metal and £45 for three months. Prices were marked down early following the drop in the Penang price over the weekend and in reflection of the situation in other markets. Stocks fell 225 metric tons to 5,800. Afternoon.—Standard cash, £3,110-20 a metric ton; three months, £3,125-30. Sales, 540 tons. High grade, cash, £3,110-20; three months, £3,130-40. Sales, nil. Morning.—Standard cash, £3,120-30; three months, £3,135-40. Settlement, £3,130. Sales, 1,090 tons. High grade, cash, £3,125-30; three months, £3,140-50. Settlement, £3,130. Sales, nil. Singapore tin ex-works, $M975½ a picul.

LEAD declined £0.75 for cash metal and £3.50 for three months. Chart and speculative selling was prompted by the trend in copper and the generally bearish sentiment prevailing in metal markets. Stocks rose 150 metric tons to 18,400. Afternoon.—Cash, £226.00-27.00 a metric ton; three months, £214.0-16.00. Sales, 725 tons. Morning.—Cash, £227.00-27.50; three months, £217.00-18.00. Settlement, £227.50. Sales, 1,050 tons.

ZINC eased £2.50 for cash metal and £3.25 for three months. Selling pressure, however, was offset by some influential support of both position. Dealers also said recent lower levels had attracted a certain amount of producer interest. Stocks fell 1,550 metric tons to 14,025. Afternoon.—Cash, £333.00-34.00 a metric ton; three months, £333.00-34.00. Sales, 1,625 tons. Morning.—Cash, £334.00-35.00; three months, £334.00-35.00. Settlement, £335.00. Sales, 4,000 tons. Producers' price, £360 a metric ton. All afternoon metal prices are unofficial.

PLATINUM rose £2 to £75.00-£77.00 ($173-$179.00) a troy ounce.

ANTIMONY.—99.6 per cent, £1,650-£1,680 a metric ton.

BISMUTH.—99.99 per cent, $7.60-$7.80 per lb.

CADMIUM.—99.95 per cent ingots and sticks, $2.75-$2.85 per lb.

QUICKSILVER is now quoted at $235-$250 a flask of 76lb.

RUBBER prices moved substantially ahead at the opening following the day's sizable advance in the East. But reports that the Eastern gain was considerably pared in after hours trading soon triggered a wave of speculative liquidation and stop loss selling which took terminal prices back to around Friday's closing levels. The market thereafter appeared to be extremely hesitant in view of the lack of fresh physical offtake on the one hand and the possible prospect of Malaysian government support action on the other.

Consumer inquiry for physicals was said to be nothing more than routine. The economic situation was also cited as a hesitant influence. The terminal closed uncertain at mostly 0.50p per kilo lower to 0.10p higher. In cifs spot was 0.50p lower while nearby top sheets were 0.50p lower to 0.25p higher.

Dec, 21.00p nominal buyer-22.50p per kilo; Jan, 21.70-23.00p; Jan-March, 21.90-23.23p; April-June, 23.80-25.00p; July-Sept, 24.90-24.95p; Oct-Dec, 25.05-26.10p; Jan-March, 26.45-26.50p; April-June, 26.65-26.80p; July-Sept, 27.05-27.10p. Sales, 187 lots.

RUBBER PHYSICALS closed slightly easier.—Spot 21.50-23.00p. Cifs: Dec, 21.65-21.75p; Jan, 22.00-22.25p.

WOOL.—Greasy futures steady.—Dec, 155.0-61.0p per kilo; March, 163.0-65.0p; May, 165.0-66.0p; July, 166.0-68.5p; Oct, 168.5-70.0p; Dec, 168.0-72.0p; March, 169.0-75.0p; May, 170.0-75.0p. Sales, five lots.

JUTE quiet.—Bangladesh white "C" grade, Nov-Dec, £258.50 nominal; Bangladesh white "D" grade, Nov-Dec, £250.50 nominal a long ton.

CALCUTTA steady.—Indian, Nov-Dec, Rs465; Dundee Daisee, Nov-Dec, Rs405 a bale of 400lb.

SISAL quiet. No 1, $1,125 a metric ton; "A" grade, $1,115; No 3 long, $1,105; No 2 ord, $1,105; No 3 ord, $1,085; UG, $1,070 all sellers. No 1 low, $920 nominal; No 2 low, [illegible] nominal.

PEPPER steady. White Sarawak, faq cif European ports, $955 a long ton, seller; black Sarawak, "special" cif European ports, $760 seller, black Malabar, cif United Kingdom, [illegible] nominal. All Nov/Dec.

MEAT (Smithfield).—BEEF: Scotch killed sides (ex KKCF), 25.0-28.5p a lb; *Scotch killed sides (ex KKCF), 29.0p; English hindquarters (ex KKCF), 33.0-36.0p; English forequarters, 16.5-19.0p; Eire hindquarters (ex KKCF), 33.0-35.0p; Eire forequarters, 16.0-18.0p. VEAL: English fats, 30.0-35.0p; *English fats, 37.0p; English bobbies, 9.0-10.0p; *English bobbies, 11.0p; Scotch bobbies, 8.0-10.0p; Dutch hinds and ends, 42.0-46.0p; *Dutch hinds and ends, 47.0p. LAMB: English small, 26.0-30.0p; *English small, 31.0p; English medium, 24.0-28.0p; English heavy, 22.0-26.0p; Scotch medium, 24.0-28.0p; Scotch heavy, 23.0-26.0p; Scotch hill, 25.0-30.0p; *Scotch hill, 31.0p; Imported frozen: New Zealand PL's, 28.0-28.5p; New Zealand 2's, 25.5-26.0p; New Zealand 8's, 21.[illegible]-21.5p; New Zealand YL's, 27.0-28.0p. EWES: 10-11.0p. PORK: English, under 100lb, 25.0-31.0p; 100-120lb, 24.0-30.0p; 120-160lb, 25.0-29.0p; 160-180lb, 24.0-27.0p; 180lb and over, 23.0-26.0p.

* Special quotation—very high quality produce in limited supply.

COFFEE.—Robusta futures closed about steady at £3.50 to £6 a long ton higher. Arabicas were quiet, finishing 40 points lower to 36 points higher.

Robusta.—Nov, £459.0-61.0 a long ton; Jan, £475.0-76.0; March, £477.0-77.5; May, £478.0-78.5; July, £478.0-79.0; Sept, £480.5-81.0; Nov, £483.0-90.0. Sales, 490 lots.

Arabicas closed quiet.—Dec, $70.50-72.00 per 50 kilos; Feb, $69.50-69.90; April, $68.60-68.90; June, 68.60-68.90; Aug, 68.50-68.90; Oct, $68.50-69.00; Dec, $68.50-69.00. Sales, 31 lots.

COCOA futures eased between £3 and £13.50 a metric ton. The latest week's Ghana purchase figure of 24,292 long tons was generally higher than expected and released considerable weights of speculative liquidation and stop loss selling which found buyers distinctly reserved. The highest point of market expectations on the purchases was around 23,000 tons. But jobber short covering left most positions marginally off the bottom in the closing stages although the overall tone was barely steady.

Dec, £836.0-37.0 a metric ton; March, £742.0-42.5; May, £663.5-64.0; July, £625.5-26.0; Sept, £599.5-600.0. Sales, 4,134 lots, including three options. ICO prices, daily, 67.98c; 15-day average, 78.07c; 22-day, 78.46c (United States cents a lb).

TEA.—A total of 51,41[illegible] packages of North Indian and African teas was offered at yesterday's sale, according to the Tea Brokers' Association.

Assams were generally firm with dusts a strong feature and tending dearer. Dooars advanced by 1p to 4p per kilo. Africans were fully firm to dearer, with Mozambiques 2p to 4p dearer and sometimes more.

GRAIN (The Baltic).—WHEAT Canadian western red spring number one 13½ per cent Dec £110.50 seller trans-shipment east coast. US dark northern spring number two 14 per cent: Dec £107.95; Jan, £110.45; Feb, £112.50 sellers trans-shipment east. US hard winter number two 13½ per cent Jan, £103.50; Feb, £104.80; March, £106.50 trans-shipment east coast sellers. A long ton, cif UK unless stated.

London Grain Futures Market (Gafta).—EEC origin. BARLEY steady.—Jan, £63.40; March, £66.30; May, £68.80. WHEAT steady.—Jan, £64.80; March, £67.75; May, £70.25. All a long ton.

MARK LANE.—Apart from a small shortcovering trade in milling wheat, the home-grown cereals market remained quiet yesterday and price valuations were hardly changed. Isolated sales mentioned included Dec delivery of Hagberg milling wheat at £68.50 and Jan at £70 a long ton.

The following are average sellers' quotations, per long ton, for delivery to London area. Wheat:—milling (Hagberg) Dec, £69; Jan-March, £71.50; denaturable Dec, £64.50; barley-feed Dec, £63.50.

Home-Grown Cereals Authority's location ex-farm spot prices. Feeding BARLEY.—Darlington £60.00, Ipswich £62.50. No prices quoted for wheat.

Regional and UK average ex-farm spot prices for the week ended November 21.—Soft milling WHEAT—South-east, £63.50; South-west, £65.15; Eastern, £64.00; East Midlands, £64.10; West Midlands, £61.95; North-East £65.75; North-west, £65.95; Scotland, £64.60; UK, £64.00. Feeding BARLEY—South-east, £60.70; South-west, £60.70; Eastern, £61.25; East Midlands, £60.00; West Midlands, £60.20; North-east £58.85; North-west, £60.30; Scotland, £57.70; UK, £60.05.

COPRA.—Philippines, Nov and Dec, $485 to $490 resellers a metric ton.

Sanderson Murray chairman gloomy

"The outlook for the current year is neither clear, nor at the moment, encouraging". So speaks Mr P. Williams in his annual statement as chairman of Sanderson Murray and Elder (Holdings), the Bradford-based group, whose activities cover woolcombing, the processing of man-made fibres, topmaking and merchanting.

Following a period of better worldwide trading conditions which were excited by an increase in general commodity prices and currency manoeuvring, the textile industry here and abroad appears to be moving into a downward cycle of activity, he warns. Further uncertainties arise in primary wool markets from the present policy of the Australian Wool Corporation

£150m Japan/Australia sugar deal near

Talks between Australia and Japan on a long-term sugar agreement are nearing a conclusion, well informed sources told Reuters in Tokyo. Basic agreement has been reached on the supply of about 600,000 tonnes of Australian raw sugar annually for at least five years.

Both sides are continuing final efforts to narrow a discrepancy in pricing ideas through mutual concessions, they said. The Australians last week lowered their offering price to below £260 a tonne and the Japanese raised their proposed price to above £220, they said.

The sources said the Australians also reportedly withdrew their proposal for an inflation or escalation clause in the contract to provide a gradual increase in the export prices year by year. But Japanese views are still divided, with some refineries insisting on a gradual price decrease formula, they said.

Some sources close to the negotiators, however, said a final agreement is likely at around £250 a tonne. Japanese government sources said that price is regarded as still too high. If the price is £250 it would involve £150m.

Mr John Laurie, sugar sales manager of Colonial Sugar Refining Company, the sole agents for Australian sugar shippers, represents Australia at the negotiations. Representatives from six Japanese sugar refineries and two trading firms are attending the talks on behalf of the Japanese sugar industry.

The Japanese negotiators include Mitsui Sugar Company, Dainippon Sugar Manufacturing Co. Mitsui and Co, and Mitsubishi Corporation, the sources said.

Mr Laurie and the Japanese spokesman were not available for comment on the talks. But the informed sources said negotiations are expected to reach a crucial stage this week because Mr Laurie is scheduled to leave for home on Friday to attend a meeting of Australian Sugar Growers.

Last year Japan imported 640,000 tonnes of raw sugar from Australia. If the long-term contract is concluded it will cover sales from the July shipment next year, the sources said.

Japan is expected to buy the first three quarters of the contract amount in the latter half of next year with the last quarter to be shipped in the early part of 1976.

Cuba is hoping to conclude a similar long-range agreement on the supply of raw sugar to Japan, trade circles said. Cuba is the biggest raw sugar supplier to Japan, exporting about 1m tonnes a year. It is understood to be sending a delegation to Japan in mid-December for possible negotiations with Japanese importers, they said.

South Africa and Taiwan are two other major sources of sugar for Japan which needs to import about 2.4m tonnes a year.

Profits squeeze may force mine cutbacks

Independent miners may soon be forced to cut back output or close if copper prices do not pick up significantly, Mr Michael Chender, managing editor of Copper Studies, Inc, says in his latest industry letter. This is because the miners are faced with a profits squeeze from rising production costs and a surplus of world concentrate.

Announcements of copper production cutbacks at some Chilean and United States mines are coming at a time when world concentrate stocks as well as refined stocks, have been building up a sizable surplus, he writes.

Meanwhile Reuter reports from Tokyo that Furukawa Mining Co said it was studying a plan to reduce its copper production by about 20 per cent to overcome the current slump in domestic demand and a copper export embargo. Furukawa Mining produces about 6,500 tonnes of copper monthly.

From Paris, it is reported that Trefimetaux SA, a member of the Pechiney Ugine Kuhlmann group has told the 900 workers of its Amfreville plant at Le Havre that their working will be cut from 42 hours to 34 with effect from this week. A spokesman said that the decision was taken because of reduced orders for its plain and plastic coated copper wire at Amfreville.

World wheat output estimate lowered

World wheat production (excluding China) is now put at 324.9 million to 327.1 million tonnes, against last month's estimate of 327.0-334.0 million and the 342.1 million in 1973-74, the International Wheat Council says in its latest world market review.

United States production was 48.5 million, against the 1973-74 record of 46.6 million, whereas the official Canadian estimate, as of September 15, was 14.3 million against 16.5 million the previous year.

The total USSR grain crop may be as low as 190 million, of which wheat would account for 90 million as against the previously estimated range of 90.0-95.0 million and the 1973-74 harvest of 109.7 million. The official estimate for India's spring wheat is 22.1 million, some 2.6 million below the previous and the lowest total since 1970-71.

Rubber plan soon

Malaysia will announce measures to ease the effects of low rubber prices later this week, Mr Dato Hussein Onn, the deputy [illegible] Minister said at a National Front election victory dinner in Johor Bahru.

A year ago spot rubber in London reached its highest level for 22 years and was selling at 38p per kilo. Yesterday the price was 22.25p.

Faure Fairclough on the move

From December 2 Faure Fairclough's new address will be Kings House, 64 Great Eastern Street, London, EC2A 3DD. Telephone No 01-739 8477.

In its latest market report, Faure Fairclough says that the deteriorating economic situation in the United States and lack of export inquiries have caused a general weakness in the edible oil market. The future trend is difficult to foresee, the company says, but further violent fluctuations are anticipated.

Brazil's soya exports

Brazil expects to export 4,900,000 tonnes of soyabeans and 2,900,000 tonnes of soyabean meal and pellets out of a total estimated soyabean crop of 10m tonnes in 1975. Foreign Trade Department officials said in Rio de Janeiro.

Credit short in discount market

Credit was in short supply in the discount market yesterday. This was very much as expected in view of Friday's official assistance which fell below the market's requirements and left the banks with run-down balances to carry across the weekend.

The shortage was only alleviated late yesterday when the Bank of England bought a large amount of Treasury bills and corporation bills directly from the discount houses.

The help came too late to make any impression on the market, and rates that had been in the range of 10½ to 11 per cent for much of the day were still between 10 and 11 per cent for final balances.

As well as the below-target balances brought over from Friday, the market faced a net take-up of Treasury bills and an excess of Revenue transfers to the Exchequer over Government disbursements. The only identifiable factor working in the market's favour was a flow of notes returning from the weekend circulation.

Commodities **By John Woodland**

Copper price sags in spite of Cipec's 10 pc cutback

It was all so ironical. After years of talks, threats and "master plans" to boost copper prices, the exporting nations of Cipec—*Chile, Peru, Zaire* and *Zambia*—finally made a concerted move. But instead of the price galloping away towards Zaire's fair value estimation of £850 a tonne it declined.

Indeed from the £655 that the London Metal Exchange (LME) three months position reached immediately after the move it plunged to £613.50 by the end of the week. Yesterday it fell another £9 (after being £17 lower at one stage), making a drop of nearly £40 a tonne in six trading days.

Even the announcement brought an air of confusion. On Tuesday it was reported from Paris that Cipec's exports would be cut 10 per cent on the previous six-month levels from December 1.

Late Wednesday Chile announced the closure of its highest costing mine—the Exotica—which was scheduled to produce 49,000 tonnes this year.

On Thursday morning Mr Sacha Gueronik, Cipec's executive director, told Reuters in Paris that sooner or later major copper exporters will have to cut production in line with the reduction in exports already announced. The decision reached, he said, "entails no obligation on individual nations to cut output".

Thursday evening saw a report by AP-Dow Jones from Santiago quoting General Jorge Leon, vice-president of Codelco—the Chilean state copper agency—who said that there was an "erroneous" interpretation of the decision announced in *Paris*.

"Because of the news that we would only reduce our exports", he said, "those people who work with the metal thought that there would be a continuance of production at current volumes and that copper would be stockpiled in Chile, Peru, Zaire and Zambia. This isn't going to happen".

In the first six months of this year, according to the authoritative World Bureau of Metal Statistics, Cipec's mine production was 1,125,300 tonnes (out of a world total of 3,858,500). Thus if the plan is a 10 per cent mine cutback about 112,500 tonnes will be lost in the following six months.

A year ago, or even six months, this would have had extremely serious implications for the price and consumers but a whole new scene is now on the screen.

Consumption has dropped and this is likely to fall at a much faster rate in the following months. Stocks are rising rapidly. In London Metal Exchange warehouses alone there are 117,375 tonnes while economic gloom pervades many countries. The two leading copper consumers—the United States and Japan—are in recession with the situation likely to get worse before the tide turns.

It appears therefore that the Cipec move may have come just in time to prevent the price from dipping to £500 or below. But even this could be questioned.

It will be recalled that the LME average price just three years ago was £444.50 which then receded to only £428 in 1972. With boom conditions prevailing the 1973 average price jumped to £727 in 1973 and for the first nine months of this year it rose to £975.

At the time of the Paris Cipec meeting (Tuesday) Mr Philip Jevons, the managing director of Rudolf Wolff & Co—the London based international metal brokers—was speaking to the American Metal Market copper forum in New York.

He said: "Emerging nations who are selling a national resource that is irreplaceable would be well advised to withhold their sales, albeit temporarily. It may be difficult for some of them to afford it individually but as a combine there is absolutely no reason that with relatively small sums of money involved why they cannot use the exchange—the *LME*—(to protect the price) by wise dealing in the same method as the lead and zinc producers have successfully done in the recent past.

"Current price levels", he said, "allow little or no profit to the world industry as a whole. Certainly nothing is left for the development of low grade ore bodies which will be vital in the next two decades. I think a fair price of copper in the next decade must be in excess of £1,000 a tonne. Current levels are unacceptable to all but a few producers with low cost mines that will not be seen again."

Mr Jevons took the opportunity to attack the producer price system. The United States producer prices fluctuate in the same way as the prices on the LME but less frequently. They are, he said, to the benefit of the rich producer with enormous natural wealth which is buried under the ground.

"Forward sales are based on producer price which the fabricator accepts. I put it to you, gentlemen, why on earth does the fabricator accept a contract of this nature? The contract that he makes with the producer is based on the price ruling at the time of delivery and not at the time of contract.

"The producer can change his price at will, and declare *force majeure*, if it suits. Who suffers? Certainly not the producer. The fabricator carries the can."

Currently there are moans and groans from the Cipec nations about current London Metal Exchange price levels. But, Mr Jevons said, it did not receive any accolade from them in the first quarter of this year when their product was being sold at £1,450 a tonne. If the emerging nations have a complaint about LME prices, which is not created by an exchange *per se*, "my question to them is why do they not participate more in the creation of that price?

"In other words they should use the system, rather than seeking to devise artificial pricing that will inevitably be broken in the long run by the inexorable law of supply and demand."

Wall Street

New York, Nov 25.—Wall Street stocks opened firm but soon turned lower and at noon the Dow Jones industrial average was 4.77 down at 610.53.

Analysts suggested that part of the weakness stemmed from disappointment that First National Bank of Chicago did not cut its prime interest rate to 10 per cent, as did New York's First National City Bank on Friday.

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MAKE FULL USE OF THE TIMES

Volunteer guides: The 150 volunteers, above, from the National Association of Decorative and Fine Arts Societies are to act as guides when the Royal Academy opens three rooms of Old Burlington house to the public for the first time next spring. Paintings by Reynolds, Constable and Gainsborough will be rehung (our Arts Reporter writes).

A small additional gallery adjoining the rooms, which are part of a suite of five, is to be opened next March in time for the tourist season so that the academy can display for the first time since 1939 a sculpture by Michelangelo, the Taddei tondo of "The Madonna and Child with the Infant St John".

The sculpture, which has been on show to the public on request in a private room, is one of four by Michelangelo outside Italy. Two are in the Louvre and the other is in Bruges. Mr Sidney C. Hutchison, secretary of the academy, said yesterday: "In two or three days only four or five people ask to see it. I deny that the academy has ever hidden the work, which was on public show from 1874 to 1939."

The showing will coincide with the date of the 500th anniversary of the sculptor's birth. The volunteer guides are drawn from societies in the Home Counties and will work in groups of three on a rota of one session a fortnight. The association was chosen because its North Kent Voluntary Conservations Corps has been cleaning books in the academy's library for the past four years.

Mr Hutchison said they would be given up to £1 towards their fares and luncheon vouchers. He thought the admission charge to the three rooms and gallery would be 40p, with half-price for students and pensioners. Parking could not be provided.

Law Report November 25 1974 Family Division

Withholding consent to adoption

In re H (minors)

Before Sir George Baker, President, and Mr Justice Hollings

[Judgment delivered November 22]

An appeal by the father of two girls aged 14 and 11 against adoption orders made in favour of his former wife and her new husband was allowed by the Divisional Court of the Family Division. Their Lordships held that although the justices were justified in regarding the father as irresponsible as a parent and husband, the evidence fell short of establishing persistent failure by him to discharge his obligation as a parent so *as to entitle the justice to dispense* with his consent to the adoptions under section 5 of the Adoption Act, 1958.

Mr Michael Anthony Oppenheimer for the father; Mr R. Hayward-Smith for the mother.

MR JUSTICE HOLLINGS, giving the judgment of the court, said that the adoption orders were made on December 7, 1973, in favour of Mr and Mrs W, the respondents to the appeal. Mrs W was the mother of the two girls. Her marriage to their father had been dissolved in January, 1968, and she had married again the following month. The father had refused his consent to the adoption orders and the justices had dispensed with it on the ground that he was withholding consent unreasonably and that he had persistently failed without reasonable cause to discharge the obligations of a parent (section 5 of the Adoption Act, 1958).

By section 7(1) of the Act the court before making an adoption order had to be satisfied that "(a) every person whose consent is necessary under the Act, and whose consent is not dispensed with, has consented to and understands the nature and effect of the adoption order for which application is made, and in particular in the case of any parent understands that the effect of the adoption order will be permanently to deprive him or her of his or her parental rights; (b) that the order if made will be for the welfare of the infant; (c) [not relevant]".

In custody cases the welfare of the child was the first and paramount consideration but in adoption proceedings the child's welfare was the second of three separate considerations as to each one of which the court had to be separately satisfied.

By section 5 the court might dispense with any consent required by section 4(1) "if it is satisfied that the person whose consent is to be dispensed with—(a) has abandoned, neglected or persistently ill-treated the infant; or (b) . . . is withholding his consent unreasonably".

By subsection (2) "If the court is satisfied that any person whose consent is required . . . has persistently failed without reasonable cause to discharge the obligations of a parent or guardian of an infant, the court may dispense with his consent whether or not it is satisfied of the matters mentioned in subsection (1) . . ."

The hearing before the justices took two days and the justices considered the matter with care.

The parents of the two girls married in March, 1960, after cohabiting. The mother, a trained nurse, returned to work after the elder girl's birth in June, 1960. The father was an art student, his only income being from his grant, money earned from holiday work and gifts from his father. For much of their life together the mother was the mainstay of the home. The father spent seven years at art colleges. In 1965 he went to France on a scholarship, where he met a French girl with whom he committed adultery and whom he subsequently married.

The wife and children at home in England accumulated debts, which the paternal grandfather paid. The wife was granted a decree nisi in 1967.

After the mother's remarriage the children visited the father fairly often at weekends. In 1968 the father was ordered to pay £5 a week for the children. He went to Canada and earned £4,000 a year as a full-time teacher. The children's maintenance was paid, and in 1969 he paid for the girls to visit him for six weeks.

In 1970 the father's French wife left him and he also lost his teaching post. He ceased to send any money for the girls, his letters to them became infrequent, and Christmas and birthday presents were delayed. He came to be supported by a young Canadian woman.

Throughout the years the children had forged strong bonds of mutual affection with their paternal grandparents. They stayed with them during holidays. In 1973 the father returned to England with the Canadian woman. The children met him at the grandparents' home and enjoyed seeing him again.

After the mother and her husband had applied for adoption the mother refused further access to the father. But when the children were staying with their grandparents the father visited the house. It was not a happy visit. The girls knew of the impending adoption proceedings and thought their father was rejecting them. In evidence both said that they did not want to see him again.

After returning from Canada the father paid £10 a week maintenance for a few weeks, a sum of £100 and, since September 1973, £21 a month regularly. At the date of the adoption proceedings he was unemployed and receiving social security benefit.

The justices dispensed with the father's consent on the ground that he had persistently failed without reasonable cause to discharge the obligations of a parent.

In *In re D (minors)* (1973 Fam 209) the President had considered, on the authorities, the kind of failure envisaged by section 5(2) and also the effect of the use of "persistently". He concluded that in construing the subsection the test of culpability was binding on the court. In that case the President had had under consideration a temporary drifting apart and a withdrawal by the husband father when a marriage was breaking up. *In the present case the father*'s conduct had to be considerd not only during the time of the marriage break-up but during the cohabitation and for a considerable time after the decree.

Their Lordships considered that some of the justices' strictures on the father were no doubt justified, eg, "irresponsible, particularly as a husband and parent", though the evidence did not justify their finding that his only real interest was in himself and his art. The mother had stated that the father had a real love for the children. The father had not behaved towards his children in the way most right-thinking persons would expect a father to behave—but the test was not whether a parent was irresponsible, feckless or casual in his care or concern for his children, or over-reliant on others for financial support of his children, and for their care, though those were factors to be taken into account. Nor would the bare fact that a father was a criminal or in prison be justification for dispensing with his consent. The standard to be applied must be the same in all cases. Artists who were parents must not expect and would not wish to be judged by lower standards than were applied to persons in more staid occupations.

In judging such a parent an informed regard should be had to the way of life or profession he, and perhaps his wife, had chosen when applying that standard, for different circumstances put a different light on acts or omissions.

The father, a persistently aspiring artist, had been content to live largely at the expense of others and to allow his wife, his father and at times the state to provide financial support for his family. Early in the marriage the wife was fully aware that he would not be a substantial support of the family, but that should not be weighed as heavily against him as it might be in other cases. Their Lordships considered that the evidence fell short of establishing the persistent failure necessary before a consent could be dispensed with.

The father's omissions were plain, but during the cohabitation he was a loving father. In the context of the life he and the mother had chosen to lead together and in his occupation he did perform to a certain degree the moral and financial obligations of a father, although he failed from time to time. He had visited the children. He had communicated, *though fitfully, with them. When* in employment he sent money as required by the court order. His emigration to Canada was not of itself a breach of obligation. He had paid for the children to visit him in Canada and on his return had sought renewed contact and had resumed maintenance payments.

The court accepted the justices' character assessment, but the court was sure that the father's failure in respect of his obligation fell substantially short of the persistent failure envisaged. His failure was not of such gravity and so complete, so convincingly proved, that there could be no advantage to the children in keeping continuous contact with him, nor had he abrogated his duties so that he should be deprived of his own children against his wishes.

The justices had also decided that the father had unreasonably withheld his consent. It was right to consider what the apparent reasons were for his withholding his consent. He did not seek custody or care and control; he sought access. His refusal had nothing to do with a desire to upset the new family unity. The justices stated: "His mode of life and lack of *stability offer little encouragement* so far as the children are concerned. As a parent his common sense should tell him that it would be to the advantage of the children for adoption orders to be made." They did not say what would ensue if no adoption orders were made. Nor did they refer to the grandparents' obvious care and affection for the girls, who reciprocated it.

Nothing but good could come from continued contact between the girls and their grandparents. If an adoption order were made that link would be severed.

Finally, the girls were 14 and 11 and had known and loved their natural father for much of their lives and had been in contact with him. That in itself should, in the court's opinion, make anyone *pause before deciding that the* father, however culpably he had behaved, had been unreasonable in refusing his consent.

On the merits of the application, their Lordships considered that it ought not to have been granted and the justices ought at least to have exercised their discretion not to dispense with the father's consent on that ground, though their Lordships, if necessary, would go *further and find that the father* was not unreasonable in all the circumstances in withholding his consent.

The court wished to state that fuller information should be given in the confidential reports prepared for the justices in adoption cases by a probation officer as guardian ad litem and that there should be greater flexibility in the use and adaptation of any form *that was used. One such form was* in *Oke's Magisterial Formulist* (1973, 18th ed. 394-8).

Much thought was now being given to the representation of children in the lower courts. It would be appropriate to consider whether and how far reports by guardians ad litem could be more informative and in line with those of welfare officers and the Official Solicitor rather than a bare recital of facts.

The appeal would be allowed and the application for the adoption orders dismissed.

Solicitors: Clifford Watts Compton & Co.; Charles Benner & Son.

Attempted abortion by bogus doctor

For three weeks a man worked as a trainee general practitioner, but he had no medical qualifications, Mr John Bullimore, for the prosecution, said at Leeds Crown Court yesterday.

Samuel Adeyemi Boyle, aged 35, unemployed, of Victoria Road, Leeds, admitted obtaining pecuniary advantage by deception by posing as a doctor; common assault on a married woman; using an instrument to procure a miscarriage; and obtaining £50 by deception.

He pleaded guilty to unlawfully possessing a drug. A plea of not guilty of indecent assault was accepted.

Mr Boyle admitted obtaining money from Western Trust and Savings, Ltd, by posing as a tutor. He asked for 35 other offences. of obtaining money by deception, *common assault and theft. to be* considered.

Judge Scott, QC, sentenced Mr Boyle to six years' imprisonment, but later reduced the term to five years.

Mr Bullimore said two doctors in Leeds advertised to train a doctor for their general practice. Mr Boyle applied, describing himself as Dr Neil Alexander Boyle, and claimed to hold the degrees of *Bachelor of Medicine* and Bachelor of Surgery. References supplied had been forged.

Mr Bullimore said Mr Boyle used an unsterile instrument for a private abortion. He was handed £50. The woman had to go into hospital.

Det Constable Michael Evans said Mr Boyle had four previous convictions for pretending to be a doctor, obtaining money by deception, theft and forgery.

Mr Michael Dodgson, for the defence of Mr Boyle, said he took a medical course at Edinburgh University and while doing clinical work pretended to be o fully qualified doctor. The General Medical Council told him that he could not continue to train as a doctor.

He was frustrated and unhappy and had never been able to get it out of his head that he ought to have been a doctor..

Father gave LSD to boy aged nine

A man who supplied LSD to his son aged nine, was sentenced at Inner London Crown Court yesterday to seven years' imprisonment.

Leonard Weston Burkes, aged 40, of Raven Street, Kentish Town, pleaded guilty to possessing cannabis and LSD; possessing drugs to supply others; and supplying LSD to his son.

He denied supplying drugs to his children aged four and six. His *plea was accepted*.

Judge Ian McLean told Mr Burkes: "In these courts, we see a procession of derelicts addicted to drugs and they are the people who have been supplied by people like you."

Mr Donald Lett, for the prosecution, said Mr Burkes's home, where he was living as a squatter, was searched by drug squad officers. He had five children. Three of *them, aged four, six and nine, were* living with him. The police found cannabis valued at about £90, and 692 microdots of LSD valued at about £350.

When questioned, Mr Burkes said he had been giving LSD to his children since they were four. He gave half a microdot to his son aged nine twice a week and to the others about twice a month.

Asked why he supplied the children with drugs, he replied: "I do not want them streaking out when they get older."

The boy aged nine was seen by a woman police constable and agreed that he had been given LSD. He said it made him happy.

Detective-sergeant James Anderson said Mr Burkes was separated from his wife and two children, and had five children by the woman *he was living with*.

Length of 69-day trial criticized

Regina v Kalia and Others

Counsel in a conspiracy trial lasting 69 days and costing £60,000 of public funds were criticized by the Court of Appeal for spending too much time on cross-examination. Lord Justice Roskill said that in such cases trial judges should direct the taxing officer to reflect undue time taken by counsel in the proportion of costs *allowed* on taxation.

The court upheld the convictions of Mrs Daya Kalia and Jagan Kalia and five others at the Central Criminal Court (Judge Abdela and a jury) for conspiring to bring illegal immigrants into the country and assisting them to remain contrary to the Commonwealth Immigrants Act, 1962.

LORD JUSTICE ROSKILL, who was sitting with Lord Justice James and Mr Justice May, said that it was distasteful for the court to criticize counsel but sometimes the court would be failing in its duty if it did not. Three policemen were kept in the witness box for a fortnight. Their Lordships had been supplied with over 2,000 pages of documents, and it could not be *doubted* that excessive time had been taken by certain defence counsel in cross-examination. Cross-examination of the three police officers occupied over 600 pages of transcript.

Counsel must not be deterred from doing their duty to their clients, but his Lordship would remind counsel of the words of the Court of Appeal in *R v Simmonds* ((1967) 51 Cr App R 316) and of the House of Lords in *Mechanical and General Inventions Co Ltd v Austin* ([1935] AC 346, 359). In the latter case the House of Lords had concurred with criticisms made in the Court of Appeal of the excessive length of cross-examination at the court of first instance.

It was not easy for a trial judge to intervene since he was liable to be criticized on appeal for favouring one side more than the other. But a judge could and should do his utmost to restrain unnecessary cross-examination as Judge Abdela had in fact done.

Ultimately all questions of the amount of public money spent on fees were a matter for taxation and undue time taken ought to be reflected in the sums allowed. The court hoped that nothing like the present case in time and duration would be allowed to happen again.

A point of considerable general importance had arisen on the sixty-ninth day of the trial. The judge sent the jury out at 12.20 pm and at 1.07 the next morning the jury came back stating that several of them felt tired and required a break and that they felt unable to give a proper verdict on the remaining defendants. The judge gave a majority direction and arranged refreshments for the jurors. At 3.30 am, after retiring for 15½ hours, the jury returned with their verdicts. They were clearly preceptive verdicts, but the fact remained that the lateness of the hour was quite unprecedented.

The court had asked for a report from the Central Criminal Court. It revealed that hotel accommodation had been unavailable. *The court's administrators* had since been instructed that if a jury was unlikely to reach a verdict by 7 or 8 pm, arrangements for hotel accommodation must be made. Judge Abdela had been faced with a difficult situation and there was nothing else he could have done.

It was impossible to say that the verdicts were unsafe or unsatisfactory, *and there* was no ground for quashing the convictions.

Murderer must pay widow £14,768

A widow was awarded £14,768 damages yesterday against a man convicted of her husband's murder. The award was made in the Isle of Man High Court to Mrs Hilary Neal, aged 34, of Church Street, Great Harwood, Lancashire.

Mr Nigel Neal was battered to death in the Douglas restaurant of which he was manager in August last year. Later, James Richard *Lunney, aged 22, of Wimbledon*, a grill chef at the restaurant, was convicted of his murder.

Mrs Neal, who has two children, sued Mr Lunney for damages. Deemster George Moore said £500 was for the death of Mr Neal, £268 for funeral expenses and a tombstone, and £14,000 for financial loss.

He ordered that £500 should be paid to each of the two children, to be held in trust.

Appointments Vacant also on page 27

AUSTRALIA

Applications are invited for the following posts, for which applications close on the dates shown. SALARIES (unless otherwise stated) are as follows: Professor $A18,614; Senior Lecturer $A12,643-$A14,724; Lecturer $A9,002-$A12,352; Tutor $A5,589-$A7,285. Further details, conditions of appointment for each post, method of application and application forms, where applicable, may be obtained from the Association of Commonwealth Universities (Appts.), 36 Gordon Square, London WC1H 0PF.

University of Melbourne

FOUNDATION CHAIR OF COMMUNITY HEALTH

The Professor of Community Health will be responsible for the will be responsible for the development of teaching, study and research in Community Health. The successful applicant must hold a medical qualification permitting registration in Victoria. The appointee will commence as soon as possible. SALARY: $A22,614 per annum *(at present under review.)* 20 December, 1974.

University of New South Wales

LECTURER/ SENIOR LECTURER SCHOOL OF LIBRARIANSHIP

The School prepares candidates *for graduate diplomas in* Librarianship or Archives Administration and for the degrees of Master of Librarianship and Doctor of Philosophy. Applicants should be professionally experienced and be able to supervise higher degree students and assist in planning and developing courses in the School, particularly the Master of Librarianship course. 17 January 1975.

LECTURERS DEPARTMENT OF GENERAL STUDIES

The Department of General Studies is responsible for providing instruction in the humanities and social sciences for students in faculties other than Arts and Law.

HISTORY OF FINE ARTS. High academic qualifications and appropriate experience required. Duties include planning and participating in courses on the development of painting and sculpture from earliest times to the present.

SOCIOLOGY. High academic qualifications and appropriate experience required. Duties include development of and participation in courses of an interdisciplinary nature. Interest in the sociology of the media and film an advantage. 31 December 1974.

Griffith University

Brisbane

Griffith University will start undergraduate teaching in March 1975. The academic organization is on a broad school of study basis and there is a commitment to interdisciplinary teaching. The appointments will take place from early 1976. So that appointees can participate in planning, selection will be completed by June 1975.

CHAIR IN THE SCHOOL OF AUSTRALIAN ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES

The appointee will be responsible for developing the economic dimension of environmental studies in the interdisciplinary setting of the School. Together with appropriate professional and academic qualifications, the Professor should have interests in the systematic study of the socio-political constraints on public decision making in fields such as land utilization, resource development or public and social utilities provision. 13 January 1975.

CHAIR IN THE SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES

Applicants should have interdisciplinary interests in fields which include cultural anthropology; history, especially the history of ideas; communication; semiotics; and the theory of fine arts. 13 January 1975

CHAIR IN THE SCHOOL OF MODERN ASIAN STUDIES

Applicants should have interdisciplinary interests in fields which include economics, international relations, human geography or sociology with special reference to East and *South east Asia, and be able to* give academic leadership to either the Japanese or South east Asian concentration areas. 13 January 1975.

SENIOR LECTURER/ LECTURER— SOCIOLOGY/ HUMAN GEOGRAPHY

School of Modern Asian Studies

In the School of Modern Asian Studies, work will begin in the following fields:- ECONOMIC ORGANIZATION AND TECHNOLOGY; MODERN SOCIAL AND POLITICAL HISTORY; SOCIOLOGY; MODERN CHINESE LANGUAGE. The First Chairman of the School is Professor Ho Peng Yoke.

The University invites applications from men and women for the position of Senior Lecturer/Lecturer qualified in Sociology, Human Geography or closely related *fields, who have specialised in* Japan or South East Asia (preferably in Malaysia, Indonesia or Singapore). A capacity to work with one or the languages of the area is desirable. It is expected that the successful candidate will take up duty in the latter half of 1975. 3 January 1975.

Flinders University of South Australia

LECTURER/ SENIOR LECTURER

In English School of Humanities

Applications will be welcomed from specialists in any area of English studies. Level of appointment and commencing salary will be determined in relation to the qualifications and experience of the successful candidate, who will be required to take up duty by 1 February 1975. Informal enquiries *may* be addressed to Professor E. D. Le Mire in the University. 16 December 1974.

LECTURER OR TUTOR IN SOCIOLOGY

Some preference will be given to candidates with interests in social theory and with research interests in an area of Australian society, but applications will be welcomed from people working in other fields. The School of Social Sciences has a standing preference for people with interdisciplinary interests. 16 December 1974.

University of Adelaide

WAITE PROFESSOR OF AGRONOMY

Waite Agricultural Research Institute

The post was previously occupied, as the Waite Chair of *Agriculture*, by Professor C. M. Donald, F.A.A., who retired in March 1973. It has remained vacant pending the appointment of the new Director of the Institute, Professor J. P. Quirk, F.A.A.

The Professor will be Chairman of the Department of Agronomy for an initial period of three years, when the chairmanship will be reviewed.

Applications are invited from persons active in the field of Agronomy or cognate disciplines. *At present* the major interests in the Department are in the fields of crop and pasture ecology and plant breeding.

University of Sydney

LECTURER IN SOCIAL WORK

This is a newly created *position. The appointee will teach* parts of the courses social theory I and II concerned with sociology of social problems: development in social welfare provision and, currently being developed, comparative study of social welfare systems. The courses are taught to undergraduate students in 3rd and 4th year of Bachelor of Social Studies degree.

Candidates with qualifications in social work, sociology and social administration considered. 31 January 1975.

LECTURER IN ANTHROPOLOGY

A vacancy exists for a Lecturer within the Prehistory section of the Department of Anthropology. Applicants are advised that especial consideration will be given to candidates who have skills in one or more of the following: computing, geographical and locational analysis, palaeo-environmental investigations, ethnography. *The appointee will be expected* to apply the skill to archaeological research in S.E. Asia, Melanesia or Australia and to offer courses in the broad field of prehistory as well as in his/her speciality. Applicants should state the nature of courses they would be prepared to teach initially. 31 January 1975.

SENIOR LECTURER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF MEDICINE

The successful appointee should have clinical and research experience in his/her field. Appropriate clinical facilities will be available in one of the Teaching Hospitals attached to the University. Research facilities will be made available either in a Teaching Hospital or in the Department on the University campus. Applicants for a Senior Lectureship in Medicine would normally be expected to have an additional academic qualification. Salary plus a clinical loading of $A2,500 p.a. 20 December 1974.

PUBLIC AND EDUCATIONAL APPOINTMENTS

UNIVERSITY OF EXETER

GUILD OF STUDENTS

PERMANENT SECRETARY

The University of Exeter Guild of Students wishes to appoint a permanent Secretary to be its Chief Administrative Officer. It is hoped that the person appointed may begin as soon as possible.

The post involves not only administration and supervision of staff and of the Guild's commercial activities, but also advice to the Guild and individual students on a wide range of subjects, including legal matters, welfare, etc.

The appointment will be made either on the scale rising to £3,990 exceptionally on the scale rising to £4,896, together with superannuation. All reasonable removals and legal expenses within the U.K. will be paid.

Application forms returnable by January 10th, 1975, may be obtained from The President, University of Exeter, Guild of Students, Devonshire House, Stocker Road, Exeter EX4 4PZ.

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

University of Ottawa

HISTORY PROFESSOR

AFRICA OR LATIN AMERICA

Appointment for July 1, 1975. Rank and salary will depend on qualifications. Ph.D. and ability to lecture in *English and French* are required.

Preference will be given to one who can offer courses in modern European or Canadian History.

In the case of candidates of comparable quality, preference will be given to Canadian citizens.

Closing date for applications: when the position is filled.

Send curriculum vitae to: Jacques Monet, s.j., Chairman, Department of History, University of Ottawa, 147 Wilbrod St., Ottawa, Ont., K1N 6N5, Canada.

University of Leicester

HISTORY AND SOCIAL RELATIONS OF SCIENCE

RESEARCH ASSISTANTS (TWO POSTS) IN INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION *STUDIES*

Applications are invited for two posts of RESEARCH FELLOW (supported by a grant from The British Library Research and Development Department). The successful candidates will be required to work under the general supervision of Professor A. J. Meadows on investigations into: (i) the diffusion of science to the general public; (ii) the refereeing of research literature. Applicants must be graduates; some experience in information or communication work would be an advantage.

One post may be held for up to 3 years and the other for up to 2½ years. The salary in each case will be on the scale: £2,118 to £2,247 to £2,412 p.a., plus threshold agreements and F.S.S.U. benefits. Starting dates will be by arrangement.

Applications (two copies) giving details of qualifications, experience and the names of two referees, should be submitted by not later than 12 December, 1974, to Professor A. J. Meadows, *University of* Leicester, Leicester LE1 7RH, from whom further particulars may be obtained.

University of Birmingham

FACULTY OF COMMERCE AND SOCIAL SCIENCE

Institute of Local Government Studies

DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION GROUP

Applications invited for

LECTURER

for three years in one of the following fields, to take up duties as soon as is mutually convenient:—

(1) Management and Economics of Public Finance, with a special interest in local government finance;

(2) Urbanisation or Urban Planning and Management.

Preference will be given to candidates who have had working or research experience in the developing countries. Interests in the Indian sub-Continent or the Middle East would be welcome in complement the Group's existing area specialisations, but the candidates with interests in other geographical areas will also be considered.

Salary: £2,118 to £[illegible] p.a. plus F.S.S.U. plus threshold payments. Applications (three copies) naming three referees by 31 January 1975 to Assistant Registrar (C), University of Birmingham, Box 363, Birmingham B15 2TT, from whom further particulars and applications forms (to be used if possible) should be obtained. Please quote reference C/129/A.

University of Durham

DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICS

Applications are invited for the post of POSTDOCTORAL RESEARCH ASSISTANT from 1 January, 1975 or as soon as possible thereafter. The successful candidate will be expected to pursue a research and development programme involving the application of neon flash tubes to nuclear particle detection with special reference to high energy [illegible] gamma-radiation. The programme will involve work at the Science Research Council's high energy accelerators.

The appointment, which is funded by the Science Research Council, will be for a period of two years.

The salary will be on the scale from £[illegible]-£[illegible], plus threshold payments and F.S.S.U. benefits.

Applications (3 copies) including the names and addresses of three referees should be sent by 16 December 1974 to the Registrar and Secretary, Science Laboratories, South Road, Durham, DH1 3LE, from whom further particulars may be obtained

Massey University Palmerston North, New Zealand

LECTURER IN HISTORY

Applications are invited from persons who have either completed a higher degree or who are well advanced towards its completion for the position of Lecturer in History. The appointee should be prepared to teach New Zealand history at the second-year undergraduate level and also to take part in first year teaching in medieval and/or modern history. Further, applicants should describe any special interest which would be suitable for a course at a more advanced level, and indicate the date at which they could take up appointment.

Salary: NZ$7301 to $9336 depending on experience and qualifications.

Further details of the position and of the University may be obtained from the Association of Commonwealth Universities (Appts.), 36 Gordon Square, London WC1H 0PF, or from the Registrar of the University.

Applications close on 13 January 1975.

Royal Postgraduate Medical School

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON

Applications are invited for the post of SENIOR EXECUTIVE OFFICER IN THE Department of Medicine. The appointee will act as Personal Secretary to the *Professor of Medicine*. Candidates should have first class secretarial skills and proven organising ability. Salary in range up to £2,454 per annum plus £213 London Allowance according to qualifications and experience. 5 weeks annual leave.

Applications with full curriculum vitae and naming 2 referees to the Personnel Officer (743 2030, ext 95), RPMS, Hammersmith Hospital, Du Cane Road, London W.12 0HS, quoting ref. no 2/100.

The Middlesex Hospital Medical School (University of London)

ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHIATRY

Applications are invited from Clinical Psychologists for a post of LECTURER in PSYCHOLOGY. *Salary according to* age, qualifications and experience within the range £2,118 to £4,896 per annum plus London allowance and superannuation under F.S.S.U. Applications by 16 December, 1974, including full curriculum vitae and the names and addresses of three referees, to Professor J. M. Hinton, Academic Department of Psychiatry, The Middlesex Hospital Medical School, London W1P 7PN, from whom further particulars may be obtained.

INSTITUT MAX VON LAUE—PAUL LANGEVIN

GRENOBLE—FRANCE

The Institut Max Von Laue—Paul Langevin operates a high flux reactor providing intense beams of neutrons for studies of condensed matter in the fields of physics, chemistry, biology and materials science. Visitors from universities and research centres in the member countries, France, Germany and the UK, and resident scientists use the high flux beam reactor and the Institut provides scientific and technical support.

Applications are invited for the following post at Grenoble:

ENGINEER FOR REACTOR OPERATION

(Mechanical Engineering Group)

The successful applicant will be in charge of a group responsible for the maintenance of and adjustments to the mechanical equipment of the reactor and associated *facilities.*

Applicants should possess a degree or equivalent qualification and have a sound knowledge of reactor operation and of the behaviour of materials subjected to radiation. A working knowledge of French is desirable but not essential, as tuition will be given.

Salary will be according to qualifications, experience and responsibilities. Removal expenses will also be paid and assistance given in seeking accommodation.

Write for application form to: Mr D. McConville, Science Research Council, c/o British Rail Engineering Ltd., Swindon Works, Swindon, Wiltshire SN1 5BW, quoting reference and post applied for.

Completed application form should be returned by 16 December 1974.

Ref: ILL/05

NATIONAL RAILWAY MUSEUM YORK

Applications are invited from Men and Women for

5 posts graded Museum Assistant

of which one is in the Library and another in Lecture Service.

Museum duties vary, but generally include technical handling, care, display, and demonstration of exhibits, maintenance of departmental records, reception of visitors, and answering of inquiries. The Library Museum Assistant gives general help in store-rooms, and reading rooms, tracing, taking out and replacing volumes for readers, and assisting readers in use of library facilities. The Lecture Service Museum Assistant acts as Demonstrator/Projectionist, constructs and operates demonstration apparatus.

Candidates should normally have 4 'O' levels (or equivalent) including English and Mathematics or relevant Science Subject. Preference may also be given to candidates whose passes include a Modern language.

Starting salary according to age from £1,054 at *minimum* age 16 to £1,714 at age 22 or over, rising to £2,066. Non-contributory pension scheme, promotion prospects. Application forms and particulars from: The Establishments Office, The Science Museum, Exhibition Road, South Kensington, London SW7 2DD, or telephone 01-589 6371, Ext. 409 or 502.

Completed application forms to be returned by 16 December, 1974.

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od salary according to age experience. L.V.s, 4 weeks ay, life assurance and pen-scheme. Preferred age, twenties.

nd full details about your-and a sample of work to: Deputy Editor, al Government Chronicle, 2 Bury St., London E.C.3.

BANKING OPPORTUNITIES OVERSEAS

e British Bank of the Mid-East has a limited number acancies for qualified un-ied young men being ciates of either the English Scottish Institute of ers; up to 25 years of for service overseas. Those ested should write for fur-information to The Secre-, The British Bank of the dle East, 20 Abchurch , London, EC4N 7AY, giv-brief personal details; such lications will be dealt with rict confidence.

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ALOGUER WANTED for Photo-phic Library. Accurate typing essary. Salary up to £30 p.w. ephone Miss Smith 278 1323.

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SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

TECHNICAL LIBRARIAN

(Geological data)

North Sea Sun Oil Company have a vacancy for a young man or woman to handle the storage and distribution to partners of seismic and geological data.

Candidates should have "A" level in Geography or Science subject, or previous experience as an archivist or curator of maps, but a sense of responsibility and attention to detail might be rated more important than academic qualifications. Excellent conditions of service, London W1 offices. Salary according to age and qualifications.

Write to:
Senior Geophysicist,
North Sea Sun Oil Co.,
44 Dover St.,
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MARKET RESEARCHER—Experience of promoting imports from Africa to Europe. Fluent French. Foreign travel. Age 30-40. Pleasant, well dressed aggressive decision maker.—Written application to: Mr. A. C. Sardinha, Marubeni Corporation, 13th floor, New London Bridge Hse., London Bridge St., S.E.1.

PUBLIC AND EDUCATIONAL APPOINTMENTS

The Open University

FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES

COURSE ASSISTANT IN GOVERNMENT

Applications are invited for the post of Course Assistant in Government in the Faculty of Social Sciences. The major duties of the Course Assistant will be to help in the preparation of a third level course on Soviet Government and Politics and to assist in servicing a second level course on Comparative Government and Politics. The preferred candidate will have competence and interest in Political Philosophy. At a minimum, all candidates should show competence in at least two of these three areas.

Salary within scale: £1,638 to £2,737 per annum.

Appointment will be for a period of three years subject to the satisfactory completion of a probationary period of 12 months.

Further particulars and application forms may be obtained from the Personnel Manager (SG1), The Open University, P.O. Box 75, Walton Hall, Milton Keynes, MK7 6AL. Closing date: Friday, 13th December, 1974.

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Your application will be treated in strict confidence.

SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH COUNCIL

Director

OF THE SSRC SURVEY UNIT

The post of Director of the SSRC Survey Unit will become vacant on the retirement, on 30 September, 1975, of the present Director, Dr. Mark Abrams.

The Unit, which is located in London, was established in 1970 to advise Researchers and to undertake Research and Training in Survey methods.

The appointment will preferably be on a full-time basis and for up to ten years by secondment or a part-time appointment would be considered. The salary will be negotiable subject to maximum of £8,160 (plus threshold). Superannuation arrangements will be made either through the SSRC scheme or the FSSU.

Further particulars may be obtained from Dr Michael James (Dept. SU/T), The Secretary, Social Science Research Council, State House, High Holborn, London WC1R 4TH. The closing date for application is 20 December, 1974.

THE TIMES SPECIAL REPORTS

We like to keep you in the know

UNIVERSITY OF EXETER

Academic Registrar and Secretary of the University

Applications for this post are invited from graduates with considerable appropriate experience in administration preferably in a University. The existing appointments of Secretary of the University and Academic Registrar are to be merged from 1st October, 1975. The person appointed will be responsible for providing secretarial services for the Court, Council, Senate and Faculties and for the general administration of the University.

Further particulars may be obtained from the Vice Chancellor, University of Exeter, Northcote House, The Queen's Drive, Exeter EX4 4QJ.

Salary: within the professorial salary range.

Closing date for applications (6 copies, or one copy from candidates overseas): 31st December, 1974.

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OF

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Applications are invited from persons within the ages of 30 to 45 for the above post which will be filled as soon as possible.

Preference will be given to an applicant with yachting and administration background. Further information regarding this post will be incuded with the application form.

Starting salary will be £6,000 per annum and in addition there will be a pension scheme.

For an application form (closing date 24th December, 1974) apply in writing to:—

Secretary-General,
Royal Yachting Association,
Victoria Way,
Woking, Surrey GU21 1EQ.

BANK OF MAURITIUS

DIRECTOR OF RESEARCH

Applications are invited from Mauritian nationals for a post of Director of Research in the Bank of Mauritius with salary at the rate of Rs 4,500 per month. Candidates should possess a postgraduate degree in Economics, preferably a research degree. They should have experience in analysing monetary and banking problems and should also be familiar with the conduct of field studies. Specialisation in money and banking will be an added qualification.

They should be in a position to guide and supervise the work of the Research Department which collects, compiles and analyses banking, monetary and balance of payments data. They should also be able to draft the Bank's Annual Report and the Quarterly Review.

The selected candidate will be required to undergo training for a period of one year, or such longer period as in the opinion of the Bank may be necessary. On permanent appointment he will receive a salary of Rs 4,500 per month and during the period of training a salary which is negotiable.

Applications should be forwarded to the Secretary, Bank of Mauritius, P.O. Box 29, Port Louis.

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The post will become vacant in September, 1975.

Further information may be obtained from R. D. Salter Davies, Esq., C.B.E., Wick House, Stogumber, Taunton, Somerset TA4 3SZ, to whom applications should be made by the 31st December, 1974.

Economic Analyst

Amoco (U.K.) Exploration Company requires a Staff Assistant for its Budget and Planning Section.

The Company is extensively and successfully engaged in oil and gas exploration and production activities. Our Group is the largest natural gas producer in the North Sea.

The position would suit an engineering graduate, with an additional qualification or experience in economics, and preferably with oil industry experience.

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Reply to J. G. Tyrrell, Regional Solicitor, National Coal Board, Eastwood Hall, Eastwood, Notts. NG16 3EB.

Christie's

8 King Street, St. James's, London SW1Y 6QT. Tel: (01) 839 9060 Telex: 916429 Telegrams: CHRISTIART London S.W.1.

Cassis, Cap Canaille, by Paul Signac, signed and dated '89, 26in. by 32¼in. To be sold on Monday, December 2nd, in a sale of Modern Paintings from the collection of Jerome Hill.

Today
TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 26th
at 10.30 a.m.

Fine English and Continental Glass. The Properties of Winnafreda, Countess of Portarlington, The Hon. Mrs. Thomas Davies, Mrs. Nancy Lancaster and others. Catalogue (7 plates) 35p post paid.

Today
TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 26th
and tomorrow
WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 27th
at 10.30 a.m.

Important Old Master Drawings. The Properties of Sir Christopher R. P. Beauchamp, Bt., Miss E. Carnegy-Arbuthnott, O.B.E., Colonel Sir William Crawshay, D.S.O., T.D., D.L., Sir Stanley Fordham, K.B.E., C.M.G., Princess Lee Radziwill, Lord Strathnaver, The late Sir David Ross, K.B.E., and others. Catalogue (147 illustrations) £2.25 post paid.

Tomorrow
WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 27th

Highly Important Jewels. The Properties of The Hon. Michael A. Bowes-Lyon, The Mildmay-White Family Trust and others. Catalogue (9 plates, including 1 in colour) 35p post paid.

Tomorrow
WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 27th

Important English and Continental Silver. The Properties of The Lord Astor of Hever, The Viscount Furness, The Lord Swaythling, The Mildmay-White Family Trust and others. Catalogue (46 plates) £1.75 post paid.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 28th
at 11 a.m. and 2.30 p.m.

Fine Continental Furniture, Objects of Art, Tapestries, Eastern Rugs and Carpets. The Properties of The Earl of Fortescue, M.C., Mrs. Nancy Lancaster, The late James Pope-Hennessy, Esq., C.V.O., and others. Catalogue (16 plates) 61p post paid.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 28th

Valuable Natural History and Sporting Books, Americana and Atlases. Catalogue (19 plates, including 2 in colour) 63p post paid.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 28th
at 11 a.m. and 2.30 p.m.

Fine and Rare Wines. Catalogue (2 plates) 25p post paid.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 29th

Important Pictures by Old Masters. The Properties of The Earl of Arran, Sir Christopher R. P. Beauchamp, Bt., Captain James Alston-Roberts-West, Christ Church, Kensington, Mr. and Mrs. E. Claude Manning, The Earl of Normanton, Lady Anne Tennant, The late Sir George Edward Beharrell, The late Sir David Ross, K.B.E., The late Earl Spring, The Trustees of Raby Settled Estate and others. Including *La Vraie Gaiété*, by Jean-Antoine Watteau; *A wooded winter landscape*, by Aert van der Neer; *The interior of the Oude Kerk, Amsterdam*, by Emanuel de Witte; *A landscape with a blasted tree*, by Jacob van Ruisdael; *Spring* and *Winter*, by Lucas van Valkenborgh; *The Mystic Marriage of St. Catherine*, by Parmigianino; *The Adoration of the Shepherds*, by Paolo Veronese; *A Capriccio view of a town on a river*, by Bernardo Bellotto; and works by: van der Ast; Binoit; Bouman; Canaletto; Cranach; Gabron; van Goyen; Locatelli; Murillo; Steen; van *Slingelandt*; *Strozzi*; Teniers and Verbruggen, Catalogue (98 plates, including 6 in colour) £2.25 post paid.

DECEMBER
MONDAY, DECEMBER 2nd

Modern Paintings from the collection of Jerome Hill. Catalogue (34 plates, including 22 in colour) £3.25 post paid.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 2nd
at 9 p.m.

Important Continental Porcelain and Snuff-Boxes. The Properties of Captain John Bastard, The Duchess of Leeds, The Hon. Mrs. Thomas Davies, Mrs. Nancy Lancaster, The Hon. Mrs. Mildmay-White and others. Catalogue (37 plates, including 3 in colour) £1.25 post paid.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 3rd

Impressionist and Modern Paintings, Drawings and Sculpture. The Properties of The Estate of the late Earl Spring and others. Catalogue (68 illustrations, including 34 in colour) £3.25 post paid.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 3rd
at 8.30 p.m.

Contemporary Art. The Properties of Jerome Hill, sold by order of the Camargo Foundation, Lady Warner and others. Including works by J. Albers; D. Bond; W. De Kooning; J. Dine; R. Hamilton; D. Hockney; R. B. Kitaj; Y. Klein; R. Lindner; M. Louis; J. Pollock; J. Rosenquist; C. Twombly; A. Warhol and T. Wesselmann. Catalogue (93 illustrations, including 43 in colour) £3.25 post paid.

Christie's Review of the Season 1974, is now available in bookshops, price £7.50, or from Christie's, price £8.00 post paid.

Sales begin at 11 a.m. unless otherwise stated and are subject to the conditions printed in the relevant catalogues.

Edinburgh Office: 48 Melville Street, Edinburgh EH3 7HH. Tel.: (031) 225 4757

This week at Sotheby's

Today, Tuesday, 26th November, at 10.30 a.m., at New Bond St.
The Distinguished Collection of English Gold Coins, 1700-1900
formed by Captain K. J. Douglas-Morris, R.N.
Cat. (240 illustrations, 3 in colour) £3

Today, Tuesday, 26th November, at 10.30 a.m., at Belgravia
Sporting Prints, Caricatures, Naval and Military Prints, Decorative Subjects and Views
Cat. (44 illustrations) 45p

ABROAD: Today, 26th November, at 10.30 a.m., 2 p.m. and 7 p.m., at Mak Van Waay B.V., Rokin 102, Amsterdam C
Fine Jewellery
Cat. £2

Today, Tuesday, 26th November, at 11 a.m., at New Bond St.
Bibliotheca Phillippica
New Series: Thirteenth Part
Books Printed in England and English Books Printed Abroad Before 1641
Third Portion: R-Z and addenda
from the Celebrated Collection formed by Sir Thomas Phillipps, Bt. (1792-1872); and from other sources, the property of the Trustees of the Robinson Trust
Cat. (75 illustrations) £1

Today, Tuesday, 26th November, at 11 a.m., at New Bond St.
Good English Porcelain
including the properties of G. M. Cavendish, Esq., and other owners
Cat. (23 plates) 65p

Tomorrow, Wednesday, 27th November, at 11 a.m., at New Bond St.
Fine Seventeenth, Eighteenth and Nineteenth Century English Paintings
including the properties of the Duke of Hamilton and Brandon, Lord Ashcombe, the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Lonsdale, and other owners
Cat. (44 plates) £1·25

Tomorrow, Wednesday, 27th November, at 11 a.m., and 3 p.m., at New Bond St.
Bibliotheca Phillippica
New Series: Medieval and Oriental Manuscripts, Part IX
Oriental Manuscripts, Indian and Persian Miniatures
from the Celebrated Collection formed by Sir Thomas Phillipps, Bt. (1792-1872), the property of the Trustees of the Robinson Trust
Cat. (73 illustrations, 7 in colour) £3

Tomorrow, Wednesday, 27th November, at 11 a.m., at Belgravia
Good Continental Furniture, Clocks, Works of Art and European and Russian Bronzes, 1830-1930
Cat. (101 illustrations, 5 in colour) £1·25

Thursday, 28th November, at 10.30 a.m., at New Bond St.
Fine Jewels
including the properties of the late Mrs. M. M. Burley (sold by order of the Executors), Commodore J. P. Dobso, C.B.E., D.S.O., C. T. Salkeld-Green Esq., the Hon. Mrs. C. Stourton, and other owners
Cat. (3 plates) 20p

Thursday, 28th November, at 11 a.m., at New Bond St.
English and Foreign Silver and Plate
including the properties of Major-General E. M. Hall, Captain J. de B. Stansfe, M.C., and other owners
Cat. (8 plates) 30p

Thursday, 28th November, at 11 a.m, and 2.30 p.m., at Belgravia
Oriental Ceramics and Works of Art
Cat. (102 illustrations, 1 in colour) 85

Thursday, 28th November, and the following day, at 1 p.m., at Chancery Lane
Printed Books
including the properties of Lieut-General the Lord Norrie, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., C.B., Sir Christopher Chancellor, C.M.G., W. W. Smith, Esq., P. N. J. Barker Esq., W. D. Haben, Esq., and other owners
Cat. (1 plate) 25p

Thursday, 28th November, at 2.30 p.m., at New Bond St.
Important Seventeenth, Eighteenth and Nineteenth Century English Drawings and Watercolours
including the properties of the late Professor G. M. Trevelyan and Family, Evelyn, Lady Durand, C.B.E., J.P., the late Mr. and Mrs. Eric Bullivant (removed from Anderson Manor, Dorset), and other owners
Cat. (36 plates) £1

ABROAD: 28th November, and the following day, at 8 p.m., at the Hotel Eurobuilding, Madrid
Paintings, Drawings, Engravings, Furniture, Porcelain, Objects of Vertu, Jade, Ivory, etc.
Cat. £2·75

Friday, 29th November, at 11 a.m., at New Bond St.
English Furniture, Barometers, Works of Art and Rugs and Carpets
including the properties of Sir Harry and Lady Garner, the late C. R. Rudolf (sold by order of the Executors), Cecil H. King, Esq., the late G. D. Talbot (sold by order of the Executors), and other owners
Cat. 15p

ABROAD: 2nd December, and the following two weeks, at 10.30 a.m., and 2 p.m., at Mak van Waay B.V., Rokin 102, Amsterdam C
General Sale
Cat. £1·50

Monday, 2nd December, at 11 a.m., and 2.30 p.m., at New Bond St.
Modern French and German Illustrated Books
Cat. (20 plates) 55p

Monday, 2nd December, at 11 a.m., and 2.30 p.m., at New Bond St.
Fine Clocks, Watches and Scientific Instruments
including the properties of the Worshipful Company of Clockmakers, the Hon. Mrs. Harvey, Mrs. H. Alan Lloyd, Mrs. Olive Hunter, Malcolm Young, Esq., Dr. J. P. Collinson, the late G. D. Talbot (sold by order of the Executors), and other owners
Cat. (17 plates) 50p

Monday, 2nd December, at 2.30 p.m., and the following day, at 10.30 a.m., and at approximately 3.20 p.m., at New Bond St.
Fine Chinese Ceramics and Works of Art
including the properties of the late C. W. F. France, H. S. Nilsen, Esq., Mr. and Mrs. G. Wingfield-Digby, Mr. Earl Morse, property from the Collection formed by the late H. P. Hebblethwaite, and other owners
Cat. (136 plates, 16 in colour) £3

Tuesday, 3rd December, at 11 a.m., at New Bond St.
Autograph Letters and Historical Documents
Cat. 10p

Tuesday, 3rd December, at 11 a.m., at Belgravia
Victorian Paintings, Drawings and Watercolours
Cat. (66 illustrations) 55p

Tuesday, 3rd December, at 2.30 p.m., at New Bond St.
Fine Chinese Ceramics
the property of a Gentleman
Cat. (22 plates, 5 in colour) 75p

Catalogues (post free) from Catalogue Department, 2 Merrington Road, London SW6 1RG. Telephone: 01-381 1531

Sotheby & Co., 34-35 New Bond Street, London W1A 2AA. *Telephone:* 01-493 080
Sotheby's Belgravia, 19 Motcomb Street, London SW1X 8LB. *Telephone:* 01-235 11
Sotheby & Co., 115 Chancery Lane, London WC2A 1PX (Hodgson's Rooms)
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George II and George III waiters and salvers including a pair of George III octagonal salvers by Louisa Courtauld, sets of George II and George III table candlesticks, collection of drinking vessels including William III, Queen Anne and George I mugs, George II baluster tankard, pair of George III tankards, Georgian and Victorian goblets, cups and porringers, pap boats, Victorian and modern tea services, George II coffee pots, George II cruets and sauceboats, large sets of King's pattern table silver, collectors' items including 17th Century German travelling sets, important jewellery. All from private sources.

SALE BY AUCTION at CHURCH HALL, DIGBY ROAD, SHERBORNE, commencing at 11 a.m.

View: day prior 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. and morning of sale. Illustrated catalogue (35p including postage) from the local office

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Today, Nov. 26, 11 a.m.	**Good English, Continental Furniture, Works of Art, Carpets.**
Today, Nov. 26, 2 p.m.	**Books, Mss., Maps.**
Wed., Nov. 27, 11 a.m.	**Ceramics and Glass.**
Wed., Nov. 27, 11 a.m.	**Inexpensive French Bottled Wines. Taste Tue., 11 a.m. to 4 p.m.**
Thur., Nov. 28, 10 a.m.	**Furniture, etc. at Marylebone.**
Fri., Nov. 29, 11 a.m.	**Silver and Plate.**
Mon., Dec. 2, 11 a.m.	**Antique & Decorative Furniture, Works of Art, Carpets, Dolls, etc.**

Dec. 2 Watercolours; and Oils; Dec. 3 Furniture etc. & Pewter; Dec. 3 Jewellery (cat. 35p by post); Dec. 3 Miniatures, Fans.

Tues., Dec. 3, 11 a.m.	**Fine Wines, Taste Mon., noon. to 2 p.m.**

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Wednesday the 27th of November at 1.0 a.m.
Antique and modern furniture

Thursday the 28th of November at 10 a.m.
Objects of art, porcelain, glassware

Thursday the 28th November at 2.30 p.m.
Oil paintings, Watercolours and Prints

Friday the 29th of November at 10 p.m.
Secondary Sale

The above sales on view today 9 a.m.-4.30 p.m.

Illustrated Catalogues 20p.
from Galleries or Head Office, Hans Road, S.W.3.

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Viewing Monday and Tuesday prior

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DECEMBER

3rd	14.30	Textiles, fabrics, lace, costumes, models, toys, dolls, etc.
4th	11.00	Georgian and Victorian Furniture
	14.30	Bronzes, sculptures and works of art, Tunbridgeware, papier mache and lacquerwork
5th	11.00	Antique and modern silver and plate
	14.30	Antique and modern jewellery, bijouterie and and objets d'art
13th	19.30	Vintage and other wines
17th	11.00	Selected 18th and 19th Century Oil Paintings and Watercolours
	14.30	Pot lids, Fairings, Baxter and LeBlond prints, Prattware and Stevengraphs
18th	11.00	Oriental and European Carpets and Rugs, tapestries, wool and needlework pictures
	11.30	17th and 18th Century Oak and Walnut Furniture, Country Furniture, garden statuary, etc.
	14.30	Pewter, copper and brass, metalwork, bygones, Treen, ethnographical items, natural history specimens and antiquities
19th	11.00	English and European Porcelain and Pottery

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Wednesday, 27th November
WATERCOLOURS, DAWINGS AND PRINTS, including works by H. Brabazon Brabazon; H. C. Fox; P. W. Steer; Bright; J. W. Smith; E. M. Wimperis; W. Crane; A. O. Lamplough; F. Nicholson and H. Aiken Jnr. Cat. 20p.

Thursday, 28th November
ENGLISH AND CONTINENTAL FURNITURE including a French longcase clock circa 1850; a Victorian four post bed; a pair of mid 18th century Italian copper chancel candlesticks; a Victorian mahogany Wellington chest and a set of six Regency style dining chairs. Cat. 20p.

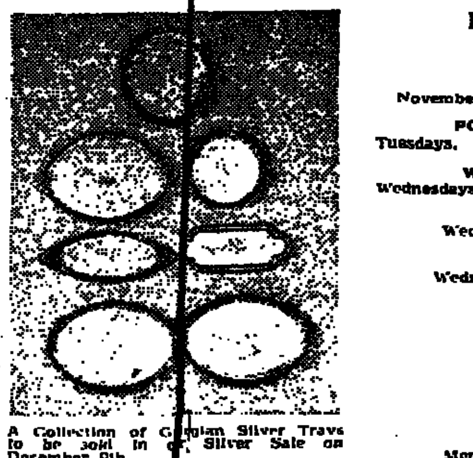
Thursday, 28th November
ENGLISH AND CONTINENTAL PAINTINGS, including works by A. J. Black; J. van Couver; W. Crane; F. Feldbutter; W. L. Bankey; J. Paul; M. Reichman; M. Sherlock; W. F. Watts; G. H. White; W. Williams and carved frames. Cat. 20p.

Friday, 29th November
CERAMICS AND WORKS OF ART. Cat. 20p.

Wednesday, 4th December
GOOD ORIENTAL CARPETS AND RUGS. Cat. 20p.

All sales commence at 11 a.m.
Sales on view two days prior.

DEBENHAM COE



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Tuesdays, November 26th, December 10th, at 1.30

WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS & PRINTS
Wednesdays, November 27th, December 11th, at 2.30

ANTIQUE FURNITURE
Wednesdays, December 4th & 18th, at 10 a.m

OLD & MODERN PAINTINGS
Wednesdays, December 4th & 18th, at 2.30 p.m

ANTIQUE & MODERN SILVER
Monday, December 9th, at 11.30 a.m

FINE QUALITY FURS
Thursday, December 19th, at 11 a.m.

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AUCTION SALE in Paris—Palais Galliera
Friday, 29th November, 1974, at 2 p.m.

PAINTINGS AND WATER-COLOURS

by CLAVE, DUFY (Jean), DUNOYER de SEGONZAC, FRIESZ, GROMAIRE, MARQUET

IMPORTANT WORKS

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Vlaminck: "Péniches près d'un pont"
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WIMBLEDON COMMON

Luxury flat on ground floor of 3-storey block. 3 beds., large L-shaped lounge with access to 4½ acres of superb gardens, luxury bathroom/w.c., and separate w.c., modern fitted kitchen, full c.h. Garage. £31,500 incl. carpets and curtains for quick sale. 90-yr. lease. No agents please.

TEL.: 01-947 5843

MEWS HOUSE FOR POSSIBLE SALE

3 reception rooms, 2 double & 1 single bedrooms plus usual offices including garage. W.1 area. Offers considered for long leasehold. Apply Box 1806 D, The Times, for appointment to view.

2 BEDROOMED Freehold House in quiet no through rd. in West Square Conservation Area. Within 1½ mile Westminster, 2 miles Bank. Beautifully modernised and in immaculate condition. £29,000 — Phone 261 1835.

KING'S RD.—Cul-de-sac just off: charming cottage, 3 beds, recept., diner, k. & b., C.H., gdn. £30,500. May & Co., 352 9431.

WIMBLEDON. Superior labour-saving Cottage, lovely garden: 3 bed., gas C.H.; garage. Executors must sell freehold: £34,000 788 0551.

BATTERSEA, S.W.11

Battersea, close to Park. Victorian style, superbly modernised house: 2 fitted double bedrooms and 1 single, brand new large fitted kitchen/diner, modern bathroom w.c., double reception with french windows leading to secluded rose garden and patio. Gas central heating, *fitted carpets.*

Freehold £23,000
01-228 0227

CHELSEA

FREEHOLD BARGAIN

Desperate owner must sell delightful house: 4 beds, 2 bath, large recep. completely modernised, fitted kitchen, full C.H., patio.

£32,000 o.n.o.
Phone 937 4074.

CHARMING F.H. Mews, S.W.10. 18ft. x 15ft. sitting/dining room. Wrighton kitchen with dishwasher, hob, oven, fan, waste-disposal, 5 beds., bathroom, boiler, drying room, garage, c.h., *fitted carpets. Very light, leafy* aspect, quiet and convenient.—01-3[illegible]3 9442.

ESSEX. 34 miles London. 17th century modernized cottage. 2 bedrooms, 2 reception, fully equipped kitchen and bathroom. Small garden. £10,900.—Tel. 733 5214.

PREGNANT WIFE forces sale of beautiful 2-bedroomed maisonette in small block of 4. Gas C.H. Garage. No maintenance charge. Quiet location. Only few mins. walk shops and Surbiton Station (Waterloo 16 mins.).—Tel. 399 5694, after 6 p.m. and weekends.

LONDON AND SUBURBAN

DULWICH WOODLAND SETTING

Five-year-old end of terrace house in Dulwich College Estate: 3 bedrooms, bathroom, separate w.c., study, large lounge-dining room with french windows to garden, fully fitted kitchen, double garage, small attractive garden. Fitted carpets throughout and some curtains included. Near all amenities. 95-year lease.

£22,500

FOR QUICK SALE
Phone 670 4097

LONDON FLATS

S.W.7 CORNWALL GARDENS

Unusually spacious and light basement flat, facing south of gardens. Large reception, 2 bedrooms (double), kitchen and bathroom. Very low outgoings £17,250 for 99-year lease.

RING 584 0300

SW7 CORNWALL GARDENS

Light and spacious 2nd floor flat overlooking gardens, large reception and bedroom with bathroom en suite, carpeted, low outgoings.

£19,450
for 99-year lease

Ring 584 6090

HAMPSTEAD

1st FLOOR FLAT IN VICTORIAN HOUSE OF CHARACTER

Overlooking private tennis club. 1 double bedroom, with bay window, 1 single bedroom, large lounge, modern kitchen, bathroom, sep. w.c., c.h., c.h.w. Easy parking.

£18,000
(including mortgage facilities)
Tel. 01-435 8527

S.W.10. Must be sold. Only £14,750 (originally £18,000) for this super 2 bed basement flat with S.W. patio. Bags of built-in storage, spotlamps, carpets, gas C.H., Entryphone, 99 year lease. Eligible for Council Mortgage 01-584 8517, C.P.K.

NEW KING'S ROAD, S.W.6. Attractive split level bachelor flat, 97 year lease incl furniture and fittings. £9,900. Interior Projects Ltd., 309 New King's Road, London, S.W.6. 736 7917.

REDCLIFFE GDNS., SW10. Huge flat, 1 bed, 1 recept., dressing room, k. & b. 11yrs. £6,500. May & Co., 352 9431.

LONDON FLATS

NEAR MARBLE ARCH, W.1

SENSATIONAL OFFER

17 self-contained fully furnished 2 roomed flats. 99 year leases.

Reduced from £18,000 to £13,500.

MUST SELL
Phone CENTURION ESTATE AGENTS. 01-723 7977.

REGENT'S PARK

Surgeon's 1st floor modernized flat in mansion block close Baker St. station. C.H., double glazing, C.H.W., curtains, fitted carpets throughout. 2 double bedrooms, 1 single, 1 reception, bathroom, shower room, 2 w.c.s, fitted kitchen, lift, porter. Lease approx. 130 years.

£32,750
Phone 01-262 0923.
No Agents please.

PIED-A-TERRE

Knightsbridge super self-contained studio flat, large room, kitchen, bathroom/w.c. C.h. Redecorated, own entrance, patio. 4½ year lease.

£3,000
Low outgoings.
584 2798.

KENSINGTON, W.10. Architect-designed maisonette, 2½ bedrooms, 2 roof terraces, modern bathroom, super kitchen with Scholtes-Westinghouse equipment, etc., 99-year lease; G.R. £25. Only £16,950. Also, 1 bed flat (with similar luxury features, same building), £13,500 leasehold. Phone Mr Penny, 837 8866 ext 408-478 (day) or 969 2081 (Sats).

BELGRAVIA. Delightful flat on 3rd and 4th floors of one of Sloane Street's distinguished houses. 2 double and 1 single bedroom, 2 bathrooms, drawing room, dining room and modern, fully equipped kitchen. Lease to mid-1982. Rent £1,600 p.a. plus rates and service charges. Fine quality carpets and curtains throughout. £21,500 required for charming home ready for immediate occupation. 01-235 2610

KENSINGTON.—Attractive, light, 2 bedroomed flat for Sale. Central heating. 99-year lease. £14,500. Tel. 01-373 1248.

LONDON FLATS

BOLTON GARDENS

Attractive first floor flat with well proportioned reception room, 1 bedroom, bathroom and kitchen. Resident caretaker. Carpets and curtains. 22 year lease. Must sell £11,950 o.n.o.

Phone Buckmaster 01-499 7712 (day)
01-370 3006 (evgs.).

KENSINGTON, W14

CHEAP SPACIOUS FLAT
5 beds, 2 recept., k. & b., extra loo, in Edwardian block, cul-de-sac, private parking, garage available. Part C.H., C.H.W. Lease 37¼ years. £11,500 for quick sale. Emmison, 242 9811 (day); 603 0713 (evngs).

EMIGRATING. BARONS COURT

Fully furnished 2 bedroom flat. 39-year lease. Recently redecorated. Private free parking. Worth now, £18,000. First offer over £15,000 secures, complete with F. & F. Tel.: 01-935 6600, ext. 8623 (day);
01-603 0637 (eves.)

HORNSEY LANE, N.6. Luxury modernized ground floor flat in purpose built block. Large grounds with quiet aspect. Two bedrooms, fully fitted kitchen, bathroom, lounge with fitted unit, c.h., c.h.w., entry phone. £15,900 to include fitted white carpet throughout. Phone 340 1180 (eve.), 242 3775 (day).

BARNES, S.W.13. Super new 2 bed garden flat, adjacent Barnes Elm Playing Fields. South-west facing recept. and 70ft garden, smart k. & b., cellar, C.H., Entryphone, [illegible] 99 year lease 01-584 8517. C.P.K.

LAND FOR SALE

SUPERB BUILDING LAND, approximately one-third of an acre, in most exclusive area overlooking entrance to Hamilton Harbour and Two Rock Passage. 46,000 Bermuda Dollars.—Tel. Gerrards Cross 82531.

Maître Ch. DELORME auctioneer

3 RUE DE PENTHIEVRE
PARIS 8-T 265.57.63

Palais Galliera
Thursday 5th December
Rare lacquered chest of drawers from the Far East. End of Louis XIV period.
Experts: MM J. and J. Lacoste
View: Wednesday 4th December

Friday 6th December—Hotel Drouot Room 8

JEWELLERY—OLD AND MODERN SILVERWARE

Rough diamonds: total weight 818.53 cts.
Experts: MM. de Fommervault and Monnaie
View: Thursday 5th December

Tuesday 10th, Wednesday 11th December—Hotel Drouot—Room 6
Furniture and objets d'art from XVIII century collection of old chamberlain keys (Austria—Germany)
Experts: MM. Lacoste
View: Thursday 12th December

PONTOISE (95)—FRANCE

Hôtel des Ventes
3bis rue St. Martin, Pontoise
Etude de Mes. Guy Martinot et Yves Sevignat, Associated Auctioneers—Tel. 464 01 83
Telex 60402 F Martinot

SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION SUNDAY, 15 DECEMBER at 2 p.m.

OLD MASTER PAINTINGS
CHEF D'OEUVRE of LEANDRO BASSANO
"L'Adoration des Bergers"
oil on canvas signaturé cartier
(L: 1m66—H. 1m04)
view: Saturday 14th December.

PROPERTY ABROAD

MONTE CARLO.—Superb Penthouse with wonderful views & terraces, 2 large reception, 3 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, staff bedroom & shower. To rent, January to March.—Phone business hours, Mrs. Hamilton, 01-[illegible] 2411.

SUPERB BUILDING LAND, approx. 1/3rd acre in most exclusive area overlooking entrance to Hamilton Harbour and Two Rock Passage. 46,000 Bermuda dollars. Telephone: Gerrards Cross 82531.

SMALLER BUSINESS PREMISES

SCOTLAND

Licensed Premises for Sale
GLASGOW CITY CENTRE

with turnover in excess of £90,000 p.a. and increasing rapidly. Freehold property, consisting of lounge bar and cocktail bar, there is also a large music room which seats over 200, suitable for wedding functions, etc. A small car park is also included.

Selling for health reasons. Proprietor would consider leaving part of the selling price in the business for a few years. Principals only. Box 1810 D, The Times.

HIGHGATE

Shortly available to let in newly converted building, *prime position.*
(1) FRONT SHOP, suitable high-class haberdashery, patisserie delicatessen, etc.
(2) PLEASANT REAR ROOM, suitable consultancy or counselling.
(3) SECOND FLOOR STUDIO FLAT, luxury furnished, fully equipped, c.c., suitable for professional/executive single use.
(4) 3rd floor ditto.
Details from
EYLES & PARTNERS INTERNATIONAL
(Official Conference Reporters)
01-348 [illegible]791

GARAGE PREMISES IN DORSET

with detached house, comprising 3 double bedrooms, 1 single, 2 receptions, k. & b.
Garage comprising insulated workshops, [illegible]500 sq. ft.; Petrol, 100,000 gal. p.a. plus 50ft. frontage to class 1 road.
£47,500 freehold
or 12 yr. lease commencing
£5,5[illegible] p.a.
Ring Yeovil [illegible]474 (office hours).

PROPERTY WANTED

WANTED to rent for health and beauty club, 2 rooms, minimum 20ft x 20ft and 10ft x 10ft with cloakroom/w.c. Write: D. Gough, 38 Buckingham Palace Road SW1, or telephone 01-808 5997 or 01-580 88[illegible]9.

By Direction of the Executors of the Late G. C. Bus

SIBBERSFIELD HALL, CHURTON, NEAR CHESTER

An Exceptional Two Day Furniture Sale

Outstanding examples of Georgian, Regency and later furr including Chinese and other Chippendale Cabinets, 18th Ce Mirrors and Serpentine Commodes, Period Oil Paintings Watercolours, Chinese and European Ceramics, Glass, Object Vertu, Oriental Rugs and Carpets, Fine Period Silver 370 Library of Books, Jewellery.

BY AUCTION ON THE PREMISES
11th and 12th December, 1974
Illustrated Catalogues Price £1.

Joint Auctioneers:—

JACKSON-STOPS & STAFF,	**WINGETT & SON,**
25 Nicholas Street,	24/25 Chester Streel
Chester CH1 2NZ	Wrexham LL13 8BP
(Tel: 28361/4)	(Tel: 53553)

OFFICES

CHELSEA, S.W.3.—Freehold light industrial (possible office/studio user), just off Kings Road, 5,500 sq. ft. plus yard. Ideal for architects or similar use.—Apply Willet, 01-730 3435.

AUCTIONS

PROPERTY AUCTION SALE 40 lots of residential prop be submitted at Croydon Rooms (Rowan & Co.), logue available on request 150 London Road, Croydon 688 1125.

COUNTRY FLATS

DORSET

VIEWS OVER POOLE HARBOUR

Sandbanks and Old Harry. Magnificent south-fac 2 bedroom flat, large reception with balcony in small block built 1967.
Fully fitted and 5 years guarantee

£23,500 o.n.o.
or £27,500 o.n.o. fully furnished

Phone:
CANFORD CLIFFS (0202) 709512

هكذا من الأصل

…TRY PROPERTIES

…RAYSHOTT

…INDHEAD, SURREY

…ESSEX

…ATE AGENTS

…TTENTION

…RONT VIEWS—

…SUFFOLK

…BRISTOL

…KEYNSHAM

…SHIRE DOWNS

…ORTHANTS

…PERTY TO LET

…RETIREMENT

…T COTSWOLD

…DSHIRE VILLAGE

…PERTY WANTED

BUSINESS NOTICES

READERS are recommended to take appropriate professional advice before entering obligations.

AGENCY IN SOUTH GERMANY

wishes to contact firms looking for representation in product planning and promotion. Box 0265 M, The Times.

WE BUY AND SELL Laundrette equipment and laundrettes, in operation. Imashire Ltd. Tel. Sunderland (0783) 72007.

BUSINESSES FOR SALE

NR. EASTBOURNE

Ideal for 2 ladies, centre Sussex coastal town. Old established lock-up ladies' wear and millinery, etc. Present lease until 1979. Low rent.

Lease and goodwill £3,750. F & F 2050. Stock at valuation. All enquiries answered Box 0215 M, The Times

WANTED

by private individual to purchase a company with potential, preferably in Eastern Counties. Reasonable funds available. All replies treated in the strictest confidence.

TILLINGHAM 514

CONTRACT AND TENDERS

GLOBAL TENDER NOTICE

Sealed Tenders in quadruplicate are invited against Specification No. TDC-101 for the supply of 200 Tonnes pay load capacity Self Propelled Vehicle (Modular Combination) comprising of two Nos. 100 Tonne capacity Self Propelled vehicles to be hitched together and to work in unison to haul 200 Tonne pay load viz. Transformers, equipments etc. to the sites of various 400 KV Sub-stations in Uttar Pradesh, India.

Intending Tenderers may collect Tender documents from the Office of the undersigned on payment of Rs500/- (Rupees Five hundred only) or £25 (Twenty Five Pounds sterling only), which is non-refundable, per set by Crossed Indian Postal Orders/International Postal Coupons or Bank Drafts endorsed in favour of the undersigned. Requests for obtaining Tender documents accompanied with Postal Orders/International Postal Coupons must be made by Registered letters/Air Mail addressed to the undersigned or in person. Requisition of Tender documents by any other mode of payment shall not be entertained. Requests for obtaining Tender documents received after 22nd December, 1974, shall not be considered.

Tenders shall be received latest up to 15.00 hours on 22nd January, 1975 and shall be publicly opened on 22nd January, 1975, at 15.00 hours in the office of the undersigned.

MATA PRASAD
Superintending Engineer
(Electrical Designs)
Thermal Design Directorate
U.P. State Electricity Board
4-A Gokhale Marg
Lucknow (U.P.)
India.

DIVIDEND NOTICES

KOMATSU LIMITED (Incorporated in Japan) Ordinary shares E.D.R.'s issued by First National City Bank

Notice is hereby given that a dividend due 2nd December 1974 may now be claimed at the rate shown below on presentation to the undersigned of coupon No. 8 together awith special listing forms which are available from the undersigned.

Gross Dividend per Share	US$0.0150501
Less 15% Japanese Withholding Tax per Share	US$0.0022575
Net Dividend per Share	US$0.0127926

United Kingdom Income Tax at the reduced rate of 18 per cent in the £ will be deducted from the amount of this dividend except in cases where coupons are accompanied by a United Kingdom Inland Revenue Affidavit of Non-Residence of the U.K.

FIRST NATIONAL CITY BANK,
336 Strand, London, W.C.2.
21st October, 1974.

LEGAL NOTICES

No. 002835 of 1974

IN the HIGH COURT of JUSTICE Chancery Division Companies Court. In the Matter of OLIVENIGHT Limited and In the Matter of The Companies Act, 1948

Notice is hereby given that a PETITION for the WINDING UP of the above-named Company by the High Court of Justice was on the 18th day of November 1974 presented to the said Court by Scaffolding (Great Britain) Limited whose Registered Office is situate at 23, Willow Lane, Mitcham, Surrey CR4 4TQ Creditors, and that the said Petition is directed to be heard before the Court sitting at the Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, London, WC2A 2LL on the 16th day of December 1974, and any creditor or contributory of the said Company desirous to support or oppose the making of an Order on the said Petition may appear at the time of hearing in person or by his Counsel for that purpose; and a copy of the Petition will be furnished by the undersigned to any creditor or contributory of the said Company requiring such copy on payment of the regulated charge for the same.

SAMUEL TONKIN & CO., 3, Berners Street, London W1P 3AD. Solicitors for the Petitioning Creditor.

NOTE.—Any person who intends to appear on the hearing of the said Petition must serve on or send by post to the above-named notice in writing of his intention so to do. The notice must state the name and address of the person, or, if a firm, the name and address of the firm, and must be signed by the person or firm, or his or their solicitor (if any), and must be served, or, if posted must be sent by post in sufficient time to reach the above-named not later than 4 o'clock in the afternoon of the 13th day of December 1974.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUSTICE in BANKRUPTCY No. 1119 of 1974.

Re: Daniel Alfred Allpress also known as Peter Dean or Danny Teale or Alan Jones. Unemployed of no fixed address and lately residing at 34 Great North Road, Barnet, Hertfordshire. (Under Receiving Order dated 23rd October, 1974) First Meeting of Creditors 11th December, 1974 at 2.30 o'clock in the afternoon at Room 410, 4th Floor, Thomas More Building, Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, London, WC2A 2JY. Public Examination 18th February, 1975, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon at Court 46 (Queen's Building), Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, London, WC2A 2LL.

D. A. THORNE,
Official Receiver.

N.B. All debts due to be paid to me.

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948 In the Matter of BUILDING ENVELOPES [illegible]

[illegible]

No. 002816 of 1974

IN the HIGH COURT of JUSTICE Chancery Division Companies Court. In the Matter of UNIVERSAL ROOFING SPECIALISTS (LONDON) Limited and In the Matter of The Companies Act 1948.

Notice is hereby given that a PETITION for the WINDING UP of the above-named Company by the High Court of Justice was on the 19th day of November 1974 presented to the said Court by Construction Industry Training Board, whose Principal Office is situate at Radnor House, London Road, Norbury, London SW16 4EL, Creditors.

And that the said Petition is directed to be heard before the Court sitting at the Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, London WC2A 2LL, on the 16th day of December 1974, and any creditor or contributory of the said Company desirous to support or oppose the making of an Order on the said Petition may appear at the time of hearing in person or by his Counsel for that purpose; and a copy of the Petition will be furnished by the undersigned to any creditor or contributory of the said Company requiring such copy on payment of the regulated charge for the same.

SAMUEL TONKIN & CO., 3, Berners Street, London, W1P 4AD. Solicitors for the Petitioning Creditors.

NOTE.—Any person who intends to appear on the hearing of the said Petition must serve on or send by post to the above-named, notice in writing of his intention so to do. The notice must state the name and address of the person, or, if a firm, the name and address of the firm, and must be signed by the person or firm, or his or their solicitor (if any), and must be served, or, if posted, must be sent by post in sufficient time to reach the above-named not later than four o'clock in the afternoon of the 13th day of December 1974.

No 002857 of 1974

In the HIGH COURT of JUSTICE Chancery Division Companies Court. In the Matter of SENGLEN PROPERTIES Limited and in the Matter of the Companies Act 1948.

Notice is hereby given that a Petition for the winding up of the above-named Company by the High Court of Justice was on the 20th day of November, 1974 presented to the said Court by Smith West and Sanger (a firm) whose principal place of business is situate at 11 Laura Place Bath in the County of Avon, Architects, creditors.

And that the said Petition is directed to be heard before the Court sitting at the Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, London, WC2A 2LL on the 16th day of December, 1974, and any creditor or contributory of the said Company desirous to support or oppose the making of an order on the said Petition may appear at the time of hearing in person or by his Counsel for that purpose; and a copy of the Petition will be furnished by the undersigned to any creditor or contributory of the said Company requiring such copy on payment of the regulated charge for the same.

ROUTH, STACEY, PENGELLY & BOULTON, 19/21, Northampton Square, London, EC1V 0EQ. Agents for J. W. WARD & SON, 25 Queens Square, Bath. Solicitors to the Petitioners.

NOTE: Any person who intends to appear on the hearing of the said Petition must serve on or send by post to the above-named, notice in writing of his intention so to do. The notice must state the name and address of the person, or, if a firm, the name and address of the firm, and must be signed by the person or firm, or his or their Solicitor (if any) and must be served, or if posted, must be sent by post in sufficient time to reach the above-named not later than 4 o'clock in the afternoon of the 13th day of December, 1974.

IN the DISTRICT COURT OF TEL-AVIV-Yaffo Motion No. 9081/74 BETWEEN

1. GRESHAM LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY LIMITED whose address is 69 Gresham Street, London EC2V 7HD.
2. HAREL INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED whose address is 33 Rothschild Boulevard, Tel-Aviv, Israel. Applicants.

AND

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL OF THE STATE OF ISRAEL, Ministry of Justice, Jerusalem, Israel. Respondent.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Gresham Life Assurance Society Limited and Harel Insurance Company Limited have SUBMITTED an APPLICATION to this Court pursuant to Section 119A of the Companies Ordinance wherein they request approval of the Arrangement made between them dated the 1st November 1974 whereby Gresham Life Assurance Society Limited will transfer to Harel Insurance Company Limited all its assets in Israel and all its liabilities to policyholders in Israel.

Any person interested may peruse the said Arrangement in this Court in the above-mentioned file and also at the office of Applicant Number 2 at 33 Rothschild Boulevard, Tel Aviv.

The said application will be heard by this Court on 12th December, 1974 at 8.30 a.m. or immediately thereafter.

Any person having an interest in this matter and who claims that the said Arrangement is unreasonable or that the Arrangement is likely to prejudice his rights may submit his objection to the approval of the said Arrangement in writing to this Court not later than 10th December, 1974.

H. S. LOWENBERG, Judge, District Court, Tel Aviv/Yaffo.

IN the MATTER of JAMES MORRELL & ASSOCIATES Limited and in the Matter of The Companies Act 1948

Notice is hereby given that the CREDITORS of the above-named Company, which is being voluntarily wound up, are required, on or before the 21st day of December, 1974, to send in their full Christian and surnames, their addresses and descriptions, full particulars of their debts or claims, and the names and addresses of their Solicitors (if any), to the undersigned Kenneth G. Braidwood of 1 Paternoster Row, St. Paul's, London EC4P 4HP, the Liquidator of the said Company, and if so required by notice in writing from the said Liquidator, are, personally or by their Solicitors, to come in and prove their debts or claims at such time and place as shall be specified in such notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.

Dated this 21st day of November, 1974.

KENNETH G. BRAIDWOOD,
Liquidator.

N.B.—This notice is purely formal. All known creditors have been, or will be, paid in full.

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948 In the Matter of DENTAL (SURGICAL & LABORATORY) SUPPLIES Limited

Nature of Business: Dealers in Dental Equipment.

WINDING UP ORDER made 7th October, 1974.

DATE AND PLACE OF FIRST MEETINGS:

CREDITORS 10th December 1974, at Room 239 Templar House 81 High Holborn, London, WC1V 6NP at 10.15 o'clock.

CONTRIBUTORIES on the same day and at the same place at 10.45 o'clock.

L. R. BATES, Official Receiver and Provisional Liquidator.

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948 In the matter of BASEGRIN Limited.

Nature of Business: Grocer.

WINDING UP ORDER MADE 14th October 1974.

DATE AND PLACE OF FIRST MEETINGS:

CREDITORS 10th December 1974, at Room 239 Templar House 81 High Holborn, London, WC1V 6NP at 2.30 o'clock.

[illegible]

L. R. BATES, Official Receiver and Provisional Liquidator.

[illegible]

No 002757 of 1974 IN the HIGH COURT of JUSTICE Chancery Division Companies Court. In the Matter of DABRAN PRINT SERVICES Limited and In the Matter of The Companies Act, 1948

Notice is hereby given that the PETITION for the WINDING UP of the above-named Company by the High Court of Justice was on the 11th day of November 1974, presented to the said Court by Innovations Research and Investments Limited of 125 Parkway, London N.W.1, and that the said Petition is directed to be heard before the Court sitting at the Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, London, W.C.2A 2LL, on the 9th day of December 1974, and any creditor or contributory of the said Company desirous to support or oppose the making of an Order on the said Petition may appear at the time of hearing in person or by his Counsel for that purpose; and a copy of the Petition will be furnished by the undersigned to any creditor or contributory of the said Company requiring such copy on payment of the regulated charge for the same.

PRITCHARD ENGLEFIELD & TOBIN, 23 Great Castle Street, London, W.1, Solicitors for the Petitioner.

NOTE.—Any person who intends to appear on the hearing of the said Petition must serve on or send by post to the above-named notice in writing of his intention so to do. The notice must state the name and address of the person, or, if a firm, the name and address of the firm, and must be signed by the person or firm, or his or their solicitor (if any), and must be served, or, if posted must be sent by post in sufficient time to reach the above-named not later than 4 o'clock in the afternoon of the 6th day of December 1974.

No 002834 of 1974 IN the HIGH COURT of JUSTICE Chancery Division Companies Court In the Matter of D. J. CONROY & SONS (BUILDING CONTRACTORS) Limited and in the Matter of The Companies Act, 1948

Notice is hereby given that the PETITION for the WINDING UP of the above-named Company by the High Court of Justice was on the 18th day of November, 1974, presented to the said Court by Scaffolding (Great Britain) Limited, whose Registered Office is situate at 23, Willow Lane, Mitcham, Surrey CR4 4TQ Creditors, and that the said Petition is directed to be heard before the Court sitting at the Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, London, W.C.2A 2LL on the 16th day of December, 1974, and any creditor or contributory of the said Company desirous to support or oppose the making of an Order on the said Petition may appear at the time of hearing in person or by his Counsel for that purpose; and a copy of the Petition will be furnished by the undersigned to any creditor or contributory of the said Company requiring such copy on payment of the regulated charge for the same.

SAMUEL TONKIN & CO., 3 Berners Street, London W1P 4AD. Solicitors for the Petitioning Creditor.

NOTE.—Any person who intends to appear on the hearing of the said Petition must serve on or send by post to the above-named notice in writing of his intention so to do. The notice must state the name and address of the person, or, if a firm, the name and address of the firm, and must be signed by the person or firm, or his or their solicitor (if any), and must be served, or, if posted must be sent by post in sufficient time to reach the above-named not later than 4 o'clock in the afternoon of the 13th day of December, 1974.

No. 002801 of 1974

IN the HIGH COURT of JUSTICE, Chancery Division Companies Court. In the Matter of MONETARY INVESTMENTS Limited and in the Matter of the Companies Act 1948.

Notice is hereby given that a PETITION for the WINDING UP of the above named Company by the High Court of Justice was on the 13th day of November, 1974, presented to the said Court by Barnard Ritz de Wockenbuhler of 57 Avenue Victor Hugo 75116 Paris France.

And that the said petition is directed to be heard before the Court sitting at the Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, London on the 9th day of December 1974 and any creditor or contributory of the said Company desirous to support or oppose the making of an order on the said petition may appear at the time of hearing in person or by his counsel for that purpose; and a copy of the petition will be furnished by the undersigned to any creditor or contributory of the said Company requiring such copy on payment of the regulated charge for the same.

BEAUMONT & SON, 15 Devonshire Square, London, EC2M 4TN. Solicitors for the Petitioner.

NOTE: Any person who intends to appear on the hearing of the said Petition must serve on or send by post to the above-named, notice in writing of his intention so to do. The notice must state the name and address of the person or, if a firm, the name and address of the firm, and must be signed by the person or firm or his or their Solicitor (if any) and must be served, or if posted, must be sent by post in sufficient time to reach the above-named not later than 4.00 p.m. in the afternoon of the 6th day of December, 1974.

THE COMPANIES ACT 1948 E. L. DAVIES (DAIRIES) Limited. Notice is hereby Given, pursuant to section 293 of the Companies Act 1948, that a Meeting of the Creditors of the above-named Company will be held at Booth White & Co., 1 Wardrobe Place, Carter Lane, London EC4V 5AS on Wednesday, the 4th day of December 1974, at 11.30 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purposes mentioned in sections 294 and 295 of the said Act.

Dated this 15th day of November 1974.

By Order of the Board.
D. G. HUSSEY, Secretary.

EDUCATIONAL

TEACHER OF ENGLISH required for full-time appointment in College in Hampstead. Good honours degree in English or Modern languages, experienced in Cambridge Lower Certificate and Proficiency Examination work and in Language Laboratory techniques necessary. Apply to: Director of Training 01-435 9831.

COURSES

LANGUAGE CLUB. Unique range of courses. Tel. Francois 727 1645.

PUBLIC NOTICES

ALLEYN'S COLLEGE OF GOD'S GIFT, Dulwich
ESTATES GOVERNORS

Notice is hereby given that the ACCOUNTS of the Estates Governors of the above Foundation for the year ended 31 March 1974 may be inspected at their offices at The Old College, Dulwich, SE21 7AE, between the hours of 9 a.m. and 5 p.m. (Mondays to Fridays) on application to the undersigned.

G. V. WHITE, F.R.I.C.S.,
Secretary and General Manager.
26th November, 1974.

Secretarial and General Appointments

GENERAL

ACCOUNTS ASSISTANT for well-known educational establishment (Central London) providing specialist tuition for university entrants. Experience to trial balance (no P.A.Y.E.); typing/own correspondence. Age immaterial. 5 weeks' holiday. Salary to £2,000 p.a.—Managing Director, Masseys Executive Selection, 100 Baker Street, W.1. 935 6581.

A LIMITED NUMBER of temporary vacancies exist for student girls with and without typing; previous experience not always required.—Please phone Prospect Temps Ltd. 629 2300 or 629 1331

ADVERTISING AGENCY, BELGRAVIA requires 2 cheerful competent Receptionists willing to operate simple automatic switchboard. £2,000 plus.—Please ring Sally Dolton for further details on 01-235 1272.

INTERVIEWER/GIRL FRIDAY for small employment agency near Chancery Lane Tube.—01-405 4844 (or 01-500 1724 after 7 p.m.).

BLACK GOLD CLERK or rather wages clerk for a W.1 Oil Co. £2,500.—A1 Staff. 404 5591.

SRN INTERVIEWER, £2,000 + for well-established, W.1 nursing agency.—Phone Rand 493 2660.

S.R.Ns. S.C.Ms.—Earn £1.35 to £1.50 per hour, commission already deducted. Uniform provided. —Miss Ioannides, Medical & General, 6 Paddington St., London, W.1. Tel. 01-935 3069 or 01-486 1066.

TEACHER OF GREGG SHORTHAND required for evenings. Start January 6th. Also experienced typewriting teacher.—Please ring 589 4771, between 9.30 and 4.30.

LADY WARDEN, aged up to 55, required for residential post at young women's college, N.W. London. Previous experience not essential, but good health necessary. Would suit widow of professional man. Please write, quoting ref. A433 on both envelope and letter, to Bartlett Jeffress Advertising Ltd., 23-28 Fleet Street, London, EC4Y 1NE.

FREE SECRETARIAL TRAINING.—Residence for 1 year offered to women, aged 35-38, with good education, by secretarial college in exchange for supervisory, household and social duties.—Please write to, or 'phone, Mrs. Dalton, St. Godric's College, 2 Arkwright Road, London, NW3 6AD. 01-435 9831.

JOSEPH are looking for fashion conscious sales staff. Please ring Mr. Franklin on 589 0698.

Secretarial and General Appointments also on page 31

GENERAL

NOT ALL GIRLS IN OFFICES ARE SECRETARIES

Take the jobs we're offering for a start. You could hardly call them secretarial, and you'd hardly call them hard-core engineering jobs either. Somewhere in between. And as leaders in the Petro-Chemical Engineering field, it's this big difference that offers you genuine opportunities both career and financially rewarding, that perhaps even a couple of years ago wouldn't have existed. But that's the way we work at Bechtel.

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It's possible you've got to the top of your secretarial ladder and if it was within an engineering environment, all the better. Your job (after a little training) will be to assist our team of planning engineers to prepare statistics, graphs and computer data—and that's just a start. You'll have at least 2 'O' levels, one must be Maths coupled with a logical approach to problems and a real desire for a career with a definite technical leaning.

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The best start you can have for this job is at least 2 'A' levels—Maths, Physics or Chemistry, and some commercial experience. Right from the start we'll be talking technical and you'll be more than an "extra pair of hands" to our Project Engineers, you'll be an extra mind. You'll be responsible for vendor print control and coordination, preparation and maintaining of engineering controls, research of engineering data, routine mathematical (hydraulic) calculation and general project administration work. Stimulating work—and with the right background you'll pick it up in no time.

If you'd like to make the most of our experience we'd like to make the most of yours.

Phone Maureen Peachey on 01-741 5304 for more information about us and about the job you're interested in, or write to her at

BECHTEL INTERNATIONAL LTD.,
Bechtel House,
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Telephonist/Receptionist/Typist

TWO POSTS

Experienced female PABX1 operator required for luxurious offices of private bank in W1. The two posts will share the duties in our Reception Area as telephonist/receptionist and in our General Office as copy typist. Must be quick and accurate typist and be prepared to type figure work for schedules, etc. Excellent conditions include 4 weeks holiday per year, free lunches or LVs, hours 9.30-5.15. Salary negotiable. Ring Mrs Meadows between 9.30 and 4 p.m. Monday to Thursday. 486 6351.

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This is a Receptionist job with a difference! A marvellous opportunity to be involved with the general administration of these lovely luxurious American Law Offices in the City. You will not only look after clients and answer the telephone, but also be responsible for the day to day running of accounts, keeping records and analyse etc. so familiarity with figures and some book keeping experience is needed, also typing. 20/25: to £2,000 p.a. Call Sara Phillips on 588 0174.

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Lively young Audio Secretary able to tackle widely varied tasks and control department's work flow on behalf of senior partner at well known professional firm. Starts at £2,150 with bonus & LVs. Miss Knight

CHALLONERS
17 Broadway, S.W.1.

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How would you like to work for a famous TV PERSONALITY behind the scenes on a WEEKLY TV SERIES?

You must be able to type and be capable of handling research work.

£2,000 P.A.

PATHFINDERS 629 3132

INTERVIEWS. Sight and Sound, the Audio-visual office skills training experts, have opened their own employment agencies—the Sight & Sound Jobs Advisory Centres—in the London area. We invite interviewers who really care about people to join us for the West End, West Kensington, Chiswick, Shepherds Bush, Archway, Palmers Green and Croydon centres. We don't offer exaggerated, impossible salaries, but we do promise worthwhile careers with management possibilities. Telephone Mrs. M. Howitt, Sight & Sound Jobs Advisory Centre, 53 Victoria St., London, S.W.1. 222 5911.

MATURE RECORDS CLERK. Ideal post for lady around 50, able to look after wide range of duties involved with record keeping in the legal department of international, Knightsbridge based company. Free lunches & medical care, 4 weeks holidays & approx £2,000. Miss Ashton, Challoners, 5-7 Brompton Road, S.W.3. 581 2753.

GRADUATE GIRLS required for interesting and rewarding positions in a financially secure company, winner of the Daily Telegraph Travel Promotion Award. Canvas Holidays Ltd., Parkway Chambers, Welwyn Garden City, Herts. Welwyn Garden 28444.

DIRECTOR sought for established Affirmative Action, Equal Opportunity personnel consultancy. Write fully box 0173 M The Times.

ACCOUNTS ASSISTANT, £2,800! A senior post, handling accounts at management level for a well-known co. Subsidised canteen.—Brook Street Bureau. 584 0661.

RICHARD OGDEN, jewellers, require lively junior. Start December. Tel.: 493 9136 for appointment.

EXECUTIVE RECEPTIONIST. Poised, cheerful, sincere. Modeling, decorating, gourmet cooking experience desirable. Under 37. Salary open. Resume, photo, Box 512, El Toro, California 92630.

MICROFILM OPERATOR / LIBRARIAN. Accurate, methodical girl needed by City Merchant Bank. Banking experience essential. Usual fringe benefits. Salary to £2,200.—Ring Mary Whitaker, 247 1388, Judy Farquharson Ltd. (City Office), Slone House, 128-140 Bishopsgate (entrance in Houndsditch).

NURSE (SRN) for office duty in busy nursing agency, to £2,000 p.a. 493 5917.

CAN YOU MANAGE? YES! Well then, come and take charge of customer queries, passenger lists and organize coach and ferry bookings as office manageress to W.1 travel company, plus correspondence. 10-6, good salary reviews, salary negotiable. Call Stella Smith, 734 0911, DRAKE PERSONNEL, 225 Regent Street, London, W.1.

TRANSLATOR. — Spanish/English. City Insurance Co. needs help on their correspondence with South America. Typing ability essential. 19-25. £2,000.—Ring Mary Whittaker, 247 1388, Judy Farquharson Ltd. (City Office), Slone House, 128-140 Bishopsgate (entrance in Houndsditch).

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And we do mean London rates!

Call: John May, managing editor Promoter House, Cooper Street, Chichester, Sussex. Chichester 88025 (personal line) between 5 and 6 p.m. or Chichester 87531, anytime.

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TECHNICAL LIBRARIAN required. —See Science and Technology Vacancies.

I.S.R. offer free advice on overseas employment. See Gen. Vacs.

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International Publishers in Mayfair seek intelligent and energetic Secretary, to assist busy but friendly editorial department. This is an extremely interesting and responsible position.

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Interior Designers and Builders, require a SECRETARY, aged between 25-50, for their Manager at their Chelsea works.

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01-235 2151

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PLEASE RING 584 2843

IDEAL HOME MAGAZINE is looking for a Secretary for the Assistant Editor, age 21+. The work is varied and there are opportunities to work in an interesting and lively atmosphere. She should have good typing speeds and a good telephone manner. Apply to Mrs Darton, 01-242 3344, ext. 76.

Travel the UK as a Top-Flight P.A./SEC. to the training officer. Must be a good organiser as you will arrange travel, seminars and conferences and also attend them. Up to £3,500.

rand
A1 STAFF
629 1904

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Post vacant from 30th December.

Please contact Mr G. Smith, Assistant Personnel Officer, Hammersmith Hospital, Du Cane Road, London W.12. Tel. 01-743 2030 ext. 325.

SECRETARY/P.A.

to

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Hotel Intercontinental
Hyde Park Corner, W.1

Applications are invited from women aged 35 or over and of good appearance for this challenging post. They must enjoy responsibility, have impeccable secretarial skills and be able to deal effectively with a wide range of people. Salary negotiable. Good fringe benefits. Please send c.v. in confidence to: Director of Personnel, at the above address.

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An excellent opportunity for a bright Secretary of at least "A" level standard and preferably with some experience in advertising or PR to expand her horizons as Personal Assistant to the Director of a small organisation providing education and training in communications.

She will assist with and eventually handle on her own the organisation of conferences, seminars, publicity and writing for their monthly bulletin.

The people are friendly and the right girl will need to be equally happy making the coffee and attending top level conferences. She will have her own office and an assistant to help with the secretarial load. Salary c. £2,000 + bonus and L.V.s.

Contact
Sue O'Connor 493 8982
Career Girl Secretaries,
13/14 New Bond St., W.1.

SECRETARY

to

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This attractive position will interest a person of pleasant disposition, good telephone manner and with accurate shorthand/typing.

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Tel: 01-253 2060.

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LONDON, SE1 7EH

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+ Threshold Payment

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Send C.V. + picture to Havas, 13-17 Ad. Maxlaan, 1000. BRUSSELS, Belgium, under number 1729. Interview in London.

SECRETARIAL

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SECRETARY/P.A.

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for

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01-[illegible]

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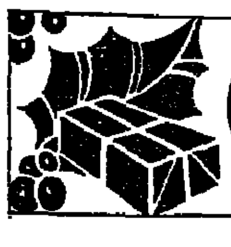

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LFL47522 £7.56 RCA

For Everyone

SPACE FLIGHT COLOUR SLIDES

An exciting present for all ages. *Magnificent colour pictures* (35mm slides, fit normal projectors) of the U.S.A. Space Flights. 2 sets: Set 1 covers early Gemini and Apollo flights, Set 2 covers Apollo flights 12 to 17.

Both sets include 24 slides in plastic wallet with descriptive booklet and lecture notes on each slide.

Each set price £2.50 post free from Zeiss, Foley St., London, W.1. P.O. or cheque to Carl Zeiss Oberkochen Ltd.

QUESTION

DO YOU GIVE SUPER SMALL INEXPENSIVE CHRISTMAS GIFTS? IF SO WE HAVE THE ANSWER.

Send for our delightful catalogue which illustrates our wide range of design headed writing paper packs, card mounted bird prints and Calendar Cards. Relieve those Christmas headaches now by writing to:

MALIN WORKSHOP,
Monzie Square,
Fort William, Inverness-shire.
(5p to cover postage will be appreciated)

SOLVE YOUR GIFT PROBLEMS with a Gift Voucher from Boots or Timothy Whites. Saves packing, wrapping and high postal charges—and lets them choose what they really want.

WHAT IS RED and white and full of yellow—China. Buy some at Zell's for a *colourful Christmas.* Zell's 62 Burlington Arcade, W.1.

£100 paid by Collector for pre-1914 model car, boat or *train.* Tel.: 0703 21804.

HUGH ARNOLD ANTIQUES, Nayland, nr. Colchester. Collector's pieces for Christmas.—Tel. 0206 262486.

WE HAVE A GIFT *for solving your* present problem. Phone or write for free Catalogue "Gifts 75", Henningham & Hollis, 4 Mount Street, Berkeley Square, London, W1Y 5AA. Tel. 01-499 1523.

HAPPINESS *for the family* at Christmas. PIANOS of all descriptions, all makes, to suit all types of musicians, from Fishers of Streatham. 01-671 8402.

CHRISTMAS TIME at Lightfoots for jewellery, clocks, watches. 48 Fife Road, Kingston. Branches: Feltham, Staines, Crawley.

DIRECTORY OF WINES & Spirits. Ideal Christmas gift for wine lover. Entries, cross references and maps. Booksellers, price £3.50.

BLUE BOX Personal Stationery, 100 sheets, 7in. by 5½in., printed heading, 25 plain sheets, 50 envelopes, £2.35 post paid. Brookside Stationers, 121 Main Rd., Sundridge, Sevenoaks, Kent.

HAPPY DAYS. London's exclusive mirror gallery. Mirrored backgammon and chess tables. Ringo and Walt Disney mirrors, innumerable others, *from £3.50.*—5 Ladbroke Rd., W.11. *01-229 0609.*

"A GIFT FOR ALL SEASONS." This Christmas make your friends members of the Royal Horticultural Society, full details by return from Secretary, Vincent *Square, London, SW1P 2PE. Tel.:* 01-834 4333.

CHRISTMAS SALE at Oriental Carpet Galleries, 25% discount off our large stocks. Great selection.—15 New Bond Street. 01-493 9948/491 3275.

FRANK T. SABIN LTD. English prints and paintings, 18th and early 19th century. 4 New Bond St., London, W.1. 01-499 6553. 9.30-5.30, Monday-Friday.

AUDIO-T.V.-HI-FI.—Discounts, 01-733 6708. Ellis Marketing, 3 Arlington Parade, Brixton Hill, SW2.

CANDLEMAKING starts behind Olympia! That's where we are selling superb candlemaking kits *for Christmas,* which includes everything needed for the complete gift. Come and see us at 4 Beaconsfield Terrace Rd., London, W.14, or telephone 602 4051 (near Olympia tube) or see Thursday's Shopping Around page.

BACKGAMMON TABLES in Chrome and glass. Brass or aluminium mirrors with bronze tinted glass. Canvas chairs only £18.36. Ideal Xmas gifts. Inova Interiors, 690 Fulham Rd., S.W.6. 01-736 1135

A CHRISTMAS PRESENT that will last a lifetime. Pine and cane furniture made to order. Visit our showrooms or phone today. Always a first class service from Abode, 781, Fulham Rd., London, S.W.6. Tel.: 01-736 3161.

PRINTS, DRAWINGS, Pictures. A varied selection from as little as £3. A fabulous selection. Fine Art Gallery, 25 Devonshire St., London, W.1.

PEWTER IS PERSONAL. Visit The Pewter Centre for a fine selection of bright and beautiful gifts. 87 Abingdon Rd. (off Ken. High St.). 01-937 4118.

GARDEN TEMPLE *just one of the* many interesting gifts large and small from our vast selection of garden ornaments. Garden Crafts, 158 New Kings Rd, S.W.6. 01-736 1615.

ANTIQUE MAPS. *Illustrated Catalogue* 30p.—R. Nicholson (Ref. T), 25 Watergate St., Chester.

FLATTER SOMEONE with a diary from Smythson of Bond Street.—Phone or write for lists at 54 New *Bond Street.* 01-629 8558.

TABLE TENNIS TABLES. Full size £39.85, 8 x 4 £35.95 inc. carr. & VAT. Fully guaranteed. Signet Sales, Link House, Poole, Dorset. Telephone Poole 71171.

GIVE SILVER—your gift will be appreciating. 1 kilo bar £99. 100 gram bar £12. C.W.O. inc. p. & p. & insurance.—Tokyo Silver, 11 Greville St., Hatton Gdn., EC1.

READY, GET SET. . . . Give *Penguin Gift Sets for Christmas.* 45 different authors and subjects boxed: Spike Milligan, George Orwell, Scott Fitzgerald, Gerald Durrell, Roald Dahl, Arthur Ransome, Milly-Molly-Mandy, Professor Branestawm, Narnia Tales, Eastern Cookery, and lots more.

DAMAGED RUG SALE
Fine Persian and Oriental Rugs selling under half normal price. Salvaged from flooded warehouse, now dried leaving no visible stains. Old and new pieces, village and tribal rugs.
Call Tuesday-Saturday
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For Everyone

CHRISTMAS IN A LUXURY BATHROOM SUITE!

We offer large discounts on our wide range of top brand named suites. Choose from over 14 colours, including corner baths in Black, Peony, Penthouse and new Sepia. Immediate delivery. Come and choose your suite.

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Praised by leading musicians for children of all ages.
"thoroughly recommended as a valuable and entertaining introduction to a possible lifetime of musical enrichment"
The Stage.
40 pages of accurate fun-filled drawings.
Now only 45p (+ 20p p. & p.)
from Fun with Music
2 Queensmead, St. John's Wood Park, NW8 6RE

HARRY WHEATCROFT'S *fragrant* collection of 12 hybrid tea roses with gift card available from The Multiple Sclerosis Society at only £4.50 plus 35p p. & p. (normal cost £6.45). Order direct from M.S.S. (Cards) Ltd., P.O. Box 35, Burton-on-Trent DE14 3LQ.

SOMETHING DIFFERENT *this year.* Welsh crafts as Christmas gifts. S.A.E. for free catalogue: Cadwyn, Dept E.5, Llangadog, Dyfed, Wales.

SHINING EXAMPLES of good lighting design by Terry at your friendly lighting shop.

IF YOU ARE DREAMING *of a* Wild Christmas give Jungle Jim tropical plants: delivered free in London area.—01-353 8932.

FUN DIARY FOR 1975—guide to night life in Britain's Top cities, weekly horoscopes, after dinner jokes and limericks, advice and societies to help on sex problems in the Good Sex Diary. Plus many other lively features. £1.65 (incl. p/p). Ideal business gift.—Tabor Publications, 3/5 Valentine Place, London, S.E.1.

JAMES.—Christmas is a time for gifts. I have one for you from Collectors Bureau this Saturday.—Clare.

A SKI GUIDE to beat all other ski guides. That's the new Avis Guide to Skiing in Europe 1975, with 144 pages of colour photos, maps and information on 132 ski resorts in Europe. Phone SMP Publishing, 01-584 4700 for further details.

DO YOU KNOW a poor sleeper? A hop pillow containing pure English dried hops is the ideal gift. Brochure: The Maltings (T), Horsecroft Rd., Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk.

For The Children

SIGNET FAMILY of Animals. Beau*tifully made toys at discount* prices, full colour brochure from Signet Sales, Link House, Poole, Dorset. Tel. Poole 71171.

WE WILL SUPPLY the stocking and put a sock in it. Get your *presents that girls and boys like* to wear from Rowes of Bond Street. 130 New Bond Street, London, W.1.

RUTH AINSWORTH'S bedtime book, 200 stories and poems, all with *full colour illustrations.* A wonderful gift, £2.50.

LEARN & HAVE FUN with computer logic games from 95p to £195. Catalogue: Science Systems, 173 Southampton Way, *London, SE5 7EJ.*

For Him

BLADES—Ready made suits, shirts, ties and sweaters for the man in your life. 8 Burlington Gardens, W.1. 01-734 8911.

GIVE HIM A NEW Reputation for Christmas. Buy something from Hawkes, 1 Savile Row. You may not run to a suit but our shirts, shoes and ties have the Savile Row touch, too. Come and see.

KAPP & PETERSON, makers of the world's finest pipes, are at the beautiful pipe centre at 3 Burlington Gdns., London W1X 1LE, 01-439 2562—opposite the entrance to Burlington Arcade. *Over 5,000* pipes in stock from £2-£200.

BOOKPLATES with his name specially printed — range of original designs from Angles. 42 Flanchford Road, W.12. 01-749 3827.

For Everyone

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FASHION JEWELLERY
50 Beauchamp Place London SW3
30 Burlington Arcade London W1
14 Rue de Castiglione Paris 1

'Cole'
The words and music of Cole Porter recorded live at the Mermaid Theatre
LRL2 5054 A two record box set
The original recording of
'The Sammy Cahn Song Book'
This includes - Call Me Irresponsible
Five Minutes More - The Tender Trap
LRL1 5079 RCA

The Times Christmas Gift Guide COMPETITION

What comes round once a year, is full of tempting gift suggestions, and makes Christmas shopping a joy?

You don't have to be good at riddles to answer that one—but how good are you at creating riddles?

Test your skill, and win any one of these three super prizes for yourself for Christmas!

A WINE PACK ☐ Please tick here
1 bottle Pol Roger white foil Champagne.
1 bottle Volnay red Burgundy.
1 bottle El Cid Sherry.
1 bottle Croft fine old port.

B CIGAR PACK ☐
30 Corvanna Havana Cigars in presentation box.

C SMOKED SALMON PACK ☐
Whole side of sliced Scotch smoked Salmon minimum weight 2lbs in sealed pack.

* Prizes supplied by Unirose Ltd., 186 Campden Hill Road, London W8 7TH.

HERE'S HOW:

FIRST study the Guide carefully. THEN answer the following three simple questions (the answers are all in the advertisements in today's Guide).

1. How much is an artist's donkey?
2. How much to get to Casa Blanca this Christmas?
3. A well known hymn

Next use your creative skill and compose a riddle (and give the answer) based on any one of the gifts on offer in today's Guide.

My riddle is: ____________________

____

____

____

Name: ____________________

Address: ____________________

Three entrants most win every day the Guide is published. Closing date for today's competition, 3 days after today's date. Post this entry to: THE TIMES CHRISTMAS GIFT GUIDE COMPETITION, No. 2 The Times Classified Department, New Printing House Sq, Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ.

The names and addresses of the winners will be published in The Times. The decision of the judges is final. All entries will be judged on their literary merits.

For Her

BEWITCHED

That's the French word for Sortilege. A sophisticated French fragrance that has powers to leave men spellbound. This warm floral bouquet is available as extrait, perfume, *Parfume de Toilette,* cologne, talc, soap and fluide hydrante.

SECRET

Eau Noble is a beautiful fragrance for women who love to be different. Its secret, rare ingredients give it rather a discreet charm. Wear it every day, and see what it does for you. Available as *Eau de Toilette only. Both of these* Fragrances by Le Galion are available at most good size chemists and leading department stores.

GIFTS TO TREASURE . . .

Rings, Lockets, Bangles, Bracelets, Earrings, Chokers, elegant fashion Watches. All manner of Chains. All perfect gifts in gold or silver from £5.00. Also a choice selection of Victorian and Antique Jewellery.

ATKINSON
4a Sloane Street, SW1
Facing Harvey Nichols.
Open 6 days a week.

THE PARROT CLUB.—A gift of membership will transform her shopping days. A pied-a-terre in Knightsbridge where she can meet friends in gracious surroundings, leave messages, deposit parcels, lunch at leisure, freshen up and step out revived. Subscription from £3.30 p.a. Particulars from the Secretary, 01-730 3411. The Basil Street Hotel, Knightsbridge, S.W.3.

FUR HATS, *e.g., Squirrel from £8,* Mink from £15. Also many fur garments. Mink handbags £25. Rema Furs, 18, Hanover St., London, W.1. 01-629 9563.

ALL THINGS BRIGHT and beautiful come from Booty Jewellery, 9a New Bond Street, London, W.1, and 14/18 Holborn, E.C.1. Telephone 01-629 6796.

BUY HER a Bathroom Suite. We have bathroom suites in all colours (including avocado) for the woman who has everything. Phone John Birch and tell him what she wants on 01-226 7220 or call him at Aston Mathews Ltd., 143-147 Essex Rd., London N.1.

TO TEAM WELL WITH HER. Existing Jewellery-Rings, Chokers, etc. From Don Cooper, 17 Walton St., S.W.3. 01-584 2666.

FOR HER. Magnificent Chesterfield Sofa. Deep buttoned. Saddle tan hide. 7ft. £375. Margaret Williams Antiques, 30 Surbiton Road, Kingston, Surrey. 01-546 1670.

HOSTESS APRON, *full length,* charcoal or blue gingham. Waist length £2.75, with bib £3.50. *Upstairs Downstairs,* 39 Tulketh Street, Southport, PR8 1AG.

CULTURED PEARLS direct from importers *approx. 50 per cent* cheaper. Free brochure from Tokyo Pearls, 11, Greville St., E.C.1. 405 2806.

For The Home

HOME LIGHTING. For the Finest range in the South, call The Lighting Centre, 69 London Road, Brighton 689185 and 146/7 Queens Road, Hastings 435780.

NICE IRMA'S.—For exotic cushions, bedspreads, wall hangings, embroideries, *from India, Afghanistan, N. Africa.* Small gifts from 10p.—46, Goodge Street, London, W.1. 580 6921.

For The Home

SEND A FRIEND A TREE for *Xmas. Healthy young trees delivered* world-wide in time for spring planting. Details, Interarbor Ltd., Castle Hedingham, Essex. (0787) 60909.

CHOOSE A PERSIAN RUG from huge selection in bonded warehouse.—Phone a qualified broker, Simon Bossey. Whitwell (043 887) 563.

SCOOPS, REJECT CHINA and glass*-specialists.* Amersham, *Bucks* (Tel.: 31733) and Woodstock, Oxfordshire (Tel.: 812128) Xmas shopping hours 9.30-6.00 p.m. daily during Dec. until Xmas.

TIDY TOODY toothbrush holder/paste dispenser: pink, blue, £1, white £1.20. T. T., Paddock Wood, nr. Tonbridge, Kent.

SCANDINAVIAN salt & pepper mills only £1.99 + 25p p. & p. a pair. *A real bargain!—Instep,* 49 King St., Gt. Yarmouth.

Dining Out

GOULASH STUBE, *Austro-Hungarian* restaurant, 263 Finchley Rd., 794 6787. Live Gypsy music. *New Year's Eve party and dance.*

CHRISTMAS FARE, have it in exotic way at London's most authentic Indian restaurant, *live star music* nightly, parties catered for "Tagore" 8 Brunswick Ctre., Russell Sq. Phone 837 9597.

CURRIED XMAS at one of London's finest Tandoori Restaurants. All booking for *office parties, dinners, etc.,* taken now. Book now to avoid disappointment, 61 Warren St., or 321 Euston Road, N.W.1. Phone 387 2995.

GOOD FOOD does still exist for gourmets at the Chequers Inn, Fingest, Bucks. 049-163 335.

HAVE YOUR MEAL, including fresh vegetables, cooked individually at Eric and Joy's Kitchen, 785 London Road, Thornton Heath: 01-684 5572.

THE ARMENIAN RESTAURANT for authentic Middle Eastern and Caucasian food.—404 Wilmslow Road, Withington, Manchester 20. 061 434 3480.

Christmas Holidays

MEMORIES for a 100 Xmas's Africa Overland. Desert, jungle, live volcanoes, rare gorillas and wildlife. 16 wks. Depart Jan.—Adventure Africa, Lloidholm, Sutton Benger, Chippenham, Wilts, Seagry (024972) 604 anytime.

THIS WINTER, find warm sunshine, in true comfort, and the peace *and quiet of a hardly known* corner of the Mediterranean at only 2½ hours *from Heathrow,* for only £3.25 per day (half board, double occupancy large room with private bathroom and terrace). Hotel Costacabana, Almeria (Tel. 223063), Spain.—Write/ring us for full details or telephone Maureen Wingham, 607 3038.

CHRISTMAS SHOPPING or Holiday *Shopping? Shop for your next* holiday at Orpheus, specialists in Greece and Tunisia.—Orpheus Holidays, 22 Queens House, Leicester Place, W.C.2. 01-734 2281.

MALTATOURS *wishes Merry Xmas* to all clients past, present and future. Have you our Summer '75 Brochure?—Maltatours, 01-682 8586.

TRAVELAIR.—International low *cost travel, 40 Gt. Marlborough* St., London W1V 1DA. 01-437 6016/7 and 439 3378 (C.A.A. Atol 109D.)

CASABLANCA FOR CHRISTMAS from £84. Also choice of holidays *in Algeria from £89, Tunisia from* £69, and Egypt from £135. London Express Services Ltd, 186 Kensington High St., W.8. Tel. 937 5070/4670. ATOL 414B.

COME CRUISING this Christmas *along the romantic River Rhine.* For details phone Yacht Holidays, 01-834 2853. ABTA.

TOP FLIGHT TRAVEL send all their clients regards for Xmas and the New Year. Still the best value for *flights.*—Phone 409 9575.

WHITE SANDS HOTEL—Antigua. Hummingbirds, Bananaquits, finches. A Birdwatchers' paradise: Ring RR. Ass., 01-222 3666.

Christmas Holi

ENJOY YOUR XMAS and in Nairobi and Mom Mauritius—Beach or Sa days arranged. Conta Travel Centre (Londo Dryden Chambers, 11 Street, London, W1R 01-437 9134/2059— C.A.A. A.T.O.L. 113 B

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Christmas Fa

WINE £300

48 bottles comprising private collection of champagne, claret and include

1966 Dom Perign
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"ROYAL MINT-CHOCO Elegantly smooth. Fren The taste of sophistica £3, at all good wine and stores.

SPANISH MONTILLA. Fi or cream £11.44 per Roinos Montilla Ltd., St., London W.1. 01-

YE OLDE ORIGINAL M Cake, the superb rich famous for over 120 ye in full colour carton ing 3lb. 10oz. obtainab post paid from Dickinso Ltd., Melton Mowbray, shire. LE13 1NW.

CLAXBY QUAIL PATE—*cious and subtle,* na —Sheila Black, The Ti '73. Sent to you or yo for £2.20 per lb. seal tub. c.w.o. Claxby Q Alford, Lincolnshire. 2350.

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HAWKERS INSTANT W LARS. Wonderful selec wines at bargain pri Plymouth (0752) 631

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GARDENERS must h Walkden's In Your G house. 20p.—Wale Ga ings Ltd., Ganlinga Beds.

ALLSORTS 6. — Ann Stories, poems puzz games and riddles Methuen Children's

For Him

CAUTION

Vetyver is a dry fragrance for men. The essence of Vetivert taken from dry grass is known to have rather an excitable effect on women. Vetyver comes as Eau de Toilette, cologne, pre-shave, after-shave, hairspray, soap and deodorant. Try them all. We promise you won't regret it. Available from stores and chemists.

EVERY YACHTSMAN should read the story of the world's greatest ocean race told in "Whitbread Round The World Race", a fully illustrated 64-page book. Obtainable from leading newsagents and bookshops for 75p or direct for £1 from Seymour Press *Ltd., 334 Brixton Road, London,* S.W.9.

POCKET KNIVES by Wilkinson Sword. See tomorrow's Special Offer.

THE MIDDLE AGES SPREAD.—An elegant package of the spices and herbs which flavoured the medieval feast. 6 vials of spice—Cubebs Calyngal, Saunderys Ponders, Douce and Forte, Juniper Berries plus 6 pre-planted pots of unusual Herbs also a packet of 60 authentic recipes adapted for the modern cook. Send £5.90 + 25p p. & p. to The Compleat Cook, 27 Porchester Rd., W.2.

For Her

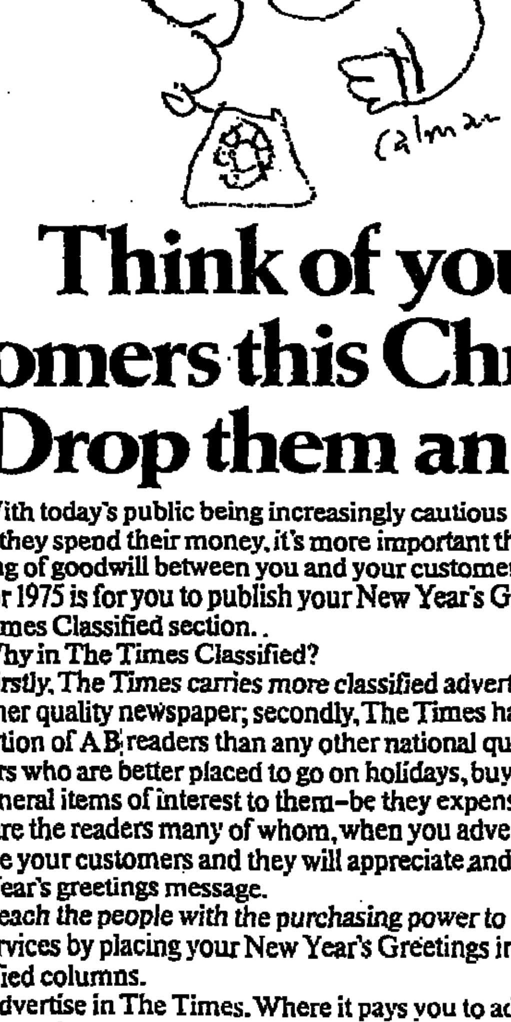
INTERESTING BAZAAR. Central Asian jewellery and good quality hand made silver jewellery.—Yak, 20 North End Road, W.14.

EMELINE JEWELLERY, 45 Beauchamp Place, London SW3 1NX. *Tel: 01-589 0552. Fashion* jewellery, ivory, ebony, tortoiseshell, coral, mother of pearl, elephant hair, jade.

ON THE First Day of Xmas Ward Lock sent to me The Art of *Dried and Pressed.*

Every woman loves to wear something French. Give her 'ma griffe' by Carven. From £2.60 to £24.94 (r.r.p.).

ma griffe



Is that the Classified Ad Dept?
Calman

Think of your customers this Christmas. Drop them an ad.

With today's public being increasingly cautious as to how and where they spend their money, it's more important than ever to create a feeling of goodwill between you and your customers. An excellent start for 1975 is for you to publish your New Year's Greetings in The Times Classified section.

Why in The Times Classified?

Firstly, The Times carries more classified advertisements than any other quality newspaper; secondly, The Times has a higher proportion of A B readers than any other national quality newspaper. Readers who are better placed to go on holidays, buy houses, cars and general items of interest to them—be they expensive or unusual. They are the readers many of whom, when you advertised in 1974, became your customers and they will appreciate and remember your New Year's greetings message.

Reach the people with the purchasing power to buy your goods and services by placing your New Year's Greetings in The Times Classified columns.

Advertise in The Times. Where it pays you to advertise.

Advertisement rates: £1.25 per line: or £7.90 for display per scc: (min size 3cc).

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THE TIMES

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Make sure you don't suffer from a bleak winter because you missed your chance of advertising in

The Times Christmas Gift Guide

We're still taking bookings for this highly successful guide on

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Phone now, we'll be glad to help you.

Louis XV
Chiffoniers with
6 Drawers
and Marble Top.
With Ormolu
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Galeries Francaises
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Personal callers welcome

ROCHE BOBOIS ?
50 Baker Street.

MODEL SPORTS
Why not give a hobby?
Ask the specialists in sports, games and hobbies.
18 Brunswick Centre,
Marchmont Street,
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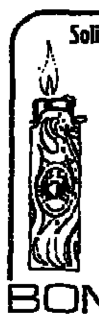

Solid Silver Lighter Case
with 3 Feudor lighters in black or white, in black presentation case, with zodiac signs or plain glaze. £2.00 — £1.00 registered post from BOMBACHA, 164 Fulham Rd., S.W.3. (Call in or ring 01-584 [illegible] for details.) Bombacha also stock a fine selection of the best French and English clothes.

BOMBACHA

FINEST SILVER GIFTS

This Christmas, dine in elegance with beautiful Sterling Silver Tableware available direct from our top London Workshops.

Illustrated Catalogue 50p

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8 Hatton Garden, London, EC1
Shrms. 57 Farringdon Rd., EC1

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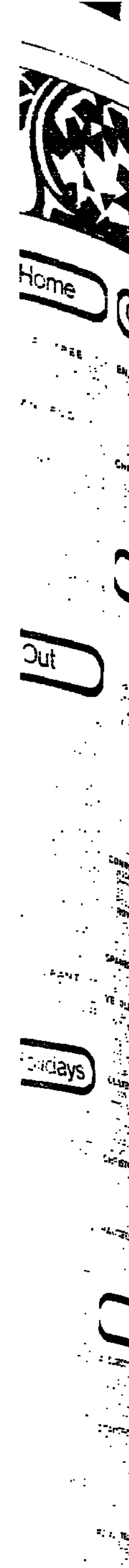

rial and General Appointments
page 29

SECRETARIAL

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£3,500-£4,500
PARIS

appointed must have experience at a senior director fluent French (preferably commercial) as well as good typing. The office is on the outskirts of Paris and will help you with accommodation.

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partner based in Holborn is seeking a well-educated to perform a real and [illegible] function in the area of conservation. The position involves [illegible] work and liaising with major Government Departments. There is very little shorthand or typing involved—you'll own Audio Typist to do most of the routine work. For further details telephone

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YOURSELF! with this nal property company offering career prospects cretary who can assist ector in an extremely outgoing atmosphere. ac. Call Victoria Hay, Drake Personnel. 225 treet, London, W.1.

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Top job for experienced Admin. Secretary assisting head of top medical establishment with conference and committee arrangements, educational courses, etc. Needs considerable initiative.
Mrs McNeill,
CHALLONERS,
116 Newgate Street, E.C.1.
606 2924.

MIX WITH THE MARKETING MEN

Well spoken, smartly dressed young Audio Secretary needed to help two marketing consultants concerned with international marketing promotions at large. American owned Consultancy. Exciting and varied role, super office and benefits, good starting salary.
Miss Gordon,
CHALLONERS,
91 Regent Street, W1.
734 9476

INTERESTED IN ART?

Unique opportunity for efficient young Secretary to work alongside M.D. of leading Art Society & assist him with copyright matters, contacts with freelance artists etc. Fascinating role starting at around £2,000 with a bi-annual bonus! Mrs. Turner
CHALLONERS
29/33 Goswell Rd., E.C.1.
251 0126

MARVELLOUS OFFICE — Super Perks! Nice job for bright, intelligent young Secretary at lovely Mayfair headquarters of major British Group. Loads of interest, some legal work, free lunches and discounts. To £2,300. Miss Wilson, Laurie & Co., 407 Oxford Street, W.1. 629 4651.

P.R. MARKETING UNIT—W.C.2.—Extrovert P.A./Secretary for busy directors in small but challenging, dynamic agency. Top speed typing: experience and self-motivation vital. Some client field contact and travel; interesting salary.—01-242 1467.

TRAVEL TO EUROPE as bilingual PA Secretary to the M.D. of the export department of this W.1 co. You will eventually take over the export side. Must have fluent French and German. £2,300 + LVs. Rand, 589 4545.

AN INSIDE JOB with outside contacts: Self-motivated PA Sec. for small but super Mayfair office. Fashion. £2,500+. Joan Fernie Personnel 115 Park Street, W.1. 408 2412/2416/2499.

SECRETARY, £2,200, to work for Partner in Stockbrokers, convenient Bank/Liverpool St. Own office. 9.30 start: general administration work. Mrs Hayes, Acme Appts., 158 Bishopsgate (opp. Liv. St. stn.). 247 5701.

1ST CLASS A.1 Top-Flight Secretary for the company secretary of an Oil Co.—attending meetings and working on own initiative a lot. Must have organising ability. 23+. £2,700. RAND 723 7625.

YOUNG PROPERTY NEGOTIATOR seeks an audio secretary, preferably with property or legal experience, to help him in his busy and lively W.1. office. £2,000. Rand, 499 8401.

PERSONNEL SEC./P.A. for Government body in S.W.1. Someone able to work on own initiative. Lots of phone work. £2,100. Rand, 486 5225.

ART DEALERS, St. James', require efficient experienced Secretary, aged 20-30.—Ring 839 6466.

SECRETARIAL

SECRETARY/ASSISTANT

required for Financial Controller of European section of an International Insurance Group. As part of a small team in attractive offices in Mayfair a willingness to accept responsibility is essential, in addition to the normal typing qualifications. This is a permanent position for an applicant aged 23/29 and salary will be negotiable according to ability.

Replies should be addressed to Box 101, 28/29 Dover Street, London W1X 4HS.

VARIETY AND SECURITY!
SEC/PA—£2,300—£2,500

This is not quite the usual run-of-the-mill post. Our client is the Chairman of an established small Merchant Bank in Mayfair. In addition to having secretarial skills you would be involved as Personal Assistant in his many personal interests which include a leading showbusiness charity. Successful applicant will be well groomed, have a well rounded personality and previous experience at Director level. Age 23-30.

Please phone Louise Cowen, 01-499 3712
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31 Berkeley Street, W1X 5AE

RELAXED ROLE IN BIG OVERSEAS BANK

Nice opening for bright young Secretary, around 21, who can fit happily into a team looking after various Managers involved with overseas contacts. Not at all pressurized and bags of job interest. £2,265 + L.V.s. Hours: 9.20 to 5.
Miss Campbell,
CHALLONERS,
54 Bow Lane, E.C.4.
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IT'S HERE!

Exceptional job for an exceptional person. If you are bright, attractive, with good sec. skill and are looking for a hectic out of the ordinary P.A./Sec. job in W.1. this is the job for you. You will be working for a young dynamic entrepreneur. Age 23-27. Salary £2,500. Ring Sallyann Phillips Special Appointments of
ADventure 629 5747

BELGRAVIA. — We would like to meet a personable Secretary who would enjoy working for 2 Executives. Small pleasant offices. No shorthand. Own Office. This is a branch office of a substantial company offering good salary and fringe benefits. Phone Frances, 730 0456.

CONTAIN your curiosity until you see us! PA Sec. for Senior Overseas Executive—dealing with projects Norway to Iran! Top opportunity for advanced-thinking Secretary, c. £2,300. Joan Fernie Personnel, 115 Park Street, W.1. 408 2412/2415/2499.

"SOMEHOW DAHLING I suspect the sunset in your eyes is not due to the Doppler effect . . ." But a portion of what life's like as secretary to the Sales Manager of an amazing TV company. Salary bludgeons the £2,000 mark. AAAAACORN. 493 2964.

PERSONAL SECRETARY £2,400 req. for Sports Association in Central London. Contact at very high level dealing with press and television media. Own office in attractive environment. Call the Margery Hurst Centre, 47 Davies St., W.1. 01-629 8866.

FLUENT FRENCH and German? Attractive PA/Secretary fluent in both languages for M.D. of modern fabric/furnishing co. Frequent trips abroad as translator. £2,350, negotiable. Ring Bond St. Bureau, 499 1558.

SMALL FILM COMPANY, W.C.2, offers an interesting job to a cheerful experienced and efficient young secretary. Post has been filled by 3 girls in 10 years. Please Telephone, 01-836 2336.

PERSONNEL SECRETARY for the Personnel Manager of this City co. Must have pleasant phone manner and organising ability. 4 weeks' hols. £2,000 + LVs. Rand, 628 9701.

EXHIBITION DESIGNERS, W.1, require flexible young Secretary. Personality of prime importance. Salary negotiable. Call Miss Gee's Agency, 499 6101.

AUDIO SECRETARIES preferring a change of environment will find convivial Senior Appointments through Covent Garden Bureau, 53, Fleet St., EC4. 583 8557.

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Young managing director of Sales Promotion company requires extrovert, capable Secretary with advertising experience.

£2,250

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730 5148/9

SECRETARY/PA
c. £2,400

Must be smart and efficient for Partner of Civil Engineering company. SE1. Engineering background useful. Plus a free week's holiday in Spain.

Phone Vivien on 499 0105
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94 New Bond St, W1.
(Oxford St end)

VERY VARIED ROLE for intelligent young Secretary at internationally famous pharmaceutical company assisting the Information Officer with interesting range of tasks embracing advertising, sales, print & inter company liaison. £2,100 with Xmas Review, travel allowance, bi-annual bonus & 4 weeks holidays. Miss Gibbs, Challoners, 19-23 Oxford Street, W.1. 437 9030.

CHOOSE YOUR BOSS.—Choose your job. Secretaries for dozens of fun jobs in Advertising and P.R. Contact Christine Evans about involving opportunities in the largest and smallest agencies. Salaries £1,400-£3,000. London Executive. 439 3541.

ALERT AUDIO secretary, £2,200 for senior partner at well known, W.C.1 professional firm. Must be bright and intelligent and able to cope with variety. Mrs Green, Challoners, 45 London Wall, E.C.2. 638 9231.

M.D. of well-known Advertising Company needs P.A./Secretary, starting mid-December: initiative and sense of humour essential: Salary £2,000-£2,300.—Ring now on 240 3955, ext. 39, for appointment.

LEGALLY YOURS—a fantastic opportunity to work for the senior partner of a W.1 Solicitors—must have a high standard of secretarial skills and also litigation experience. £2,200 + L.V.s. RAND 589 4545.

INTERESTING POSITION for cheerful, young Secretary with good all round ability at well known City professional firm. Bags of variety and not less than £2,250. Miss Campbell, Challoners, 54 Bow Lane, E.C.4. 248 9471.

OH, BOY! What a great boss. The sales manager of this American travel co. seeks a shorthand secretary to help in all aspects of his work. £2,200. Rand. 723 7625.

MONICA GROVE & ASSOC., 589 0131. Personnel Consultants specializing in the selection of uncommonly good staff.

HOTEL GROUP need Director's Sec./P.A. Some overnight stay in U.K. hotels. £2,100.—Belle Agy., 486 3896.

PA TO AMERICAN DIRECTOR in an international co. To £2,300.—Brook Street Bureau, 937 5116.

adcasting

d wide. Globe Theatre dips into Australian history for Essington, a
ring drama from down under (BBC2 9.25). A documentary probes the lurid
ehind the people who promote Las Vegas (ITV 10.30). The Mighty Continent
cts the life and tensions of Europe from half a century ago (BBC1 9.25).
ip, the naval adventure series, steers into modern Plymouth (BBC1 8.10).
ildren visit New York for the Record Breakers (BBC1 4.45) and have elephants
as an American bear in Animal Magic (BBC1 5.15). Eros, a minor planet,
into the Sky at Night (BBC1 11.38).—L.B.

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Swn y Ser. 12.55,
), Pebble Mill. 1.45-
Benn. 2.45, Day and
.15, Aspel and
4.00, Play School.
leberry Hound. 4.30,
4.45, The Record
5.10, John Craven's
. 5.15, Animal
0, Roobarb.
vs. 6.00, Nationwide.
: the Family.
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Mighty Continent.
n '74.
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vs.
, The Sky at Night:
s—Wanderer in
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Variations (BBC 1)

LES.—12.30-12.55 pm,
Closedown. 5.15-5.45,
00-6.55, Wales Today.
6.55-7.10, Heddiw.
Dewch Am Dro. 7.40-
Macaroni's. 10.15-10.45,
Line-up. SCOTLAND.—
pm, Transmitters close-
-6.55, Reporting Scot-
ionwide. 10.15-10.45,
RTHERN IRELAND.—
pm, Transmitters close-
6.55, Scene Around Six.
10.15-10.45, That's
ze of It: Pumpkin Head.
—10.15-10.45, North.
Everybody. North West.
ndents. North East. A
y. Midlands. Master
West. Hart Interview.
Peninsula: South. Yes-
tmess. East Anglia. In

mes. 1.25 pm, Fable.
nes. 2.30, Houseparty.
ics. 5.20, Help! 5.25,
5.50, News. 6.01,
t. 6.22, Report Wales.
ival. 7.10, Film: Rory
estle Nielson and Lainie
Dayton's Devils. 9.00,
12.00, Weather. HTV
LES: As HTV except:
pm, Miri Mawr. 4.35-
Mwy. 6.01-6.20, Y
-7.10, Sale of the Cen-
30-11.30, Dan Sylw.
l, O'r Wasg. 11.30-
d in Action. HTV WEST:
except: 6.20-6.40 pm,
t.

mes. 1.23 pm, Ulster
dlines. 1.30, Thames.
Cowboys. 5.50, News.
Reports. 6.35, Thames.
on. 7.10, Tenafly. 8.30,
Makes Five. 9.00-12.00,

ees

ames. 5.20 pm, The
5.50, News. 6.00,
5, Thames. 7.00, Car-
Film: The City, Anthony
G. Marshall. 9.00,
.15, News. 11.20, The

BBC 2

11.00-11.25 am, Play School. 3.00 pm, Parents and Children. 3.30-3.55, Developments in Social Work.* 6.40-7.05, Economics of the Real World: Getting Richer.
7.30 Newsday.
7.45 Book Programme.
8.10 Floodlit Rugby: Halifax v Hull Kingston Rovers.
9.00 Yankee Treble: Chico and the Man.
9.25 Globe Theatre: Essington, by Thomas Keneally, with Wyn Roberts, Michael Craig, Chris Haywood.
11.10 News.
11.40 The Old Grey Whistle Test.
12.20-12.25 am, Richard Bebb reads The Naming of Cats (from Old Possum's book of Practical Cats), by T. S. Eliot.

Southern

12.00, Thames. 1.20 pm, Southern News. 1.30, Thames. 2.30, Houseparty. 3.00, Thames. 5.20, Sinbad Junior. 5.25, Crossroads. 5.50, News. 6.00, Day by Day. 6.40, University Challenge. 7.10, McCloud. 9.00, Thames. 12.00, Southern News. 12.10 am, The Protectors. 12.35, Weather. Guideline.

Westward

12.00, Thames. 1.20 pm, Westward News Headlines. 1.30, Thames. 5.20, Edgar Briggs. 5.50, News. 6.00, Westward Diary. 6.35, Thames. 7.30, Gustavus. 7.35, Hawkins. 9.00, Thames. 12.00, Westward News. 12.03, Faith for Life.

Anglia

12.00, Thames. 1.25 pm, Anglia News. 1.30, Thames. 2.30, Houseparty. 3.00, Thames. 5.20, Arthur of the Britons. 5.50, News. 6.00, About Anglia. 6.35, Thames. 7.30, Cartoon. 7.35, Shaft. 9.00, Thames. 12.00, Reflection.

Scottish

12.00 Thames. 2.30 pm, Housecall. 3.00, Thames. 5.20, Fable. 5.25, Crossroads. 5.50, News. 6.00, Scotland Today. 6.30, Ceilidh Farraghidheal. 7.00, Thames. 7.30, Film: Ensign Pulver with Robert Walker Jr, Burl Ives, Walter Matthau. 9.00, Thames. 11.30, Late Call. 11.35-12.30, The Baron.

Grampian

12.00, Thames. 1.20 pm, Grampian News Headlines. 1.30, Thames. 5.20, Top Team. 5.50, News. 6.00, Grampian News. 6.08, Country Focus. 6.35, Thames. 7.30, Cartoon. 7.40, Film: The Tall T, with Randolph Scott, Maureen O'Sullivan, Richard Boone. 9.00, Thames. 12.00, Prayers.

Thames

12.00, Rainbow. 12.15 pm, Rod Hull and Emu. 12.30, Farmhouse Kitchen. 1.00, News. 1.20, Lunchtime Today. 1.30, Emmerdale Farm. 2.00, Rooms. 2.30, Good Afternoon. 3.00, Hadleigh. 3.55, Looks Familiar. 4.25, Lift Off. 4.50, Magpie. 5.20, Dusty's Trail.
5.50 News. 6.00, Today.
6.40 Crossroads.
7.05 And Mother Makes Five.
7.35 Film: Death Squad, with Melvyn Douglas, Robert Forster.
9.00 Jennie, Lady Randolph Churchill.
10.00 News.
10.30 The Selling of Las Vegas.
11.15 Professional Wrestling.
12.00 Stranger in the City.

Border

12.00, Thames. 1.25 pm, Border News. 1.30, Thames. 5.20, Anna and the King. 5.50, News. 6.00, Border News. 6.35, Thames. 7.30, Film: West of Montana, with Buddy Ebsen, Keir Dullea. 9.00, Thames. 11.15, Border News.

Radio

1

5.00 am, News. Simon Bates.† 7.00, Noel Edmonds. 9.00, David Hamilton. 12.00, Johnnie Walker. 2.00 pm, Dave Lee Travis. 5.00, Alan Freeman. 7.02, Three in a Row. 7.30, The Organist.† 8.0 Star Sound. 9.02, Hubert Gregg. 9.30, As You Were. 10.00, John Peel.† 12.00, News. 12.05 am, Night Ride.† 2.00, News.
† Stereo.

2

5.00 am, Radio 1. 7.02, Terry Wogan.† (8.27, Racing Bulletin.) 9.02, William Franklyn.† (10.30, Waggoners' Walk.) 11.30, Jimmy Young.† 1.45 pm, Ricochet.† 2.02, Tony Brandon.† 4.15, Waggoners' Walk. 4.30, Joe Henderson.† 6.02, Sam Costa. 6.45, Sports Desk. 7.02, Radio 1. 10.02, John Dunn. 12.00-2.02 am, Radio 1.

3

7.00 am, News. 7.05, Berlioz, Massenet, Poulenc.† 8.00, News. 8.05, Rossini, Hummel, Mozart.† 9.00, News. 9.05, W. F. and J. C. F. Bach.† 9.45, Song Recital: Beethoven, Wolf, Ireland.† 10.35, Cello and Piano: Part 1 Beethoven, Schumann, Alkan.† 11.25, Serendipity: Oil-can music. 11.35, Cello and Piano: Part 2. Enid Luff, Faure, Debussy, Chopin.† 12.15 pm, Concert: Part 1. Mathias, Dvorak.† 1.00, News. 1.05, The Arts Worldwide. 1.20, Concert: Part 2. Vivaldi.† 2.15, Mozart for Love or Money.† 2.55, Brahms Violin Sonatas.† 3.45, Peter Westergaard, Harrison Birtwistle, George Edwards, Jonathan Harvey.† 4.55, Jazz Today.† 5.25, Pied Piper.† 5.45, Homeward Bound.† 6.05, News. 6.10, Homeward Bound, continued.† 6.30, Living Decisions in Family and Community. 7.00, Eminently Victorian. 7.30, The Art of Piatigorsky.† 8.00, Royal Concert for the Festival of St Cecilia: Part 1. arr Gordon Jacob, Holst, Liszt, Mozart.† 8.50, The Arts Worldwide. 9.10, Royal Concert: Part 2. Malcolm Arnold, Rimsky-Korsakov.† 10.15, Play: Don Juan in Hell (from Man and Superman) by Bernard Shaw, with Alec McCowen, Michael Denison, Anna Massey, Norman Rodway.† 11.35, Lieder Recital: Mahler.† 11.55-12.00, News.

4

6.20 am, News. 6.22, Farming. 6.40, Prayer. 6.45, Travel News. 6.55, Weather. 7.00, News. 7.25, Sportsdesk. 7.35, Today's Papers. 7.45, Thought for the Day. 7.50, Travel News. 7.55, Weather. 8.00, News. 8.25, Sportsdesk. 8.35, Today's Papers. 8.45, Yesterday in Parliament. 9.00, News. 9.05, Tuesday Call: 01-580 4411. Cookery. 10.00, News. 10.05, From Our Own Correspondent. 10.30, Service. 10.45, Story. 11.00, News. 11.05, Down Your Way. 11.45, John Ebdon. 12.00, News. 12.02 pm, You and Yours. 12.27, Dr Finlay's Casebook. 12.55, Weather. 1.00, The World at One. 1.30, The Archers. 1.45, Woman's Hour. 2.45, Listen With Mother. 3.00, News. 3.05, Far From the Madding Crowd, by Thomas Hardy: part 1. 4.00, News. 4.05, Gardeners' Question Time. 4.35, Story Time: Fatu-Hiva—Back to Nature. 5.00, PM Reports. 5.55, Weather. 6.00, News. 6.15, My Word! 6.45, The Archers. 7.00, News Desk. 7.30, It's Your Line: 01-580 4411, with Under-Secretary of State for the Environment. 8.30, The Lion's Roar: extracts from Sir Winston Churchill's famous speeches. 9.30, Kaleidoscope. 9.59, Weather. 10.00, The World Tonight. 10.45, A Look at Bedtime: In the Money. 11.00, The Financial World Tonight. 11.15, Today in Parliament. 11.30, News. 11.51-11.54, Inshore forecast.

BBC Radio London, local and national news, entertainment, sport, music. 94.9 VHF, 206 M.

London Broadcasting, 24-hour news and information station. 97.3 VHF, 417 M.

Capital Radio, 24-hour music, news and features station. 95.8 VHF, 539 M.

ATV

12.00, Thames. 1.20 pm, Lunchtime Newsdesk. 1.30, Thames. 5.20, Wait Till Your Father Gets Home. 5.50, News. 6.00, ATV Today. 6.35, Thames. 7.30, Film, Waco, with Howard Keel, Jane Russell, Brian Donlevy. 9.00-12.00, Thames.

Granada

12.00, Thames. 1.20 pm, Babar. 1.30, Thames. 3.55, Crossroads. 4.20, Chuckleheads.* 4.25, Thames. 5.15, Looks Familiar. 5.50, News. 6.00, Granada Reports. 6.40, Film, John Mills, Mark Lester and Gordon Jackson in Run Wild, Run Free. 8.30, . . . And Mother Makes Five. 9.00, Thames. 12.00, Wait Till Your Father Gets Home. 12.00-12.40 am, Scotland Yard Casebook.*

Yorkshire

12.00, Thames. 1.20 pm, Calendar. 1.30, Thames. 5.20, Hogan's Heroes. 5.50, News. 6.00, Calendar. 6.35, Thames. 7.00, Cartoon. 7.15, McCloud. 9.00, Thames. 11.00-12.00, The Odd Couple.

SECRETARIAL

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LECTURES AND MEETINGS

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON: The Stamp Memorial entitled "Multinational Enterprise and Nation State" will be delivered by Sir Michael Clapham at 5.30 p.m. on 26th November at the University of London, Senate House, Malet Street, WC1E 7HU. Admission Free, Without Ticket. Academic Registrar.

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MGB GT
WITH OVERDRIVE

Blaze, navy trim, at pre increased price. Triumph Dolomite automatic, French blue with black trim. Triumph Toledo's, choice of colours. Rover 3500/S, Mexico brown, buckskin trim. Rover 3500 automatic, tobacco leaf with buckskin trim.
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G.T.S.

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BETWEEN 5 & 8 P.M.

BARGAIN, VOLVO 164, burgundy/matching interior, 2 owners, 1970 J reg. M.O.T. plus tax. Overdrive, tape cassette/radio, electric aerial and many accessories. £850 o.n.o. for quick sale. Stourbridge 72933 any time.

RANGE ROVERS at Curzon.
Triumph Stags at Curzon.
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New and used Range Rovers urgently required. 01-328 6849, 01-446 0879 (eves.).

350 S.L.C. MERCEDES 1973 reg. Metallic blue, matching interior, electric sun roof and windows, stereo/radio/tape, central locking system, 16,000 miles. £6,750. 01-236 6847 from 10-5.

1955 DAIMLER Conquest. Exceptional condition. Black exterior, beige leather upholstery, one owner, serviced regularly, 65,000 miles. £375. Burbage (Wilts) 224.

1972 LANCIA FULVIA RALLY S3, maroon brown, undersealed, regularly serviced, well maintained, many features, and extras, highly economical, only £1,200.—Homersfield 206.

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R/ROVER, Stag, Daimler, XJ6. Colour choice. 0962 67476. W.N.

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BMW 2002 1972. Metallic green. H.R.W. 25,000 miles. £1,550.—Tel.: Horley 6260.

MERCEDES 220, latest shape, very cheap to run. £2,250.—Phone 01-870 4282.

MORGAN +8 74. 4,500 miles. Immaculate condition. £2,650. CLM 959 2917.

MORGANS. ALL models required. CLM 01-959 2917.

CORTINA 1963 Reg. 8XKJ. Reasonable offer. 607 1108 (eves.).

DAIMLER DOUBLE SIX Van den Plas, 1973, Metallic Aubergine. 21,000 miles. Just serviced. £3,750 o.n.o.—262 9197.

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Chauffeur driven. Rolls maintained, stereo and radio. Price £2,500.

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Power steering, electric windows, radio, metallic sand. 80,000 miles, 1 careful owner, serviced R.R., condition perfect. View London. £3,450.
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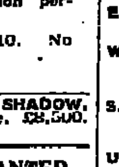

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OLD-FASHIONED S.R.N., healthy [illegible], seeks interesting post, home/abroad. — Box 0267 M, The Times.

DRAMA STUDENT (24) seeks interesting, financially rewarding travel work over the Christmas vacation. Anything legal considered. Box 0268 M, The Times.

GIRL 23 seeks interesting challenging jobs, non-secretarial. A-level French, Economics. 4 yrs. general business experience. Fluent French, free to travel, driving licence. 878 4207 (evenings).

FLAT SHARING

S.W.11.—Own centrally heated bed-sitting room and bathroom, use of kitchen-diner, in attractive modernised private house. Responsible person, aged [illegible]. £12.50 p.w. Tel.—[illegible] 7301 [illegible] p.m., Wed 8-10). Refs. [illegible]

LUXURY FLAT, N.W.3.—Col. T.V., C.H.W., C.H. Own room. £60 p.c.m. incl.—328 0085 eve.

3RD PERSON, 20s, to share new house, North Clapham, c.h., col. T.V., own room. £12 p.w. [illegible]

SOUTH KEN. 3/4 young girls luxury flat £50 p.m. each incl. 385 1177 after 8 p.m.

S.W.1. 1 girl to share house with one other. £20 p.w. 834 0328.

FLAT MATES, specialists 313 Brompton Rd., S.W.3. 589 5491.

SHARE-A-FLAT Queens Hse, Leicester Sq. No advance fee. 734 [illegible].

FLATSHARE, 213 Piccadilly, 734 0318, professional people sharing.

EXECUTIVE FLAT SHARERS.—The Belgravia Agency 235 [illegible].

BARNES RIVERSIDE. 2nd girl share luxury ground-floor c.h. flat. Own room £60 p.c.m.—876 2932 (after 6.30 p.m.).

GIRL TO SHARE ROOM in well-appointed Kensington flat. £9.00 p.w.—Ring Jan. [illegible] 5080.

DULWICH.—Professional m/f share house. Own room. 20 mins. City. £70 p.c.m.—[illegible]

MAN, 25+, [illegible] S.W.6 house. Own room [illegible] p.c.m.—[illegible]

3RD GIRL share large room, super mod., S.W.5, garden flat. [illegible]

4TH GIRL share room, mod. W. [illegible]

W.2.—Bedsitter, share kitchen, bath, suit one female. 25 plus. 937 1801.

4th GIRL, 25 plus, super W.2 flat, £7.50 p.w. Phone 229 9664 (eves.).

GIRL, mid 20's, share pleasant flat, W.8. £50 p.m. 937 1309, after 6.

CHELSEA.—Male, own room in superb house, all luxuries. £13 p.w. 352 4907, eves.

BELSIZE PARK. Very large room for girl in beautiful flat, £60 p.m. in advance, plus shared expenses. 794 3509, anytime.

FULHAM. 4th girl share room. 5 months, new luxury flat. £25 p.m. 736 6323, eves.

PUTNEY HEATH. 2nd girl required share luxury c.h. flat. Own room, phone 789 3096 (eve.).

S.W.6. 3rd person, own room. Luxury c.h. flat. £60 p.c.m. 580 4023 (day).

BAKER STREET. Female graduate, ultra-luxury flat. Own room. £16.66 p.w. 213 3942 (day).

N.2. 4th male, 25-35 to share house. Own room, c.h., £9 p.w. 444 0946, after 6.30 p.m.

3RD GIRL share flat. C.h. W.11. £6 p.w.—229 0155.

MEWS HOUSE, KNIGHTSBRIDGE. 1 double, £12.50 ea. 1 single £15 p.w.—584 3541.

S.W.7. Luxury mews house, girl, own room. 589 2602 eves.

N.W.1. Responsible 2nd girl, 25 plus, own room, comfortable modern flat. £45 per calendar month. Ring after 6.00—267 3512.

GIRL for Marble Arch flat, own room. £10 p.w. 402 5467 eves.

MORTLAKE, 2nd person to share House, c.h., etc. £10 p.w. 878 1396.

RIVERSIDE HOME, Barnes, needs 3rd girl. £8.00. 878 2777 after 6.00.

KENNINGTON. Own room in luxury house. £36 p.m. 735 8412.

MAIDA VALE, person to share, 22 plus, 6 months, c.h., TV. £36 p.c.m. 286 0523 (eves.).

TWICKENHAM, 2 people, own double rooms, large luxury house, garden. 892 9837 eves.

W.11. Own small room. £10 p.w. 01-727 4621 eves.

ONE MAN SHARE s/c flat. W.5. £54 p.c.m. 579 4564 before 6 p.m.

S. KENS.—Own large room in super flat. £15. 373 2946.

2 GIRLS to share flat, Trafalgar Square. £50 p.m. incl. each.—836 6481 eves.

W.2.—Girl, non smoker, £9.50 inc. C.H.—262 9124 (after 7.00).

S.W.11.—Graduate profess[illegible] to share house with 3 [illegible]. Own room, C.H. £10 p.w. excl.—228 1118 eves.

W.2.—Large luxury C.H. flat. 2 girls 25+ share room. £11 p.w.—Ring 723 8371.

W.2.—Prof. girl. Own room. Large, friendly house. £10 p.w.—229 7478 (eves.).

W.12.—Oversea visitor, graduate or similar. Spacious comfort.—743 0956.

RENTALS

KENSINGTON, attractive 2 rooms, k. & b., £35 p.w.—937 1845.

WELBECK ST., W.1.—A beautifully furnished flat: 3 double bedrooms, 3 recep., k. & 2 b., large hall, cloakroom; 24-hour porter, c.h. inc.; avail. Jan., 1-2 years; will let part furnished.—Hunter & Co. 629 1080.

PORTMAN SQUARE, W.1.—Modern family flat in prestige block; 3 double beds., 1 double recept., 2 baths.; avail. immediately for short/long let.—Landway Securities. 235 0026.

LANCASTER TERRACE, W.2.—Conveniently situated furnished flat: double bedroom, reception room, kitchen and bathroom. Inclusive c.h., c.h.w., lift, porter, and garage: avail. now, long let. £40 p.w.—Willett, 730 3435, 7 Lower Sloane St.

STOP HERE.—We offer and require a large selection of furnished flatlets, flats, houses, from £20 to £150 in most central and suburban districts. Also single and double bedsitters, £8 to £16.—London Flats, 13 Hogarth Place, Earls Court, 01-373 5002.

DEVONSHIRE ST., W.1.—2nd floor flat: 2 bed., lounge, kitchen, dinette, b'room; £55 p.w.—Garol, 235 0840.

CHELSEA. Elegant flat, lounge, 2 bedrooms, k. & b., c.h.; lift; £45. Tel. 730 8932/589 5716.

KENSINGTON HOUSE to let furnished 18th Dec.-12th Jan.—01-937 7068.

CANADIAN CO. DIRECTOR and family urgently seek 4 bedroomed furn. house for occupancy 1st Jan. C.H. and easy travelling to Hayes, Middx. essential. 1st class refs. Up to £50 p.w.—Church Bros., 439 0381/9.

LUXURY SPACIOUS FLAT in new modern block, 5 min. walk Regent's Park. 2 double bedrooms, through lounge, k. and b. Fully furn. £50 p.w. inc. c. heating.—Church Bros., 439 0381/9.

BELGRAVIA, S.W.1.—Superb 2 bed flat, on 3rd and 4th floors. Only disadvantage is no lift. £100 p.w.—Jonathan David & Co., 434 1874.

S.W.6.—Owner away from 9th Dec. for 6 mths. leaving attractive 2 bed flat. Central heating. £35.—Jonathan David & Co., 434 1874.

RICHMOND BRIDGE. 3 bed maisonette (max. 8 weeks). £35 p.w.—01-546 3599.

HAMPSTEAD/BELSIZE PARK. 3 bedroom, 2 rec., 2 bath., close Underground. £80 p.w. Delightful 2-room modern flat £36 p.m.—L.L. 491 7404.

ST. JOHN'S WOOD. Spacious furn. semi-detached Georgian house. 4 beds., 2 recepts., k. & 2 baths. Gas c.h. Garden. £75 p.w. 6 months min. Pereds. 730 7171.

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SUPER KENSINGTON house, 5 beds., 2 baths., 3 recps. Stereo. Sauna. Garden. 1 yr. min. £150 p.w.—Garol 235 0066.

HAMPSTEAD GARDEN SUBURB.—Detached unfurnished house to let. 5 beds., 2 baths., 2 recept., double garage. C.H. £80 p.w. excl.—Roger Samuel & Co., 794 [illegible].

E.C.1.—Luxury garden flat. 1 bedroom, recept., k. & b. £38. K.F.S. 373 5009.

W.8.—Delightful fully equipped flat, double bed., recept., k. & b. £70 p.w.—Donaldsons, 370 4500.

S.W.7.—Spacious attractive fully equipped mews house. 2 double beds., recept., k. & b. £50 p.w.—Donaldsons 01-370 4500.

UNFURN., S.E.9. 3 recept., k. & b. £6 p.w. £1,050 f. & f.—385 4596, F.I.L.

EARLS COURT, large studio flat, suit 1 gentleman. £25.—Around Town Flats, 229 9966.

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RENTALS

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BELGRAVIA, S.W.1 — [illegible] flat for [illegible] in distinguished [illegible]. Bargain at £50.

CHELSEA, S.W.3.—Beautiful [illegible] room flat for short let. Attractive antiques and all mod. cons. [illegible]

KENSINGTON, S.W.7 — Lovely [illegible] flat with [illegible] square. Splendid [illegible] in original [illegible]. Highly recommended. [illegible]

HOLLAND PARK W.11 — Well designed modern mews house—3 beds, 2 baths—with own garage and patio. Long let and possible unfurnished tenancy. £85.

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W.10. LADBROKE GROVE.—Fully furnished self-contained garden flat in period house. Just modernised—large comfortable reception, 2 airy bedrooms, well-equipped kitchen and bathroom. C.H. Tel. Use of garden. 5 mins. tube and shops. £45 p.w.—Ring 588 5644 (9.30 a.m.-5 p.m.).

CHELSEA.—Elegantly furnished flat. Steinway piano, TV and Hi-fi. Double bedroom & bath, 3 reception, super kitchen, twice weekly maid. C.h. and c.h.w. December 20th-March 17th. £60 p.w.

BELSIZE PARK.—Short let luxuriously fitted s.c. flat, modern block. 1 double bedroom. Porter, parking. £30 p.w.—Ring 586 2377.

MONTAGU SQ., W.1.—Luxury furn. maisonette, 5 beds., 2 baths., 2 recepts., garage, c.h., gdn. £95 p.w.—Tel. Egham 2618.

W.10.—Splendid fully equipped flat, 1 dble., 1 sgle. bed., reception, k. & b. C.H. £35 p.w.—Donaldsons 01-370 4500.

ROEHAMPTON. — Large bedsit, own bathroom, service, breakfast. £15 p.w.—876 0036 evenings.

SUPERIOR FLATS/HOUSES available and required for diplomats and executives. Long/short lets. All areas. Lipfriend Co. 499 7878.

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W.8, fine locality, 3 rms. flat, 1-2 persons. £35-£40 p.w. 727 5203.

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HIGHGATE. 2 s/c studio flats. See small business for sale.

S.W.4. Girl wanted to share flat in The Chase. Phone 622 3428 after 6 p.m.

W.2. Bright flat: 2 bed., 1 recep., K & B. £45 p.w. C. F. & K. C.[illegible] 3993.

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ANSAPHONE.—Second-hand lease wanted. 352 6494.

LARGE BOOKCASES, tables, desks, cabinets, wardrobes, tallboys, inlaid furniture wanted by Barker & Co., 673 2361.

ZULU WAR. Up to £1,000 paid for reproduction rights of lantern slides.—Box 2898 D, The Times.

GENUINE Britains lead soldiers for sale. Stapleford (Wilts.) 347 after 6 p.m.

CONTENTS of country house for sale privately. Tel. Dane End (Herts.) 259.

OLD NORVICENSIANS.—Copies of Centenary Edition of School Magazine available from Headmaster's Secretary, Norwich School, The Close, Norwich NR1 4DD, price 75p (post free).

JOHN PIPER. "The Jesse Tree", 21in. x 12¼in., Gouache, £420. Tel. 0272 32627, Box 0050 M, The Times.

MYERS AND TOOTHILL. 30 per cent discount.—W.W.C. Ltd., 01-888 5872.

GOLD KRUGERRANDS. — Before you buy, compare our prices. David Owen Edmunds (Gold and Diamonds Division), 01-235 9744/5.

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KITCHEN UNITS ready assembled at approx. 50% off list price. Special purchase of famous manufacturer's new, near perfect range. B. & S. Ltd., 01-229 1947/8468.

OBTAINABLES.—We obtain the unobtainable. Tickets for sporting events and theatre including rugby matches.—430 5600.

FORUM THIS MONTH: Do Women Talk About Sex? by Rita Kurtz, plus How To Cope With Adolescent Sexuality. December issue of Forum magazine now on sale at your newsagent.

ROLEX WATCH, stainless steel, oyster date; under guarantee; asking £150. Phone 904 9179.

PIERO DE MONZI. 20% off week 25-30 November—68-70 Fulham Rd., S.W.3.

GEORGE 1ST—Very fine walnut armchair, waisted balloon back bearing shepherd's crook arms, over-stuffed saddle shaped seat, raised on cabriole legs terminating in pointed pad feet. Circa 1720. 25in. wide by 37in. high. £1,500 o.n.o. Tel. St. Albans [illegible]

EXCITING RANGE.—Full stocks of Louis XV and XVI Reproduction Furniture and Accessories to be seen at Galeries Francaise, 109 South End, Croydon. 01-688 0147.

AMERICAN AGENT requires clocks, screens, family bibles, Persian rugs, pre-1900. Antique lace, fans, parasols, dolls, objet d'art, etc. Private only. Box 0054 M, The Times.

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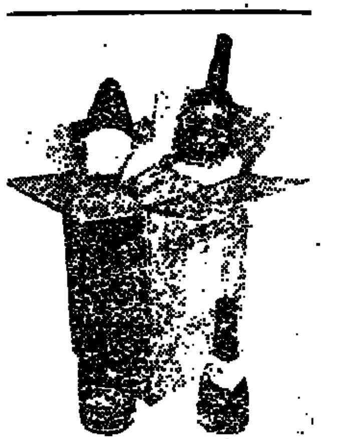
Afghan, Belouch, Persian, Turkish Chinese and Russian rugs, all 20% to 30% below West End Prices! Big stocks and low overheads mean really good value. We're only just opposite Holborn Viaduct Station. Open 9.00-5.30, lunch hours incl. Healey & Stone Ltd, 4 Snow Hill EC1. Tel 01-236 4433.

HEALEY&STONE



Times Readers you could win these by turning to today's Christmas Gift Guide.

page 30

(continued on page 32)

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Deadline for cancellations and alterations to copy (except for proofed advertisements) is 13.00 hrs prior to the day of publication. For Monday's issue the deadline is 12 noon Saturday. On all cancellations a Stop Number will be issued to the advertiser. On any subsequent queries regarding the cancellation, this Stop Number must be quoted.

PLEASE CHECK YOUR AD. We make every effort to avoid errors in advertisements. Each one is carefully checked and proof read. When thousands of advertisements are handled each day mistakes do occur and we ask therefore that you check your ad and, if you spot an error, report it to the Classified Queries department immediately by telephoning 01-837 1234 (Ext. 7180). We regret that we cannot be responsible for more than one day's incorrect insertion if you do not.

". . . For the gracious gifts of God and his calling are irrevocable."—Romans 11: 29 (N.E.B.)

BIRTHS

COLLINS.—On November 23rd, to Susan and Grenville—a daughter (Marika).

COLTART.—On November 23rd at *Queen Charlotte's Hospital*, W.6, to Sarah (née Birts) and Simon—twin sons (Mark Cresswell Stewart and Edward John Stewart).

GIBSON.—On November 25th at Queen Charlotte's Hospital, London, to Philippa (née Finch) and Christian Gibson, a son (Alexander Robert James).

HARRIS.—On November 24, to Sarah (née Tress), and Richard—a son, Daniel Alexander Twining, a brother for Kate.

HOLLOWAY.—On November 25th at St. Joseph's, Beaconsfield, to Deirdre (née Roome) and Keith—a daughter, sister for Rebecca and Justin.

IRVINE.—On Sunday, Nov. 24th, at The John Radcliffe Hospital, Oxford, to Josephine (née Trotter), wife of Angus Irvine—a daughter.

LEE.—On 22nd November, 1974, at Birmingham Maternity Hospital to Anne (née Speed), wife of Malcolm—a second son, Dominic Jonathan.

MEZZABOTTA.—*On November* 23rd, 1974, in Cape Town, to Margaret (née Thompson) and Marco Mezzabotta—a son, brother to Marisa, grandson to Catherine Thompson and the late Dr. John Thompson of Northwood, Middx., and to Mr. and Mrs. I. R. Pugliese of Cape Town.

MURRAY.—On November 21st at the Avenue Clinic, London, to Luis (née Bleimund) and Clive—a son (Carter Alexander Kenneth), a brother for Tanya.

SINFIELD.—On November 24th at University College Hospital, to Romie and John—a son (Daniel Thomas).

WALLOP.—On November 23nd, at 27 Welbeck St., to Lavinia (née Karmel) Nicholas—a son.

YELDHAM.—*On 23rd November*, to John and Ann (née Ferguson)—a daughter (Melissa), a sister for Jason and Justin.

DEATHS

ADLER.—Peacefully on Saturday, 23rd November, 1974, at St. David's Hospital, Cardiff, Rudolf, father of Thomas and Dorothy. Funeral 3 p.m., Wednesday, 27th November, at Thornhill Crematorium, *Cardiff. Family flowers* only.

ANTSCHERL.—On November 24th, Geza passed away suddenly at his home in Reading. Husband of May and much loved father of David and Annabelle. Funeral private, family only. Service at Reading Crematorium on Wednesday, November 27th. Flowers may be sent to A. B. Walker & Son Ltd., 36 Eldon Road, Reading.

ASKEW.—On November 23rd, tragically as the result of a road accident, Jill, very dearly loved daughter of Doris and the late Stanley Askew, of Starston, nr. Harleston, Norfolk, and dear sister of Mary. Funeral at St. Margaret's Church, Starston, on Friday, 2.30 p.m. No mourning, by request. Family flowers only to Blackburns Funeral Service, Harleston.

BACKUS.—On 23 November, peacefully, at her home, Tudor Court Hotel, S.W.7, Marguerite Backus, aged 87 years, widow of Sidney Eric Backus and mother of *Ronnie and Sally. Funeral*, Putney Vale Cemetery, Friday, 29th, 11.15 a.m. Flowers may be sent to J. H. Kenyon Chapels, 81 Westbourne Grove, W.2.

DEATHS

BAYLIS, ALAN FREDERICK HOWARD, on November 23rd, peacefully, at Southampton, aged 51, beloved brother of Joan and Derek. Funeral service Friday, 29th November at 2.30 p.m. at Swaythling Baptist Church, followed by cremation. Flowers to Hallam and Son, 126 St. Marys Street, Southampton.

BECK.—On November 23, 1974, at Downside Nursing Home, Bristol, peacefully, Matilda Genevieve, aged 80, widow of Prebendary H. W. Beck, beloved mother of Christopher, Stephen and Roger. Funeral Haycombe Crematorium, Bath, 4 p.m. *November 28.*

BROOK.—On Nov. 23, 1974, at her home garden flat, 31 Lancaster Grove, London, N.W.3, Gertrude Alice Brook, widow of Charles Austin Brook, of Stoke-on-Trent, Keswick, Cumberland, and only child of George and Emma Moschant, of Huddersfield. Service and cremation at Golders Green on Thurs., Nov. 28, at 1.15 p.m., in the Bedford Chapel.

BROOKS.—On 24th November, *1974, peacefully, at The Leicester Clinic*, Herbert William Brooks, of The Cottage, Knowl Hill, Reading, dearly loved father and grandfather. Funeral *service* 3 p.m. Thursday, 28th November, All Saints, Long Whatton, Leicestershire. *Flowers (family) to* Ginns and Gutteridge Ltd., Vaughan Way, Leicester, or donations to The Arthritis and Rheumatism Council, 440 Narborough Road, *Leicester.*

BUCKMASTER.—On Monday, 25th November, peacefully at home in his 85th year after a long illness patiently borne, Owen Stanley, Second Viscount Buckmaster, dearly loved husband, *father*, stepfather and grandfather. *Funeral private. No memorial* service, by his own request.

BURKE.—On 24th November, 1974, after a long illness Margaret Elisabeth dearly beloved wife of James Burke J.P., formerly a secretary of Friends Service Council, responsible for work in Madagascar, Kenya, Zanzibar and Pemba. Founder member of Anglo-Malagasy Society. Cremation 10.0 a.m., Wednesday, 27th November, St. Marylebone Cemetery, East End Road, N.3. Donations if desired to F.S.C.

COLEMAN.—On November 24th, 1974, at a nursing home in Sevenoaks, Gladys, aged 84 years. Widow of Dr Filmer Coleman and dear mother of Nigel. Funeral private.

COMBE.—*On 24th November, in* the Royal Surrey County Hospital, Mildred Evelyn, aged 95, of Little Lodge, Elstead, Surrey, life long and devoted friend of the Chettle family. Funeral at Elstead Parish Church, Thursday, 28th November, 11.15 a.m., followed by cremation at Guildford Crematorium.

CONSTABLE.—On Saturday, November 23rd at his home, The Old Rectory, Kettleburgh, Lt.-Col. John Hugh (late R.A.), aged 78 years, husband of Eileen (née Saltmarsh) and *father of* John and Richard. Funeral private, donations if desired to Canon S. Minchin, The Vicarage, Brandeston, Woodbridge, Suffolk, for Kettleburgh Church Fund.

***DAISH.—On November 23, sud*denly**, at his home, Allan William, aged 61, beloved husband of Elizabeth and devoted father of Jane Ridley. Funeral service at St. Leonard's Church, Bois Lane, Chesham Bois, on *Saturday*, November 30th, at 3 p.m. Flowers may be sent to Cooks Funeral Services, Chesham. Tel. Chesham 5151.

DARLING.—On November 23rd, Phyllis May peacefully at 40a Market Place, Cirencester. *Funeral service Cirencester Parish* Church, Thursday, November 28th at 2.00 p.m., followed by private cremation. Flowers to Cowley & Sons, Black Jack St., Cirencester, Glos.

DE LA FONTINELLE.—On 20th *November in Paris, after a short* illness, Jean Rene William, beloved husband of Yvette.

DEANE.—On November 21st, 1974, Elaine Oke. Funeral Friday, November 29th. Enquiries Munnery, Bexhill 210418.

DUNSTAN.—On 24th November, 1974, at his home, 6 Donaldson Gardens, St. Andrews, Stanley Tristram Dunstan, O.B.E., dear husband of Margaret and father of Elizabeth Mills and Ann Hargreaves. Funeral private at his *own request.*

ELLIS, GRANVILLE BRAMLEY.—On 25th Nov. suddenly, at The Holt, Gotherington, near Cheltenham, very dearly loved husband of Mary.

EVANS.—On November 23rd, 1974, at *The Bay Private Nursing Home*, Towyn, Merioneth, aged 94 years, Elizabeth Evans, beloved wife of the late Thomas Evans. Dear mother of Beryl Thornton and devoted grandmother of Jane. Funeral Friday next, November 29th: service at Bethlehem Chapel, Bryncrug, at 10.0 a.m., followed by burial at Llanfihangel churchyard, Merioneth. Flowers to W. D. Pugh & Son Ltd., Beacon Garage, Towyn.

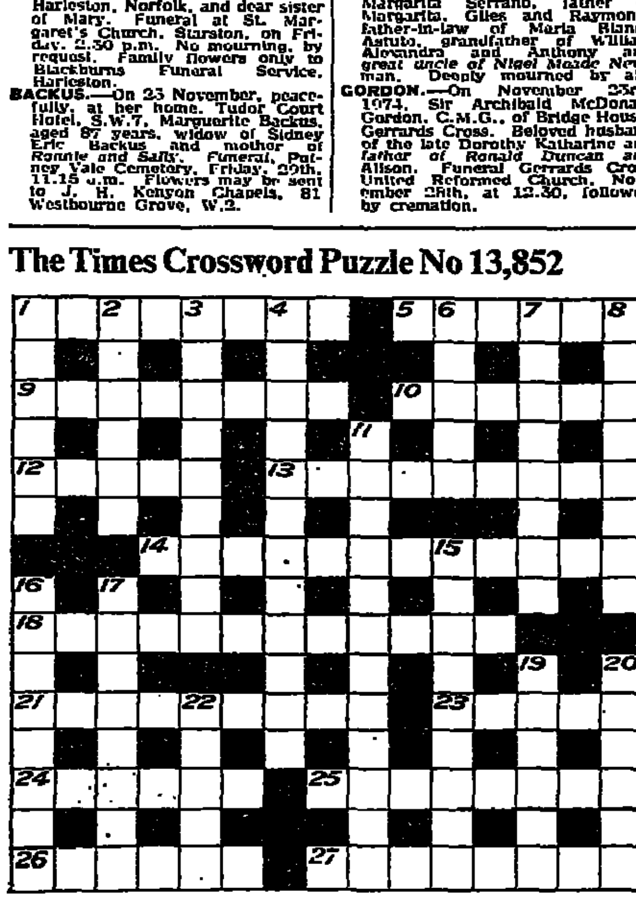
EVANS.—On 24th November, 1974, at 45 Lauder Road, Edinburgh, Gwenda, dearest wife of Professor John Evans and loving mother of Paul, Hugh, John and Owen. At her own request only close family to crematorium but a short service will be held at *George Heriot's Chapel, Edin*burgh, on Tuesday, 26th November, at 4 p.m., to which all friends are invited. No wreaths, but if wished donations may be sent to R.S.S.P.C.C., 16 Melville Street, Edinburgh (her favourite charity). Thanks for many flowers enjoyed during illness.

EVANS.—On November 25th, 1974, suddenly after a long illness, Arthur William Evans, F.I.A., aged 81 years, of 7 Hampstead Way, N.W.11. Dear husband of Nora and father of John, Michael and Peggy and dear grandfather. Cremation at Golders Green on Friday, November 29th, at 2.30 p.m. (West Chapel). No flowers, by request.

EYRE.—On 23rd November at his home C'an Hulico, Pollensa, Mallorca, William Joseph in his 88th year, beloved husband of Margarita Serrano, father of Margarita, Giles and Raymond, father-in-law of Maria Bianca Astuto, grandfather of William Alexandra and Anthony and *great uncle of Nigel Maude New*man. Deeply mourned by all.

GORDON.—On November 23rd, 1974, Sir Archibald McDonald Gordon, C.M.G., of Bridge House, Gerrards Cross. Beloved husband of the late Dorothy Katharine and *father of Ronald Duncan and* Allison. Funeral Gerrards Cross United Reformed Church, November 28th, at 12.30, followed by cremation.

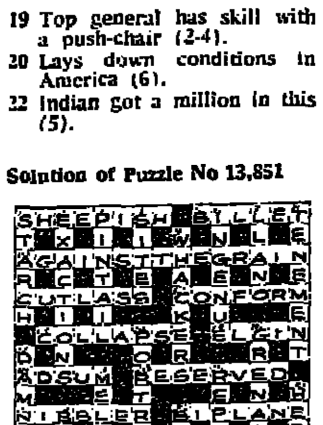
The Times Crossword Puzzle No 13,852



ACROSS
1 Cavalier poet gets no score, to Alec's discomfiture (8).
5 Isolate colour as *warning* (6).
9 Make enclosure for pheasants perhaps, for sport at school (4, 4).
10 Business talk in the east ends, with a drink (6).
12 A boundary ? That's the last straw (5).
13 Unctuous applications for outside help (9).
14 Entertainment for French deputies ? (7, 5).
18 Output of sweaters worked up by *strenuous effort* (12).
21 Confectioner's contribution to disorderly meal ? (9).
23 Engage in shady activities with Amaryllis (5).
24 City ruins her one *manu*script (6).
25 Man's work—is it a craft perhaps ? (8).
26 *Put in* the Tower for feeding the animals ? (6).
27 Like the Good Queen about to produce non-inflammatory matter (8).

DOWN
1 James Russell may see fit to be a writer (6).
2 It's *bound* to be booked to capacity (6).
3 Empty vessel at danger-point (9).
4 Continental trade-group selling off *land at Wimbledon* ? (6, 6).
6 Island has a cross to bear, it's obvious (5).
7 Player gets an awful roasting (8).
8 Lucerne's unique item (8).
11 Formal meetings for the issue of orders, etc (12).
15 Drink off duty ? Nonsense (9).
16 How, for example, an acorn grows—with wrong result ! (4, 4).
17 The causes of hard water in kitchens ? (8).
19 Top general has skill with a push-chair (2-4).
20 Lays down conditions in America (6).
22 Indian got a million in this (5).

Solution of Puzzle No 13,851



DEATHS

GORDON-BUTCHER.—On Saturday, November 23, Alan, beloved husband of Fay, dear father of Glynis, Lindsay, Renny and Elise, of Highfields, Mayfield, aged 48 years. Funeral private, no flowers or letters, please, but donations to Kidney Research Fund would be appreciated.

GRACE.—On 24th November, 1974, peacefully, Doctor Edgar Mervyn Grace, of Hillton, Alverston, Bristol, dearly loved husband of Hilda and father of Edward (deceased), Cicely and Gerald. Funeral service at St. Mary's Parish Church on Thursday, Nov. 28th, at 2.30 p.m. No flowers, please, but if desired, donations to the Royal Masonic Hospital.

GRACIAL.—Mary, passed away *peacefully on November 20. Sadly mourned by her beloved husband* Michel, devoted daughter Beatrice and family, also her *numerous* friends, many who knew her as either "Mary King" or "Madain Chiberta". No longer will her genius beautify so many. —47 Fountain House, Park Street, Mayfair, W.1.

HADDOCK.—On November 21st aged 65, Maurice Robert, C.B.E., Order of Leopold, of 14 Copse Edge Avenue, Epsom, Surrey. Darling husband of Rita and adored father of Carol. Funeral *service at 11.30 a.m., Wednesday*, 27th November, at the Church of the Good Shepherd, Tadworth, followed by private cremation. No flowers, but donations if desired to the Army Benevolent Fund, Duke of York's Headquarters, London, S.W.3.

HARDY.—On November 24th, in hospital after a short illness, Christopher John, much loved son of Maurice and Rosalie Hardy, Wychling Court, Sittingbourne, *Kent. Cremation* at Markeaton Crematorium, Derby, on Friday, November 29th, at 10.15 a.m. No flowers, but if desired, donations to Cancer Research, c/o Lloyds Bank, The Spot, Derby. A short service for *the burial of* the ashes at Saltwood Parish Church, on Tuesday, December 10th, at 2.30 p.m.

HARRINGTON.—On Tuesday, 19th November, accidently, Maximilian Eliot, beloved son of Gillian and *Patrick Harrington*, loved elder brother of Daniel and Cleo. Funeral at South West Middlesex Crematorium, Hanworth, Feltham, Wednesday, 27th November, at 3 p.m. Flowers to Frederick Paine, 227 Twickenham Road, Isleworth, Middlesex. Memorial service, Saturday, *November* 30th, 11.30 a.m., at Waterperry House, Waterperry, Oxfordshire.

HAYTON.—On November 19th, 1974, at her home (Molly) Mary Gwendolyn Sayer, L.R.A.M., wife of Lt.-Col. John Hayton, late R.A.O.C., and elder daughter of the late Captain (P. and O.) and Mrs. T. C. E. Davas, of Blackheath, London. Cremation taking place today.

HENDRY.—On Nov. 22nd, 1974, at Oak Lodge, Kingscote, East Grinstead, Charles William Righton, aged 52, beloved by Peggy, Sheila and Charles. Cremation private but donations, if desired, to St. Margaret's Church, West Hoathly (The Treasurer, Mr. W. Rubidge, 12 Broadfields, *West Hoathly*). Thanksgiving service, Friday, 3rd Jan., 1975, at 2.30 p.m., in St. Margaret's Church, West Hoathly.

KEIGWIN.—On November 24th, 1974, Kitty, daughter of the late J. J. Shannon, *R.A., mother of* Jeb and Julia. Funeral private. Flowers, bunches only, may be sent to Kenyons Chapels, 81 Westbourne Grove, W.2.

KLETTE.—During the weekend of November 24th, in London, Susan. *Funeral at St. Laurence's Catholic* Church, Petersfield, at 11 a.m. on Friday, 29th November.

LEAY.—On November 22nd, peacefully, in a nursing home, near her daughter in Norwich, but until recently of Northwood, Middlesex, Margaret Ethel, aged 87, wife of the late Frederick Peter Leay. Body bequeathed for Anatomical Research, at her request.

LOBBETT.—On November 20th, 1974, suddenly at her home Stalthe Lodge, Burnham Overy, King's Lynn, Norfolk, Phyllis Gwendolen, life-long friend of Dr Marion Alexander. No letters, please.

MARTIN.—On November 25th, in hospital, after brief illness in her *74th year. Evelyn Joyce, eldest* daughter of the late Rev. T. H. and Mrs. Martin, of Crosby and at Windermere. Private cremation, family flowers only.

MASON.—On 13th November, 1974, at Sorrento, Eileen, widow of *William Joseph. Requiem* Mass at Our Lady of Victories, Kensington, on Thursday, 28th November, at 10.00 a.m., followed by burial at Gunnersbury Cemetery. Flowers may be sent to J. H. Kenyon Ltd., 81 Westbourne Grove, W.2.

MEIN.—On 23rd Nov., 1974, Daphne Ethel, peacefully in her 86th year. Loved sister and godmother and long-time friend of Newick village, in Sussex. Cremation private. No flowers, please.

MILLIS.—On November 22nd, 1974, at Herne Bay Hospital, Dorothy Hope, of 41 Glen Avenue, Herne Bay, aged 84. Funeral service at St. Mary the Virgin Church, Reculver, on Thursday, November 28th, at 3.00 p.m., followed by cremation. Flowers to Fred Igguiden Ltd., Herne Bay.

NAYLOR.—On Friday, 22nd November, 1974, peacefully, in the Springfield Hospital, in her 77th year, Irene Mary Anderton Naylor (Pixie), late of 21 Bath Road, Turnham Green, the only surviving daughter of the late John Naylor, and the affectionately remembered aunt of Mary, John, Peggie and Elizabeth. Funeral service at the South London Crematorium, Rowan Road, Streatham, S.W.16, on Wednesday next, 27th November, at 1.50 p.m. *All flowers* and inquiries to C. W. Taylor, Funeral Directors, 25 Trinity Rd., Tooting, S.W.17. Telephone 01-673 3088.

NEWCOMBE.—On November 24th, 1974, peacefully, after a long illness bravely borne, Dr. A. Roy Newcombe, aged 70, of 52 Northway, London, N.W.11, and formerly of 44 Wimpole Street, W.1. Beloved brother of Marjorie, Edna and Reg. Cremation Golders Green Crematorium on Friday, November 29th, at 3.30 p.m. (West Chapel). Flowers may be sent to Leverton & Sons Ltd., 624 *Finchley* Road, N.W.11.

ORLANDO.—On November 23rd, in Rome, Friedl (née Bamberger) dear wife of Ruggero and mother of *Raffaello.*

"Why I raised £7,000 for the Royal Hospital"

by Mrs. K. Hain

"I think the single most important thing was knowing it was a home for 'incurables'. When quite a young girl said to me 'I was born incurable. What would you call it?...'

"There are plenty of charities about, but once I was in the Royal Hospital, I realised I didn't want to look anywhere else. You see, I was born with a slight spine defect myself. It could so easily have been *totally* disabling. But instead, I have so many blessing to count....

"I have sort of adopted a few patients and they are my 'specials'. And when one of them phones me at home and finds it difficult to speak, I realise the privilege of speech...."

Mrs. Keturah Hain has raised an average of over £7,000 a year during the past four years for the RHHI by a great deal of hard work. Many of our patients are grateful to her for their home, and their home comforts.

Details of the RHHI's work, its £600,000 imaginative plans for a New Wing *for the Young Disabled* and the John Howard House at Brighton, can be obtained from the address below. There are now, 250 incurably handicapped people in our care, shortly increasing to nearly 300. Do write.

Appeals Secretary,
Air Commodore Rixson,
The Royal Hospital
and Home for Incurables,
West Hill, Putney,
London SW15 3SW.

DEATHS

OWEN.—On 22nd November, 1974, peacefully at home, Joan Ida Goronwy Owen, adored mother of Gail, mother-in-law of Michael *and dear friend of John Candia.* Interment Westminster Cemetery Hanwell, Friday, 29th, 2.30 p.m. Flowers to Kenyon Chapels, 81 Westbourne Grove, W.2, or if desired donations may be sent to Cancer Research.

PARNABY.—On Nov. 26th, Brigadier Alan Herring Parnaby O.B.E., Late R.A.O.C., beloved husband of Margaret and father of Gillian, of Sylvan Hse., Upper Chobham Rd., Camberley. Service at the *Garrison Church, Deepcut* at 12.15 p.m., Friday, 29th Nov. Cremation private. *Family flowers* only but donations please by his wish to the R.A.O.C. Aid Society, Deepcut.

PLAYFAIR.—On November 23, 1974, peacefully, Air Marshal Sir Patrick Henry Lyon Playfair, K.B.E., C.B., C.V.O., M.C., of St. Mary's House, Bury St. Edmunds, aged 85 years, beloved husband of Kate and father of *John. Funeral* service at Rougham Parish Church, near Bury St. Edmunds, on Friday, 29 November, at 2 p.m. Flowers may be sent to L. Fulcher Ltd., 10 Whiting St., Bury St. Edmunds.

REYNOLDS.—*On* November 23rd, peacefully at home, beloved by all her family, Katherine Isobel, widow of Lieutenant Col. G. F. Reynolds and of the late Lieutenant Commander K. P. Dalglish, R.N. Requiem Mass 12 noon, *Tuesday, November* 26th at the Catholic Church, Llanarth Court, followed by burial at St. Cadoc's Church, Llangattock-Juxta-Usk. No flowers but donations, if desired, to King Edward VII Hospital for Officers (Sister Agnes), Beaumont *St., London*, W.1.

ROGERS, KENNETH JOHN.—On November 17, suddenly in Bexley Hospital, after a heart attack, aged 69, son of the late Mr Frederick Joseph and Mrs Gladys Cansick Rogers. Service 11.30 a.m., Thursday, November 28, at Erith Monastery, Bexley Road, Erith.

SAXON.—On 15th November, 1974, at the Edgware General Hospital, Aubrey, of 25 Donnington Road, Kenton, Middlesex. His passing will be sadly missed by the Directors and Staff at The Steele's Group of Companies to which he was Group Sales Manager.

SCOTT.—On November 23rd, 1974, peacefully at home, Sarah May Scott, widow of William David Scott and dearly loved mother of Brian. *Private cremation.* No flowers, please.

SYNDERCOMBE.—Suddenly, on November 22nd, Marjorie Christine, dearly loved wife of Charles Percy Syndercombe, "Brackens", Horton Gower. *Funeral*, Thursday. Service 10.30 a.m., at Portevnon Church, prior to cremation at Swansea Crematorium, at 12 noon.

TSCHUMI.—On November 22, 1974, in hospital, Violet, widow of Gabriel (Royal Chef). Service at South London Crematorium, Streatham, on Thursday, November 28, at 1.50 p.m. Flowers to Fk. W. Paine, 182 High St., New Malden, 01-942 1978.

THYNE.—On November 17th, 1974, in Bournemouth, in her 97th year, Amy Margaret, dearly loved sister of Elsie and devoted friend of Gloria Fane. Funeral private.

WARDROP.—On November 23rd, peacefully, after a short illness, James Collett Wardrop, C.B.E., of Shaftesbury, Dorset, husband of Joyce and father of *David* and Jennifer. Private funeral. No flowers, by request.

WHITEWOOD, LOUISA EMILY.—On 16th November, 1974, peacefully at home, aged 89 years, at *her request no announcement un*til after burial which took *place* on the 23nd November, 1974.

WILKIE.—On 20th November, at The Brompton Hospital, after a long illness, Geoffrey, beloved husband of Brenda. Funeral, 2.45 p.m., Thursday, 28th November at Breakspear Crematorium, Breakspear Road, Ruislip.

WILSON.—On November 23rd, 1974, peacefully at her home, Goldens, Chieveley, Newbury, Marion Elizabeth, beloved wife of Wing Cmdr. W. G. F. Wilson, O.B.E., 1st Indian Army and R.A.F. Service at St. Mary's Church, Chieveley, on Wednesday, November 27th, at 12 noon, followed by private cremation. Flowers may be sent to Camp Honson, Funeral Directors, Newbury.

MEMORIAL SERVICE

RADCLIFFE.—A Thanksgiving Service for Tim will be held in The Chapel of Kings College Hospital London, on Wednesday, December 4th, 1974, at 3 p.m.

IN MEMORIAM

HANSON.—In proud and loving memory of Professor E. Jean Hanson, F.R.S., on her birthday, *14th November*—Mother.

KING, DORIS.—26 November, 1958, dearest Boa, always in my thoughts, so much loved and so much missed.—Jocelyn.

PARISH.—In fond memory of Godfrey Woodbine, beloved husband *of Roy and father* of Charles, Lavinia and Ursula. Passed away 26th Nov., 1973.

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COME TO The Multiple Sclerosis Society Great *Christmas Fayre*, at the Mayfair Hotel, London, W.1, on Thursday, November 28, noon until 8 p.m. Admission 25p.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

CHRISTMAS is a time for giving. It's also a time for receiving. Why not make sure you receive your share of Christmas profits by advertising in The Times *Christmas Gift Guide on November* 25th to December 14th.—Phone 01-278 9351 and let The Times give you the best Christmas you've ever had.

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PRE-UNIVERSITY—See *Pre-University* under Services.

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PERSONAL COLUMNS
ALSO ON PAGE 31

ANNOUNCEMENTS

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JONES, Pauline and Arthur. Happy anniversary and get well soon. E.B.R.C.C. and everybody.

BOOKS AND PRINTS of all kinds wanted by a Registered Charity, will collect Portland Rd., Association. 01-727 9114.

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هكذا من الأصل

a Special Report on business and finance

BEIRUT

views of the 'Lebanese miracle'—the vital between the developed western nations and il-rich countries of the Middle East

forms to boost confidence d sustain competition

ssef Azmeh
Middle East
ic Digest

ave been expressed non that the country gradually losing its position as the of the Arab world e entrepreneur pro- the vital link be- the industrialized nd the oil-exporting of the Middle East.

foreboding has been ed by signs of eco- and political progress ere in the Middle nce the October war ear. Some Lebanese aid that the erosion r *role as the Middle* middlemen may upset untry's fine balance litical and economic which has flourished orted prosperity.

country's economy owever, shown in the remarkable resilience face of external pres- On the surface it s vulnerable to exter- ctors since its leading —*finance*, industry, trade and the services—are dependent on the Arab hinterland of rich oil-based and agricultural economies.

The boom in these sectors continues, except for the occasional hiccup, in spite of Israel attacks across the southern borders, clashes in*side the country between* the army and Palestinian guerrillas, and economic sanctions by *other* Arab countries at different times.

Lebanon appears always to benefit from the pros*perity of the Arab states* around it, but it somehow manages to escape the worst effects of crises which hit its neighbours.

Most of Lebanon's wounds have been self-inflicted. Although its national income per head is the highest in the Arab world out*side the main oil-exporting* states ($660 in 1971), the degree of social unrest in Lebanon is the highest in the area, and this has been fostered this year by rampant inflation. It must, however, be borne in mind that workers in many other countries of the Middle East do not have the right to strike.

Official figures put the inflation rate at 10 per cent, but *most observers think* this is a substantial underestimate. Inflation in Lebanon cannot be attributed to increased oil prices since the country still pays a price subsidized by its other Arab *friends of just over $3 a bar*rel for most of its crude oil needs and just over $5 a barrel for the rest.

A new Cabinet was formed in Lebanon at the end of October. Although it *introduced new faces* into Government, including Mr Rashid al-Solh, the Prime Minister, they came mostly from the same mould as the members of the previous Cabinet led by Mr Takied din al-Solh.

Lebanon's domestic politics have appeared in the *past unrelated to the* country's economic fortunes. The religious sectarian and semi-feudal forces jockeying for power may have seemed at times to the outside world as if they were bent on a *struggle which could* threaten the country's delicate internal balance. But at no time was this balance really threatened, for when the struggle appeared to be most bitter, as *during* the insurrection of 1958, the section of the population in *revolt* was really attempting to restore that balance which had been tilted too far under President Camille Chamoun.

Politicians in Lebanon, like politicians elsewhere, do not generally challenge the system of government. Their aim is to preserve the system which has made *Lebanon an economic and* political haven from the turbulence of the area. Any threat from within, such as the activities of Palestinian groups before and since 1967, has been dealt with ruthlessly when this was thought to be necessary. Some Arab states have at times reacted angrily to events in Lebanon, but there were always other *Arab states* with vested interests in Lebanon's survival which neutralized such anger.

What some Lebanese fear now is that the country's role as a middleman may no *longer* be needed. Saudi Arabia and other oil-rich Gulf states are becoming more advanced, and with their increasing wealth can attract expatriate skills to *their own countries*. New financial and commercial centres are developing in the Gulf states themselves, and Western (and Japanese) *firms are more likely* now to deal directly with the Gulf states.

Other Arab states are also striving to snatch some of Lebanon's business. Economic liberalization in Egypt and Syria may attract some of the transit trade and investment into proposed tax-free industrial zones. The expected reopening of the Suez Canal may well divert trade from Beirut. A plan to *link* the Syrian and Iraq rail networks could *provide* a *direct access route to the* Gulf which passes Lebanon.

Some authorities, however, appear unperturbed. They argue that with so much new wealth being created some of it is bound to come to Lebanon. Funds are flowing into Lebanon in increasing quantities, *although they represent* only a small proportion of revenues surplus to the oil-producers' needs.

This is reflected in the flow of funds from Beirut to the London financial market. Lebanon's non-sterling deposits in London according to the Bank of England, increased by almost half during the first half of this year to about £350m. *The direct flow of* funds into London from the Middle East oil producers, was up by £2,730m in the same period to £4,535m.

Lebanon's open and competitive market will also continue to attract buyers from other Arab states. They usually can assume that anything they need is available in Beirut. Whereas a European supplier, for example, will quote a deli*very date of six months, his* agent in Lebanon in many cases will be able to ensure immediate delivery of the same goods from his stocks in the overflowing hangars of Beirut port.

The Arabic language also plays an important role in keeping the need for Beirut alive. *Although an increasing number of Gulf Arabs* can now speak foreign languages, they naturally feel more at home with Arabic, and tend to believe that they can strike a better deal with a *fellow* Arab whose mentality they understand.

The main problem for Lebanon, therefore, is domestic: how to reform the system in such a way as to enhance the confidence of other Arabs, and to keep *the Lebanese market, both* in finance and goods, competitive. Measures have been taken this year to improve the competitiveness of the banking system. New regulations which would free non-resident foreign currency banking deposits of tax, guarantee require*ments and impose other res*trictions, should come into force this month.

Measures have also been taken to ease the congestion at the port of Beirut with the introduction of a new shiftwork system and penalties on goods left at the port for lengthy periods. These measures do not appear to have had much effect so far.

Industrial exports doubled

*The Lebanese postal sys*tem is notorious for its inefficiency and a massive budget of £Leb400m (£72m) was allocated for its development, but no improvement can be seen yet. The telex *network on the other* hand is operating reasonably well. Efforts to inject new life into the lethargic Beirut stock market have not met much success so far.

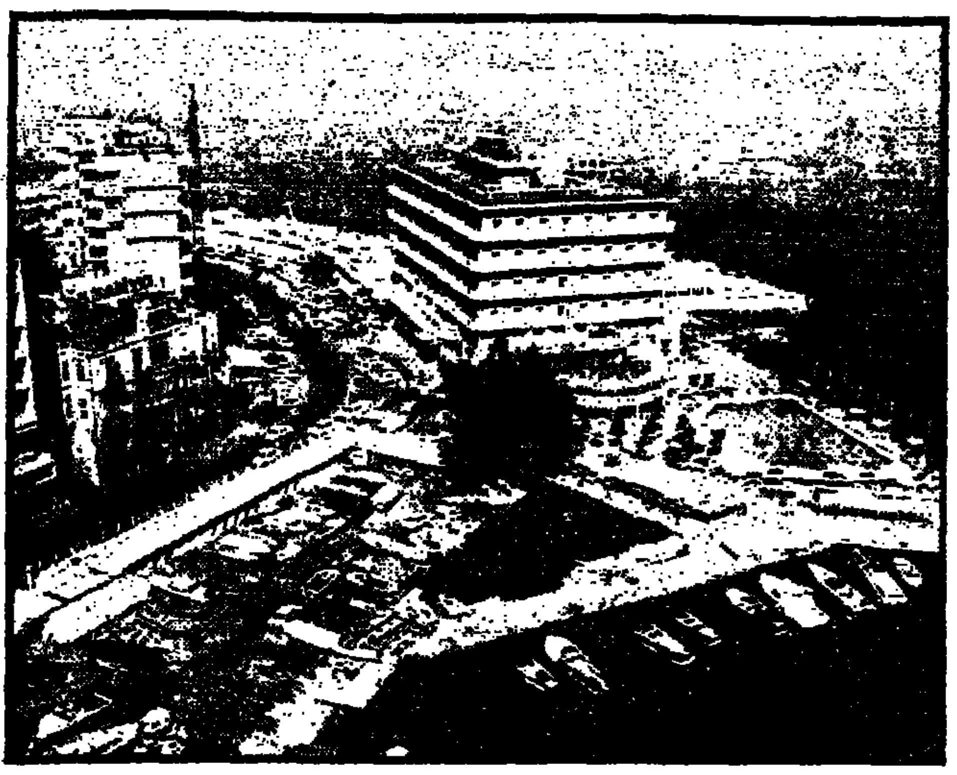
The major success story is that of industry. This sector is still badly neglected, according to its leaders, and *its interests sacrificed to* those of commerce. Nevertheless Lebanese industrial exports, whose markets are almost exclusively Arab, more than doubled in value during the first half of this *year to £Leb396m, compared* with £Leb184m during the first half of 1973. The most important products were metallic goods, mineral products, *processed foods*, textiles, clothing and pharmaceuticals. But since then, although the values each month are higher than in the corresponding period last year, the rate of growth has been falling.

The exceptionally high demand up to the end of May was, however, partly artificial, since it was affected by the wish of some importers in the Gulf to build up stocks in anticipation of a continuing escalation in world commodity prices. This demand, therefore, slackened with the levelling off of commodity prices. But industrial unrest in Lebanon and shortages of some raw materials may *also have contributed to the* fall in exports.

Tourism is another booming *sector in Lebanon which* depends on the hinterland. The summer season this year started badly but soon picked up. *Although* an increasing number of tourists from the Gulf are heading for Europe, the spreading of wealth in the region is also expected to lead to an increase in Arab tourists to Lebanon.

The Lebanese tourist industry, being dependent on Arab tourists, has also managed to escape the decline in tourism experienced this year by other areas around the Mediterranean, and its prospects *appear healthy for* many years to come.

The freedom from restrictions in Lebanon and the country's attractive countryside and ideal climate have also made it the *ideal business centre of the* area. Many of the bankers who have been flocking during the past two years to establish themselves in the Middle East opt for Beirut because, everything else being equal, Beirut is more comfortable and convenient to live in than anywhere in the Gulf.



Ed Mullis

The St George's Bay area of Beirut, a city which is a leading business centre for the Middle East.

espite crises economic success continues to confound the experts

erre Masrallah

is undoubtedly some- *about the performance* is tiny country, with its *ace area of 10,000 sq km* *its population of less* three million which con- ds the economists. It is *archetype of the country* e economic theory is ely applicable and ts regularly *give* lie to asts having every arance of authenticity.

Talk of the "Lebanese miracle" is familiar, and well-founded. But the miracle continues. The factors underlying it have remained basically the same since the postwar beginnings and the accession of Lebanon to independence. Without the reassurance of a firm base *in manufacturing* industry, and without natural resources, this remarkable crossroads economy, so committed to the service industries which account for more than *70 per cent of its* national income, takes every crisis in its stride.

The fundamental characteristics of the Lebanese economy are portrayed by the national accounts and *balance of payments* statistics, and by the findings of a major survey carried out in 1970 by the Ministry of Planning. We shall restrict ourselves to a rapid review of the salient features of the situation in Lebanon under the headings of pop*ulation, production and* foreign trade.

No full population census has been carried out in Lebanon. On the basis of various checks and scientifically prepared surveys, it is *generally estimated* that the resident population, including foreign subjects living in Lebanon as well as nationals, was approximately 2,700,000 at the beginning of 1974.

This is a large number in relation to the size of the *country and, in addicion to* one of the highest population densities in the world, there is also uneven distribution with heavy concentration on urban centres and a *high degree of geographical mobility. Finally,* it is a young population; 53 per cent of the inhabitants being under the age of 20.

The potential working population is almost 1,200,000; the working population is some 800,000. That such a low proportion of the population is in gainful employment is attributable to three factors. First, there is little scope for women to *work outside the home*; then working life starts late, and finally the level of unemployment is higher among people in the lower educational range than among the illiterate and highly educated.

Twenty per cent of the working population is *employed in agriculture*, 25 per cent in industry, energy and construction, and 55 per cent in the service industries.

Broadly speaking, the proportion of the nation receiving education and the level of instruction are fairly low. Education is more general *and academic than* specialized and technical, and still varies in quality among regions and between the sexes.

The salient characteristic of production is the distribution of the domestic product by sector of activity. According to the national accounts data, the service industry sector is overwhelmingly predominant, accounting as it does for more than two thirds of the domestic product.

This structure is unusual in that, in most countries, the *service* industries are not a key sector and do not provide the driving force behind economic development; they can even be a parasitical sector. They are often described as having a passive role, in that they profit from excess monetary expenditure and draw their manpower from surplus labour made available by technical progress in industry or agriculture.

Thus, the prospects in Lebanon are different from those in other countries. The development of commercial and banking activi*ties has been the driving* force behind the economy.

Imports are running at the high level of 44 per cent of domestic production. It has been believed, wrongly, that this causes vulnerability. *In fact, as will* be seen, the Lebanese economy has stood the test of fire on more than one occasion and given proof of its remarkable resilience. Finally, this predominance by the service industries distinguishes the Lebanese *economy from those of the* other Arab countries, which are all based mainly on either farming or oil.

Foreign trade is the area in which the originality of the Lebanese economy is most striking. Despite a trade balance which is structurally in deficit, there is a constant surplus on overall balance of payments. The trade balance deficit is substantial and rising year by year. It is merely a reflection of the fundamen*tal facts of the Lebanese* economy. From £Leb897m in 1964, it rose to £Leb1,192m in 1969, £Leb1,223m in 1970 and £Leb1,296m in 1971.

These figures cover only trade in goods *as such*, to the exclusion of gold and currency. In 1971, imports, at £Leb2,446m, were equivalent to 44 per cent of the gross domestic product, whereas exports in the same year, at £Leb1,150m, were 21 per cent.

However, these statistics are not lost on the authorities, who are seeking to reduce the deficit in relative terms as far as possible by boosting exports; *the result of their action* can be seen in the rate of growth of exports, which is higher than that of imports.

This progress is attributable to industrial exports, made possible by the steady

continued on page II

On other pages

Private airline's success II
Industrial investment III
Foreign bankers' invasion; financial expansion plans IV
Monetary policy; secrecy law V
Britain a valued friend; telecommunications VI
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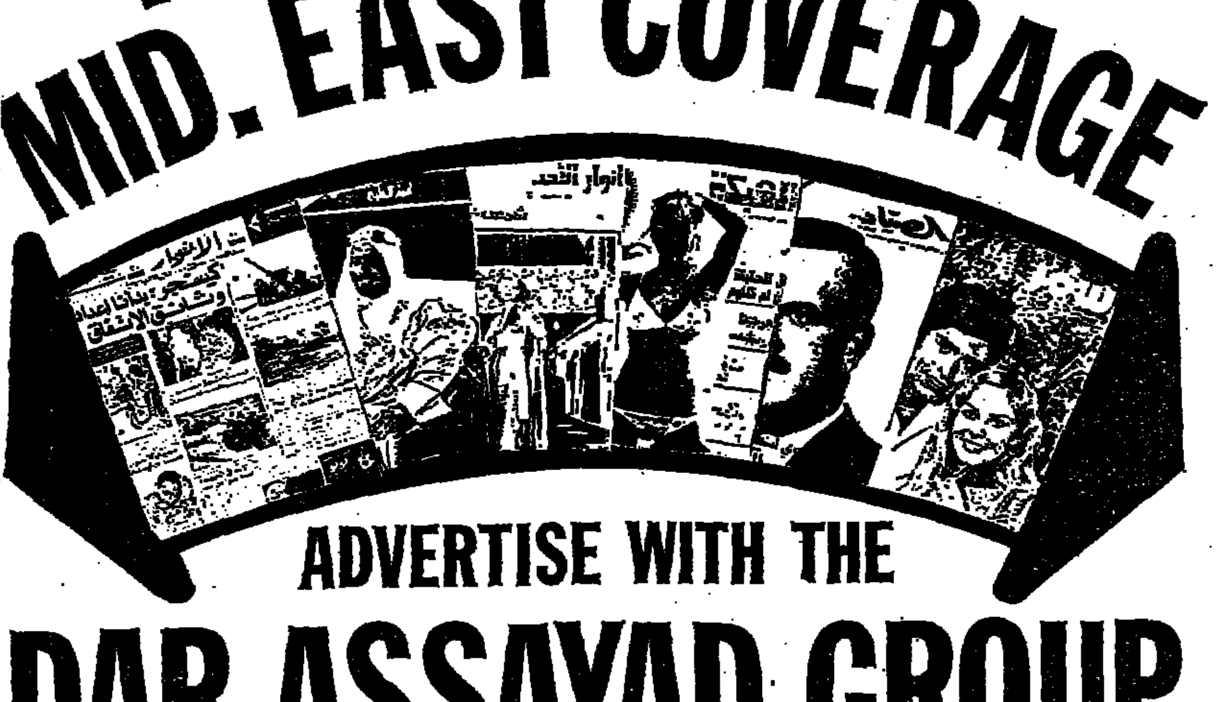
Property boom; tourism VIII



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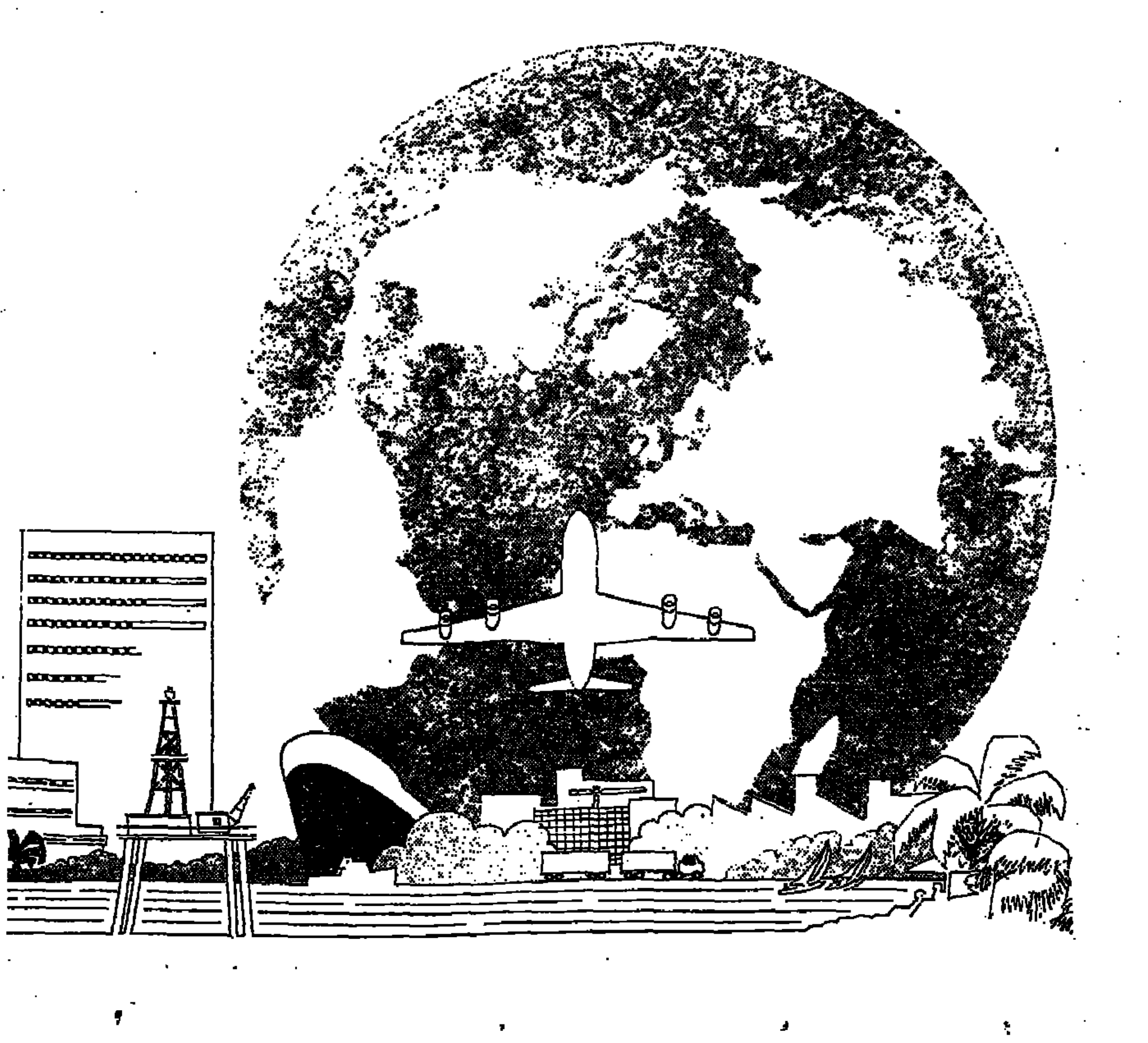

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Airline has become nation's biggest private employ

by Arthur Reed
Air Correspondent

From small beginnings just after the Second World War, Middle East Airlines (MEA) has grown until it is one of the most highly respected companies in the world industry, while being the biggest employer in the private sector in Lebanon.

In 1945 the MEA maintenance base at Beirut airport occupied one small hangar big enough to house three Rapide biplanes, and employed one engineer and six mechanics.

Today the base covers 27,000 sq metres, has $5.5m worth of buildings and equipment, and employs about 1,450 engineers, mechanics and other specialists. Eighty-two air operators from all parts of the world use the services of the MEA base, taking up about 40 per cent of the productive capacity. The remainder is used for keeping the airline's own fleet in perfect operational condition.

This fleet has now expanded from the original trio of Rapides to 19 Boeing 707s, with five more, plus three 747s on order. MEA also took out options to buy the Concorde supersonic airliner with a view to operating it between Beirut and New York, with a stop at Toulouse, south-west France.

During its progress to its present strong position, the airline has had to survive several severe crises, including the collapse of the Intra Bank, the Israel raid on Beirut airport in 1968 in which most of the MEA fleet was destroyed, the June, 1967, and the October, 1973, Arab-Israel wars, and the internal disturbances in Lebanon in May, 1973, when for six days the operational base was moved from Beirut to Nicosia, Cyprus.

In spite of these problems, MEA—which in keeping with a Lebanese tradition of free-trading is privately owned—has remained consistently profitable. Shaikh Najib Alamuddin, the chairman, announced in April a profit for 1973 of £6.2m.

This result came at a time when most of the world's major airlines were suffering from an economic recession brought about by inflation, particularly the higher costs for aviation fuel. It was the largest profit in the history of MEA, and Shaikh Najib made the point that the result could not have been achieved without the loyalty and support of the employees, who are now shareholders in their own airline.

"MEA has always considered its human capital as its major asset, and has been a pioneer in the field of employee participation, which we believe is the formula for the future", the chairman said. Twenty per cent of the profits are allocated each year for distribution to the 5,000 employees in the form of bonuses, while 50,000 out of a total of one million shares have been made available for purchase to all employees.

Shaikh Najib has been chairman of the board of MEA since 1956, and for four years before that was general manager. He was educated at the American University of Beirut and the University of Exeter, specializing in engineering and mathematics.

In 1965 he was appointed Minister for Information and Tourism in Lebanon, and the following year Minister for Public Works and Transport.

The general manager is Asad Nasr, a former professor of mathematics who originated the ASNA computer-based formula designed to help airlines to select the most economic fleet of airliners for their routes.

Beirut international airport, which forms the hub of the MEA operations, is one of the most modern facilities in the region. Its passenger terminal was recently modernized so that it can now cater adequately for the jumbo jets of other airlines which regularly pass through on long-distance services from Europe to the Gulf, India and the Far East. The airport also serves as a communications and freight-clearing centre for the Middle East.

MEA's own network of routes covers many of the countries in both East and West Europe, West Africa, and the whole of the Middle East. A direct Beirut-New York service is now being studied, and this could begin within one year in cooperation with Kuwait Airways.

In its choice of type of aircraft in the past, MEA has preferred to offer its passengers high frequency rather than high capacity, on the assumption that this policy allowed better connexions with the services of other airlines. But as passenger numbers grow—MEA carried 954,000 in 1973 compared with 880,000 the previous year—the board inevitably looked towards a purchase of wide-body airliners. In June they placed an order with Boeing for three 747 jumbo jets which they expect to begin operating next June.

The arrival of a wide-body jet will inevitably lead to greater expansion at the MEA maintenance base, but the airline is confident that it can cope with the technological challenge that this new era will impose. The base has the approval of the airworthiness authorities of nine countries in the Middle East, as well as of Britain, France, Holland, the United States and Denmark.

Workers at the base are proud of the fact that in 1971 they became the first in the world to carry out a major Boeing mod
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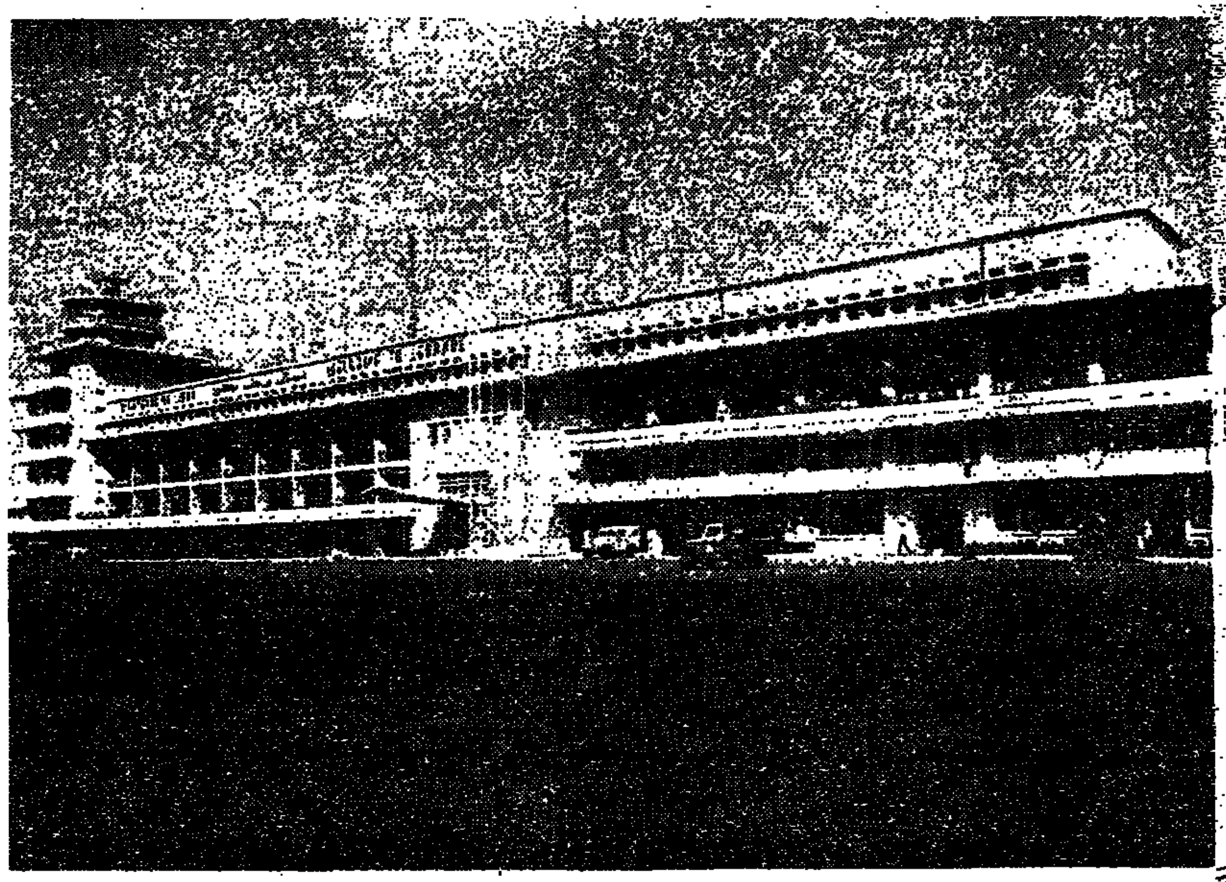

Beirut international airport at Khalde.

Despite crises economic success continues to confound the experts

continued from page I

expansion of Lebanese industry in Arab markets. The overall balance of payments surplus has remained at a steady level, apart from the exceptional year of 1967, when it was unusually high at well over £Leb800m, as a result of which the official gold and currency reserves rose by £Leb493m, and the reserves of private institutions by £Leb375m.

The key item redressing the balance is capital movements, and it is on this subject that the most pessimistic misgivings are expressed: "Anything which represents a threat to the entry of capital into the Lebanon is *ipso facto* a threat to the balance of payments", said a spokesman. "What could be done if the flow of Arab funds seeking refuge or investment opportunities in Lebanon were to cease for one reason or another?"

Expressed in these terms, this is a problem which concerns all trading countries, and not only Lebanon. It does not, however, justify any form of dirigist policy in the area of foreign trade but calls for priority to be given to the seeking of stable markets for manufactured goods and the creation of a true money market which will attract capital.

In the case of the Lebanon it would be vain to attempt to base an analysis of the economic situation on a set of fundamental statistics such as are available to economic observers in other countries. Figures for the gross national product, industrial production, the balance of trade, unemployment and prices are published in Lebanon, but they are out of date by the time they appear.

The economic analyst is accordingly obliged to rely on a few indicators which are sufficiently revealing in themselves; it is on the basis of these indicators that an outline is given below of the recent development of the Lebanese economy.

Like so many other modern economies, the Lebanese economy, being heavily dependent on foreign trade, cannot expect to enjoy any great measure of independence from its environment; it is obliged to absorb the effects of all the events taking place around it. The international economic climate is one of recession. It is some months since the downturn started and there is still no sign of a recovery.

The serious disruption caused by excessive inflation has been exacerbated by the oil crisis. The world economy is in a state of imbalance. The United States, Japan and Western Europe are all afflicted by the same ills and are hard pressed to throw off their present stagnation. The balance of trade position of the non-oil-producing developing countries is deteriorating drastically and their deficit in 1974 will be more than $27,000m.

During all this, what is happening on the Lebanese economic scene? The situation is a curious one, with hardly any signs of crisis. What, then, has become of the depressive influence of the Western trade cycle? Let the figures speak for themselves.

Exports of manufactured goods are beating their own records.

These exports rose by 80 per cent in the first quarter of 1974, and by 116 per cent in the first two quarters taken together. This is an unprecedented achievement which commands attention. It should be borne in mind that this advance by exports of manufactured goods has been achieved despite the constant rise of the Lebanese pound, which has now appreciated by almost 23 per cent since before the first devaluation of the dollar.

The explanation is that Lebanon is taking advantage of the favourable conditions in the Middle East to sell 70 per cent of its goods to Iraq, Syria and Saudi Arabia, countries which are pursuing massive development programmes.

The volume of shipping is rising appreciably; outgoing traffic by 28 per cent and incoming traffic by 36 per cent. As a result, revenue from customs duty has risen by 34 per cent to £Leb230m during the first half of 1974 as compared with £Leb 171m during the corresponding period in 1973.

Although no statistics have yet been published for foreign trade in 1974 it is known that the figures recorded display a rising trend. Purchases of new private cars alone are running at a monthly average of 3,300, as against 2,100 in 1973 and 1,600 in 1972. In other words they have doubled in less than two years.

Tourism has also made a good recovery in 1974, having previously shown a loss of impetus since the middle of 1972. There have been almost 20 per cent more foreign visitors and hotel trade has improved by 18 per cent.

Banking performance has reflected the country's economic expansion. The banks' assets rose at a monthly rate of £Leb140m during the first eight months of 1974, £Leb20m a month more than in 1973. Alongside this development, the monetary authorities are rightly pursuing a credit restriction policy as a measure to combat inflation, which has not spared Lebanon and is said to be running at a rate of more than 10 per cent. There are unfortunately no official statistics.

The time is gone when it was possible to make economic forecasts on firm premises with a chance of being proved broadly correct. Lebanon now has three main areas of economic concern. Foremost among them is the campaign against rising prices. Wages have been increased by 15 per cent in six months. In addition social security benefits have been improved and the prices of several essential products are controlled. A national prices council has been formed recently but has not yet achieved the results hoped for. These various measures are not enough, however. A
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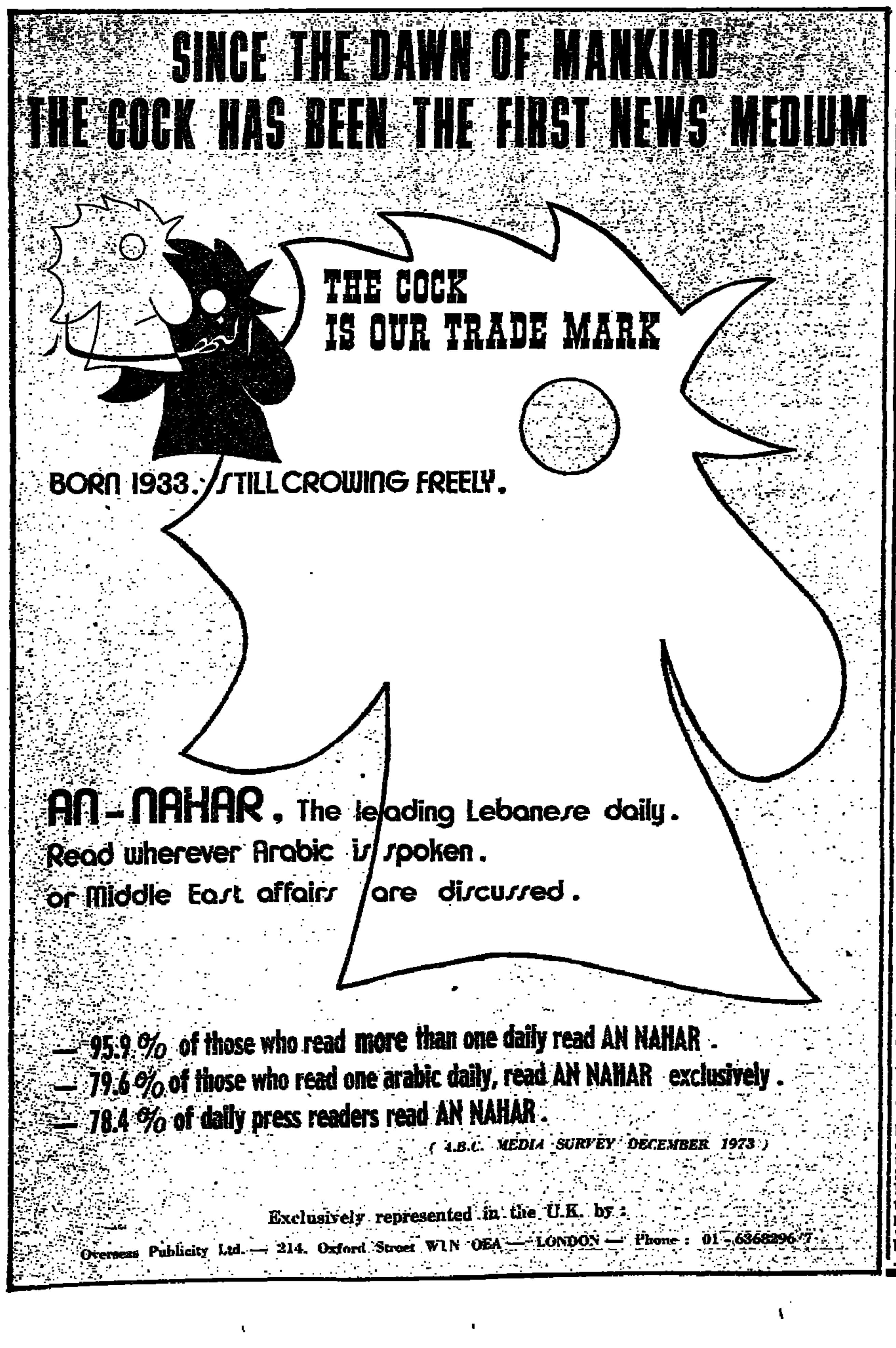

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t Stock Exchange in session—part of the financial structure which makes Lebanon an attractive proposition for foreign investment.

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is no doubt that the orld today, with its s of oil and other s as well as fast in- populations, is ally a big market for n capital and con- goods.

s natural that cor- planners should scru- the eastern Mediter- for the best country ir future investments ustry, to make sure ey, too, will benefit from the enormous increase in the standard of living and purchasing power of nearly 100 million people who still need most of the things that modern life brings.

It is obvious that a suitable country for such investments should be within easy reach of these markets. It should have a good record of political stability and of international relations and good communications facilities, both for people and goods, as well as a reliable telecommunications system. It should have a sound currency, no or few exchange controls, a skilled and plentiful workforce, and a history of stability in labour relations.

Although Lebanon has an area of no more than 10,400 sq km its reputation is that of a leader in the Middle East in trade, services and industry. Mineral resources are scarce, and although it is said that iron one exists in small quantities it remains to be seen whether these can be economically processed.

Oil, although present in the whole area, has not so far been found in Lebanon but it accommodates the terminals of the two pipelines, one coming from Saudi Arabia and ending in Sidon and the other coming from Iraq and ending in Tripoli. The refineries at these terminals provide the country with its petrol and fuel.

Although the Lebanese economy relies heavily on the trade and services sectors (about 65 per cent of the gross national product), industry's share has been growing steadily, and recently reached about 20 per cent.

It is accepted that the rise in the standard of living over the past 15 years in Lebanon, contrasted with the neighbouring countries is due primarily to the complete liberty that characterizes the economy. The lack of exchange controls, the trading sense and tradition of the Lebanese, the development of the banking as well as of the tourist sector, contributed to making the per capita income about $600 in 1972; it is estimated at $1,000 this year.

Large influx of Arab funds

Investment in industry began before the Second World War, with the emphasis on cement and textiles, as is usually the case in developing countries, soon followed by the food processing. The big profits achieved during and just after the war encouraged these industries to reinvest and expand, and they were followed by a multitude of industries, primarily set up to produce import substitutes.

The big industrial expansion, both in varieties of products and the amount of investment, did not occur until the late 1960s, when there was a large influx of funds from Arab nationals as well as Lebanese emigrants' money returning from African and other countries.

The closure of the Suez Canal contributed to making Japanese and Far Eastern goods more expensive and more difficult to obtain. Since the Arab-Israel war of 1967 and the increased Arab nationalism, which made Lebanese goods all the more attractive in Arab eyes, industry has diversified and it is estimated that from a meagre £Leb60m worth in 1960 industrial exports will reach nearly £Leb1,000m at the end of this year.

The food industries seem to be the leaders in terms of capital invested and value of goods sold. Their products include such things as the *tahineh* (sesame cream), biscuits, chocolates, sweets, macaroni and other pasta, as well as tinned fruit and vegetables, and wines, soft drinks and mineral water.

As for the building industry, two factories produce enough cement for the requirements of the country and export about 35 per cent of their production to Syria, North Africa and the Gulf states. Asbestos cement plants export 70 per cent of their production of sheets and pipes, which are sold all over the Middle East for irrigation and water supply schemes.

Iron and copper foundries, for the production of taps, valves and pipes, exist, as well as tanning, leather and shoe industries, and producers of plastics of all kinds, extending from packing materials to pipes and, recently, furniture.

The marble and onyx cutting industry has developed considerably over the past five years and is an important export winner, as are the steel and aluminium industries, which have taken advantage of the building boom of the past eight years.

The textile industry employs probably the biggest number of workers (20,000) and although by custom dominated by cotton spinning and weaving, has diversified recently into synthetic fibre spinning, knitting, dyeing and finishing. The individual units are small compared to their European equivalents, but they show a remarkable ability to adapt themselves to the challenges of world tastes and trends. The clothing industry is fast developing too, and seems to be dependent mostly on exports to Europe and the Middle East.

The chemical and pharmaceutical industries are also becoming significant, and although the first is dominated by a large fertilizer plant producing superphosphates, nitrates and sulphuric acid mainly for export, the latter consists of a few dozen small plants, usually operating as joint ventures with American or European companies.

It is relevant to mention the encouragement given by successive governments to industrial investment since Lebanon became independent in 1943. Increased customs duties on imported goods that are produced locally, although not prohibitive, constitute an important help for all infant industries.

Income tax holidays

The various governments have also introduced legislation encouraging investment in new industries by way of income tax holidays for periods of six years, and up to 10 years in the case of investment in undeveloped areas. Reinvestment in existing industries is encouraged by the granting of tax holidays for four years on half of all declared net profits that are ploughed back into new equipment or into social investment.

Preferential tariff rates have been negotiated with almost all Arab governments for Lebanese exports. These range from 25 per cent to almost 100 per cent reductions of normal tariffs.

The lack of medium-term and long-term lending institutions, which was a serious deficiency of the Lebanese banking scene, has been rectified by recent legislation encouraging commercial banks to set up such facilities, and the Government has started a mixed equity industrial development bank with the participation of almost all the commercial banks operating in the country.

This institution provides medium-term and long-term credit on favourable terms to industry and seems to be working efficiently, although it cannot lend more than 10 per cent of its capital to any individual company. Pressure is being applied at the moment for the capital to be doubled to £Leb60m.

Other medium-term banks, which have been created over the past two years with the participation of foreign banks and encouraged by favourable tax laws, seem to be providing small industry with the sort of credit needed.

Labour, which is the main factor in the development of Lebanese industry, is still fairly plentiful and skilled. Of all the countries of the Arab Middle East Lebanon is probably the only one where skilled labour is available on the spot. Technical and professional schools teach mechanical, electrical, chemical and similar skills.

There is no doubt that much still needs to be done in developing technical, professional and engineering schools to satisfy the demands of Lebanese and Middle East industry, and there is an increasing awareness of this need, both at government and professional level.

Wage rates are still reasonable compared to those in Europe, although much higher than others in the area; the minimum basic wage for unskilled labourers is equivalent to £13 for a 48-hour week.

Social security laws have been introduced since 1965 and industrial workers and other employees are covered by accident and sickness insurance, family allowances and end-of-service indemnities, the total of which is 22½ per cent of the wage and is paid by the employer to the social security organization.

Labour relations, in spite of increasing union activity over the past two or three years, are still good by European standards, and although the unions have recently increased the frequency and size of their demands they are still prepared to negotiate reasonable terms.

The author is vice-president of the Lebanese Industrialists Association.

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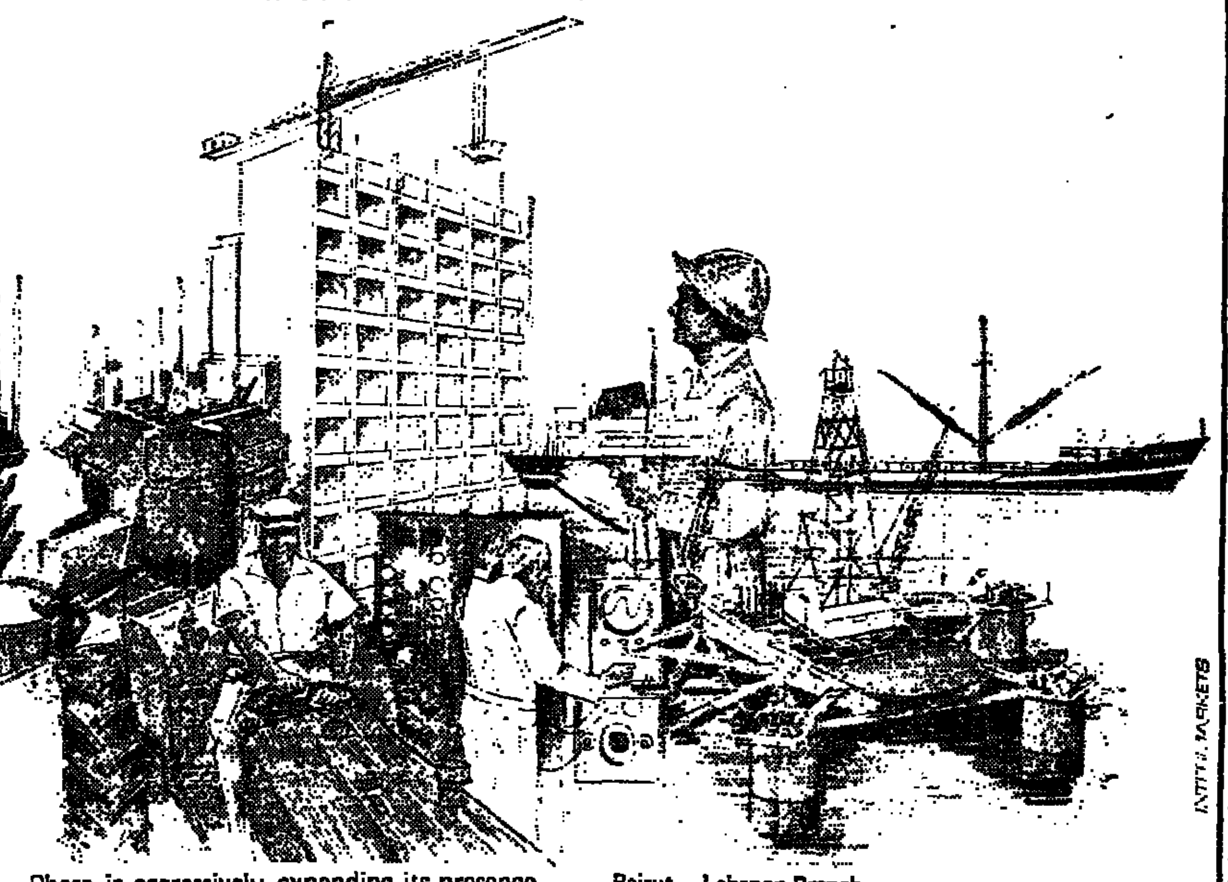

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Tighter curbs started foreign scramble for banks

by Youssef Azmeh

The foreign scramble for Lebanon's banks is almost over. If you want to buy a bank there you most probably have missed your chance. Nearly all those that could be taken over have already been acquired and Beirut banking sources say that only two or perhaps three of the 73 commercial banks could still change hands. Of the 16 leading banks, only two now remain wholly domestically owned.

The trend towards increased foreign ownership of Lebanon's banks began long before the oil price explosion last year but six banks have been taken over since the beginning of 1974, leaving only 29 banks with a majority Lebanese interest. Of the others, 27 were foreign-controlled Lebanese joint stock companies and the rest, 17, were branches of foreign banks.

The trend started in the late 1960s when, in the aftermath of the Intra Bank liquidity crisis, the Government passed legislation tightening controls over banking methods and procedures.

There were more than 90 banks in Beirut then. Some went into liquidation, either voluntary or compulsory, while others found a way out by bringing in a foreign partner who provided capital and management.

As the new regulations discouraged the setting up of new banks in the country, those foreign banks interested in entering the Lebanese market found a way in by buying a stake in one of the weaker Lebanese banks.

Almost every international bank has an interest in one of Lebanon's banks. Nearly every Arab state has an interest in one or more of Lebanon's banks.

Communist states are also well represented. The latest banking takeover was by Poland's Bank Handlowy Warszawie, and China is said to be seeking to establish its foreign trade bank in Beirut.

Many of Lebanon's leading bankers have been resisting the foreign invasion, but there seemed to be little they could do. Except for the few banks at the top, most of Lebanon's domestically-owned banks were too weak to resist the overtures of their wealthy foreign counterparts. They were mostly simple money lending shops which knew little of the complex operations of a present-day bank.

The Government could not legislate against the invasion because that would have been contrary to its declared principles of free enterprise and free movement of capital.

The problem was similar to that of property. Foreigners, mainly other Arabs, have bought a lot of real estate in Lebanon since the Second World War. With the growth in oil revenues many rich Arabs bought land in Lebanon as an investment.

This raised an outcry among Lebanese nationalists (as distinct from Arab nationalists) who feared that control over large tracts of the country might fall into foreign hands. Their agitation led to the passing of legislation which imposed a tax of 10 per cent of the value of real estate on any foreign buyer.

Whereas agitation against the buying of land by foreigners came mainly from the right, that against the foreign bankers' invasion comes from both right and left. The left opposes the trend as a matter of principle since it is seen as "an invasion by the international monopolies".

Those on the right see it from a nationalistic viewpoint, abhorring the fall of a key sector of the economy into foreign hands. A tax similar to that on property purchase has been urged and there have been moves to expel the foreign banks from the Bankers Association or to deny them full membership.

Results for 1973 of commercial banks operating in Lebanon—that is before the foreign takeover of six more banks—showed, according to a survey published by the Continental Development Bank, a subsidiary of Continental Illinois, that branches of foreign banks held 35 per cent of total deposits of £Leb7,490m. Foreign-controlled banks held 37 per cent of deposits and Lebanese-controlled banks held the remaining 28 per cent.

Branches of foreign banks had claims to 33 per cent of the loans outstanding at the end of the year of £Leb6,048m while foreign-controlled banks had claims to 39 per cent and Lebanese banks to 28 per cent. The same survey showed that, whereas the proportion of net capital to risk assets stood at more than 10 per cent for Lebanese banks, it was only 4.9 per cent for foreign-controlled banks and 3.1 per cent for branches of foreign banks.

The proportion of loans to deposits stood at 81.1 per cent for Lebanese banks, 85.4 per cent for foreign-controlled banks and 75.5 per cent for branches of foreign banks.

Earlier this year, when all the banks were suffering from an embarrassing excess of liquidity in Lebanese currency holdings, it was found that some of the foreign banks had lent large amounts of foreign currencies abroad with backing only in Lebanese currency. There was glee among Lebanese banks, the value of the Lebanese pound rose and the inter-bank rate jumped at times to 35 per cent.

The Banque du Liban (central bank) has in several times this bring down intere but some foreign b said nevertheless sustained heavy los result of these dea

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However, there is the participation of the development of itself. There are n medium and l finance banks oper being set up in Leba although most of t meant to operate in t area, some of the be go to Lebanon.

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Lebanese banking (as at December 31, 1973, in £Leb millio

	All banks (72)	branches of foreign banks (17)	foreign-controlled banks (20)
Total assets	11.174	3,890	4,351
%	100	34.81	38.94
Total deposits	7.490	2,647	2.763
%	100	35.34	36.89
Total loans	6,048	2,000	2,360
%	100	33.07	39.02
cash & due from banks to deposits	63.79%	68.53%	67.24%
cash & due from banks to liabilities	44.77	47.78	44.37
liabilities less cash & banks to risk assets	94.19	96.87	95.06
net capital to risk assets	6.90	3.12	4.93
fixed assets to total capital funds	27.83	31.91	26.21
capital funds to deposits	8.71	3.55	5.93
loans to deposits	80.74	75.55	85.41

Source : Continental Development Bank SAL, Beirut

Big expansion plans for Middle East financial centre

by Margaret Clayton

For more than 20 years Beirut has enjoyed a privileged position as the financial centre of the Middle East. Many factors have contributed to the success of Lebanon's banking sector. Some are endemic, such as the country's key geographical position at the crossroads to three continents, its role as a transit country, the natural astuteness of its people and their aptitude for languages. Others were the result of hazard or good luck. Political fluctuations in the area, which included the nationalization of banks in Egypt and Syria, brought Beirut an increase of banking business which it might not otherwise have enjoyed.

The many freedoms of the country—political, religious, economic as well as financial—have helped to attract and strengthen foreign deposits. Beirut's free money market, freedom of capital transfers, total convertibility of the Lebanese pound—still immensely strong in relation to other currencies—the adoption of rigid banking secrecy laws and the watchguard activities of the central bank over credit facilities have endorsed Lebanon's claim to be "the Switzerland of the Middle East" in the field of banking operations.

Banking has always made a considerable contribution to Lebanon's economy. Substantial inflows of funds from Lebanese emigrants, many returning from Africa, have helped growth in recent years. The oil spiral which has brought the country its share of the oil revenues, and the recent dramatic invasion of the banking sector by foreigners now see Lebanon on the eve of a concerted bid to expand and internationalize its thriving banking industry.

Banking began in Lebanon in a small way more than 50 years ago, when the country, together with Syria, came under the French mandate after the 1914-18 war. The Imperial Ottoman Bank passed to the Banque de Syrie et du Liban, which was entrusted with the issue of banknotes. The bank also fulfilled the purpose of a temporary central bank, advising the Government on money transfers and credit operations. Foreign banks installed themselves slowly in Beirut, headed by the Banco di Roma and, later, the British Bank of the Middle East.

By the late 1940s, after Lebanon had obtained its independence, foreign banks had a foothold in Beirut and several small local banks, which were either exchanges or discount houses owned by private individuals, were established. Many of these smaller banks, whose names reflected the pioneers of Lebanese banking, have been engulfed in the recent takeover by foreign bankers. Several banks existed in Aleppo, in northern Syria, but the financial transactions of Damascus were easily handled by Beirut near by.

In 1951 the Syrians insisted on an economic rupture with Lebanon and it became no longer feasible for businessmen to engage in their previous activities in Syria. This was followed by nationalization of Syria's banking system. The banks in Lebanon were progressively strengthened, foreign banks gaining increased control over the banking sector.

By the late 1950s Beirut had become the acknowledge financial centre of the Middle East. "The urge to have one's own bank here became acute", a Beirut banker says ironically. The half-mile square of territory round Beirut's central Riad el Solh Square became a conglomeration of banking enterprises, internationally-famous banking names elbowing small Lebanese family concerns, while a marketplace of exchange booths dealt with the expanding tourist industry and businessmen in transit.

Bankers were drawn to Beirut by the laisser-faire manner of banking it offered: there were virtually no restrictions on the establishment of new banks and no central bank to control operations. Outwardly the banking system may have looked muddled and fragmentary, but, like many Lebanese institutions, it seemed to work well. At the same time, Arab capital began to flow into Beirut as it became, with its mild summer hill climate, the Bournemouth of the Middle East for Arabs from neighbouring states. The hill towns behind Beirut took on the aspect of foreign colonies, wealthy Saudis and Kuwaitis installing themselves in flats and summer residences for as long as three months at a time.

More complex lines

Banking now began to develop along more complex lines. Beirut had become a focal point between East and West, had a well-educated population with considerable contacts with the West and fair communications. The banking secrecy system, started in 1956 on roughly Swiss lines was an encouragement to investors, particularly those from neighbouring Syria. A joint account system had been launched three years earlier. This, too, provided greater security for businessmen.

The belated formation of the central bank, the Bank of Lebanon, in 1963—Egypt had already a central bank in 1951, Syria in 1953—led to increased confidence in the Lebanese monetary system. The bank's capital of £Leb15m is subscribed by the Government. Criticism of the central bank was inevitably levelled after the Intra Bank collapse of 1966, which was followed by the liquidation of about 15 other banks. The Banking Control Commission, set up in 1967, now receives monthly returns from every bank about its liquid funds and details of all debtors over £3,500.

"I don't think the central bank was at all responsible for the Intra crash", says Mr Frank Gosling, general manager of the Banque de l'Industrie et du Travail, who has been in Beirut since 1948. "Remember, the bank had been in operation for only two years when the crash came. Since then it has always been helpful when needed and is now extremely vigilant in controlling banking operations."

Though confidence was badly shaken for some time figures had begun to pick up by 1970. Total bank loans stood at £Leb4,171m in 1972, a rise of 81.26 per cent over the 1969 figure. Deposits, similarly, rose by 85.73 per cent in this three-year period. At the Beirut Stock Exchange the value of transactions recovered from only £Leb2,059,000 in 1969 to £Leb42,377,000 in 1972.

At its peak, before the Intra crash, Beirut boasted 86 banks of all denominations. There are now 74, with some 300 branches, and the Government, alarmed by the foreign invasion of the banking system, has placed a moratorium on the setting up of new banks.

The past two years have entirely transformed the Lebanese banking scene. As oil prices in the neighbouring Arab countries began to multiply with breathtaking speed a swarm of foreign bankers descended on Beirut in an attempt to grab some of the oil money as it is channelled through the capital. In 1972 banking deposits rose by £Leb500m in five months, but at this time the deposit holdings of the purely Lebanese banks had been reduced to only 29 per cent of the deposits total.

Because of the Government's moratorium foreign bankers have had to buy their way—sometimes with majority, sometimes minority shares—into existing Lebanese banks. These have been falling to the foreign interests at the rate of roughly one a month—Americans leading the field. "Banks which would never consider taking such a step elsewhere have been willing to take a minority share in Lebanese banks in the hope of gaining a majority proportion later", a Beirut banker said.

Meanwhile, new bankers arriving almost daily in Beirut are keeping a watchful eye on the stragglers of the system, who may need foreign funds to keep going. A recent law increasing the compulsory paid-up capital of a Beirut bank from £Leb3m to £Leb5m has been instrumental in letting some foreign bankers in.

To give only a few examples: a Luxembourg bank bought 80 per cent of shares in the Chartouni Bank, Beirut, in January, while, in February the Toronto Dominion Bank bought a majority of the shares of the Banque des Cèdres. The Fuji Bank of Tokyo opened an office in Beirut in January, the Bank of Montreal an office in March.

In February the Arab Finance Company, with capital of £Leb6m, was launched by a group of Lebanese, Japanese and American banks. Arabs hold 54 per cent of its capital, while the rest is shared between Europeans and Americans. This company is to finance big projects and business promotions and undertake activities in fields not yet developed or exploited by local banks. A prime deficiency of the domestic banking system is that it has been in the past geared almost entirely to short-term loans and projects.

The foreign "invasion", at first welcomed by the banking sector as giving a much-needed boost in knowledge to the local system, has now become an avalanche. Cries of alarm from Lebanese economists, politicians and journalists, as well as from the bankers themselves, are beginning to be translated into action.

Lebanese bankers now see, far on the horizon, the possibility that the violent financial upheaval of the area might wrest the banking palm from their grasp. Kuwait is already suggested as a possible contender. Most foreign bankers are sceptical since Kuwait, they claim, is lacking in the supporting services needed to establish a banking centre of international standing.

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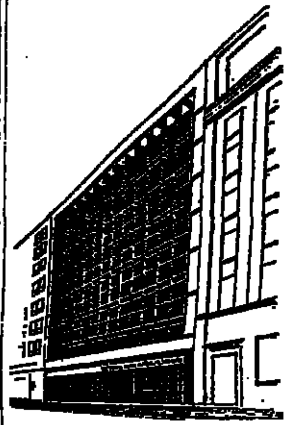

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v monetary policy makes credit scarcer but healthier

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Eurodollar markets in the face of the decline in interest rates which began towards the end of 1970, and the generalization of floating exchange rates which, for the saver anxious to find stable investments, offered less security than fixed rates.

The fact is that bank assets increased at an average monthly rate of £Leb125m, occasionally rising substantially above this level.

This abundance of money created a twofold problem: on the one hand it encouraged excessive financing of the various sectors of the economy, with all the inevitable inflationary consequences, and on the other it placed pressure on the exchange rate of the Lebanese pound, which appreciated against other currencies. A new monetary policy was introduced in May 1974 to deal with these problems.

In 1973 the volume of loans rose to almost £Leb1,400m, more than the total lending over the five previous years. In relative terms, the increase was 43 per cent, a level never attained previously. An idea of the scale of this increase can be obtained from a comparison with the increases in the same type of financing recorded elsewhere during the same period: no more than 20 per cent in the United States and Japan, and less in France and West Germany.

The Central Bank, convinced of the inflationary nature of this financing, has introduced the following measures: as early as September 1972 it raised the level of compulsory reserves from 5 per cent to 7 per cent; and from June 1973 it virtually discontinued all intervention on the foreign exchange market, allowing the Lebanese pound to move with the market.

More recently, last June, it took further steps to reinforce these measures. It raised the rediscount rate from 5 per cent to 7 per cent and the interest rate from 5¼ per cent to 7¼ per cent on purchases of pawned bills. It raised the rate of interest on current account loans as referred to in article 102 of the Currency and Credit Code from 7 per cent to 9 per cent and increased the compulsory reserves which banks must hold to cover their commitments from 7 per cent to 8 per cent, from July 1, 1974.

The bank introduced a new graduated reserve applicable to investments which became compulsory from July 1, 1974 also, but has retroactive effect to the end of 1973. The conditions are: 5 per cent on the first 10 per cent of the running total of investments at December 31, 1973, 7 per cent on the tranche between 10 per cent and 15 per cent, 10 per cent on the tranche between 15 per cent and 20 per cent and, finally, 40 per cent on the tranche above 20 per cent.

Exemption from the requirement to form reserves under this new regulation is extended to the medium and long-term credit banks set up under law 22/67 of April 21, 1967 and to foreign exchange loans to category one non-residents. The effect of this policy has been to make credit scarcer but undeniably healthier in Lebanon.

The Lebanese pound has risen steadily since 1971. Its performance in relation to the major currencies of the world is shown in the table, which is taken from the 1973 annual report of the Association of Lebanese Banks.

A particularly significant feature of this table is the steady rise of the Lebanese pound against the US dollar (2.89 per cent in 1971, 4.58 per cent in 1972 and 16.62 per cent in 1973, having gone higher in June) which was brought about by the two official devaluations of the dollar and its subsequent effective depreciation on the foreign exchange market. The causes lie in the imbalance between capital supply and demand on the Beirut market, which in turn is attributable to a combination of various factors not shown clearly by official statistics.

The excessive supply may be attributed to the massive influx of capital from Lebanese emigrants, from the Arab world and from elsewhere; repatriation of assets previously invested on the Eurodollar market; conversion by private individuals or companies of foreign currency deposits into Lebanese pounds; reduction by the banks of their foreign exchange positions.

Logically the Central Bank's reaction through its monetary policy was designed to shift the pressure of demand away from the Lebanese pound to foreign currencies. Accordingly, foreign currency bank deposits were progressively exempted from the compulsory reserve requirement: on the other hand, non-residents' Lebanese pound holdings were penalized because they were no longer producing interest.

In parallel with these measures, the Central Bank launched a policy of massive buying-up of dollars on the local market which caused the dollar to rise in a few days from 220 to 240 piastres, which now seems to be the exchange rate at which deals are being struck.

This prepared the ground for the much-discussed Bill on the financial free zone designed to exempt foreign currency deposits and commitments for non-residents from the income tax charged on bank interest; the compulsory reserve; the due charged on behalf of the *Institut National de Garantie des Dépôts.*

It is being asked whether it would not be possible to extend this threefold exemption from taxes and charges to all foreign currency accounts rather than restricting it to non-residents, a category which is difficult to distinguish in a country where there is total freedom for foreign exchange. Such a move, it is claimed, would weaken the Lebanese pound against foreign currencies. However, this fear would be unfounded if the terms of the Act authorized the monetary authorities to use such a general exemption as a short-term policy instrument that could be modified in the light of circumstances.

Percentage depreciation (−) or appreciation (+) of the Lebanese pound in relation to the pound sterling, the dollar, the Deutsche mark, the Swiss franc, the French franc and the yen.

Currency	Percentage in 1971	Percentage in 1972	Percentage in 1973
Dollar	2.89	4.58	16.62
Pound sterling	−3.51	12.16	17.51
Deutsche mark	−8.32	2.59	1.26
Swiss franc	−7.08	0.88	3.20
French franc	−2.51	2.60	12.59
Yen	—	0.30	10.01

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he secret of success

nthony Rowley

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nationality and whether he wants mail forwarded. This numbered account book is always kept in the manager's safe. No executive other than the manager and his deputy is allowed to have access to the book.

"The customer will have to sign signature cards in front of the manager and these signature cards will then be sent to the head of the current accounts department, where they are filed serially according to the number given to the account by the manager. Signature testing of numbered cheques is done by the head of the current accounts department only. A cheque book will then be issued with the account number only and with no name mentioned."

The official text (published in French) of the Banking Secrecy Law of September 3, 1956, makes it clear that banks registered in Lebanon in the form of limited companies, as well as the subsidiaries of foreign banks constituted in this way, are bound by the law. However, La Banque de Crédit Agricole, Industriel et Foncier is not so bound.

Article two of the text says that directors and employees of all liable banks, as well as all other persons having access in some capacity to the books, correspondence and operations of the bank, are bound by the law to secret *absolu, en faveur des clients de la banque.*

They may not reveal to anyone, whether private body or individual or administrative, judicial or military authority, the name of clients, their possessions or any facts known to them about their clients through the bank. The only circumstances in which such information may be revealed is with the written authority of the account holder or his heirs, or in cases where he is declared bankrupt. Likewise, in the event of litigation on banking affairs between the bank and the client, information may be disclosed to appropriate authorities.

Anyone acting in contravention of the Banking Secrecy Law renders himself liable to imprisonment for a term of three to 12 months, and attempting to break the law will incur the same penalty.

However, the Banking Secrecy Law does not prevent the banks affected by it from exchanging among themselves, through strictly secret channels, information regarding their customers' accounts which is necessary to safeguard the banks' investments.

After the introduction of the 1956 law, confusion arose over whether secrecy was available only to the holders of numbered accounts. For this reason one of the leading western banks operating in the Middle East sought the view of a legal expert.

He ruled that "all accounts and affairs of account holders with the banks prescribed under the law benefit automatically from the provisions of the Banking Secrecy Law. From the moment any account whatsoever is opened with any banking establishment mentioned under the law, it is automatically treated with absolute secrecy."

Those bank clients wanting additional protection could ask for a numbered account, added the legal commentator. But he emphasized that "it should not be supposed that only numbered accounts would benefit from the Banking Secrecy Law". Ordinary accounts were covered equally.

A further commentary on the same law makes another important point. This is that shareholders of the banks covered by the law do not enjoy the same secrecy privilege. Banks may not claim protection under the law when they are asked to declare to the authorities the nominal shares belonging to a distrainee shareholder.

It is interesting to compare the Lebanese banking law with British banking practice. All authorized banks in the United Kingdom keep their customers' affairs secret to the extent that they require every member of their staffs to sign a declaration of secrecy.

A banker can be discharged from this duty in certain circumstances laid down by the courts, however. The case of *Tournier v National Provincial Bank* in 1924 gave instances in which a banker must reveal information about his customers.

The first of these is disclosure under the compulsion of law. The Bankers Book Evidence Act, for example, enables the police to obtain an order under this Act so that they can obtain information from the banks on their customers' affairs.

Moreover the Inland Revenue may obtain information from the banks on interest paid on deposit accounts, when the amount concerned is more than £15. Disclosure of information must also be made where the "public interest" requires it, such as in a national emergency. Disclosure is also permitted when the interest of the bank requires it, to allow the issue of a writ for repayment of an overdraft for example. There is no stipulated penalty for infringement of the banking secrecy code in Britain, however, according to the Banking Information Service.

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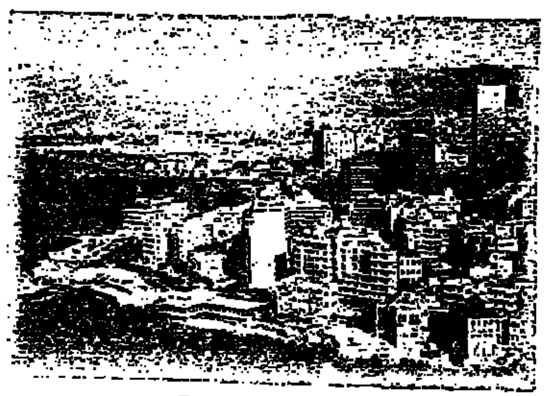

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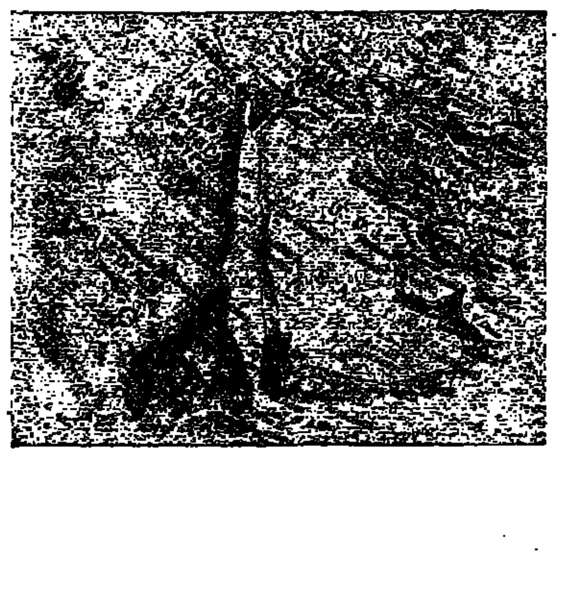

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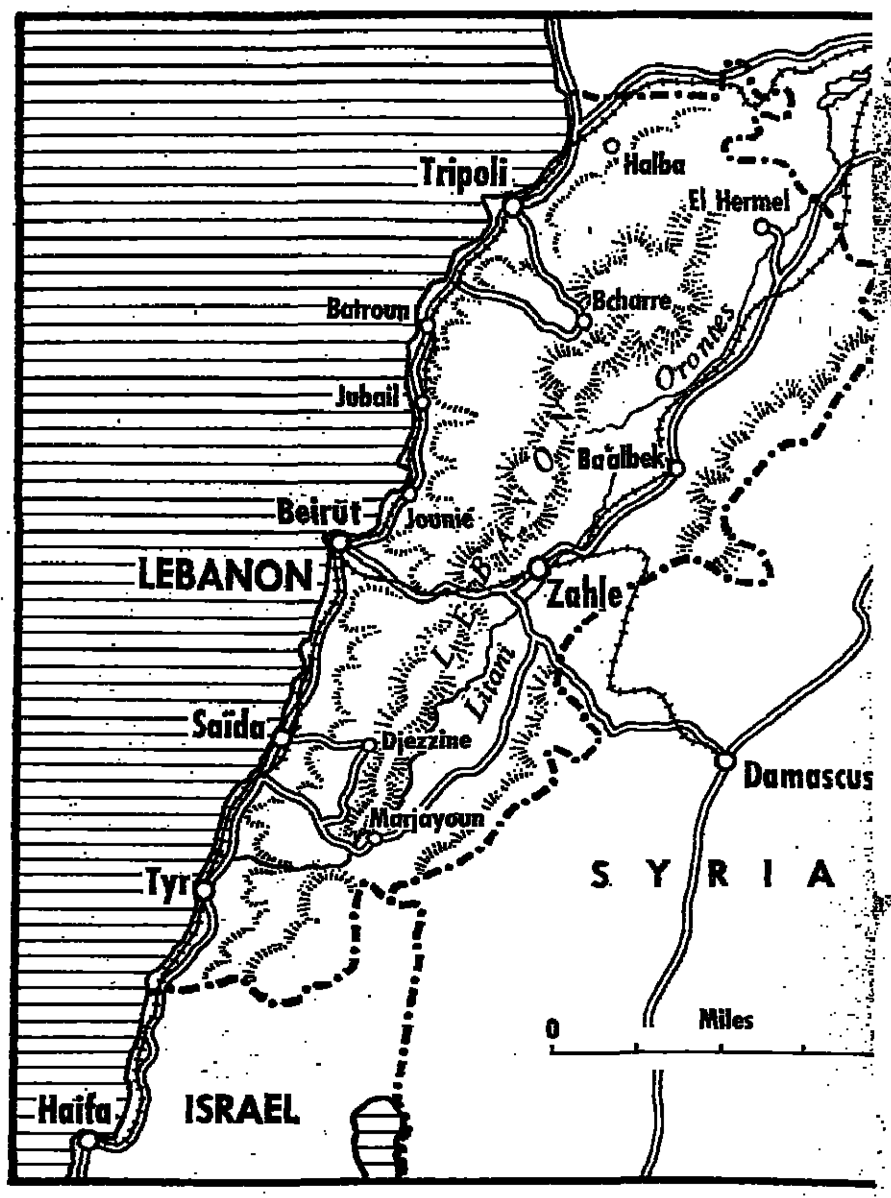
'Fair minded' Britain is seen as a valued friend

by Paul Martin
Middle East
Cofrespondent



To steer a steady course in hazardous Middle East waters is a difficult, if not impossible, task. For a country like Lebanon the difficulties are as complicated as its political make-up. Since it is the only free political arena in the Arab world, forces from within and without have long tried to tip the balance one way or the other. And political balance has been the principal ingredient of Lebanon's success as the area's business centre.

The only non-combatant Arab country sharing a border with Israel, Lebanon nevertheless hardly enjoys a week without Israel forays into its territory. Sometimes this has resulted in the country coming dangerously close to the brink.

The alternative would be to curb the Palestinian guerrillas. However, with more than 300,000 Palestinian refugees an integral part of the country's social fabric, and with the rest of the Arab world ever watchful, this could be suicide.

For long Lebanon has relied on its western allies in times of need. With a tiny army there is no other choice. While the Arab combatants have depended on the Soviet Union for political and military support in past conflicts with Israel, Lebanon has appealed to a wider audience: the friends of Israel, its enemies, or just neutrals.

Indeed, so important was diplomacy regarded by the country's political leadership that it was frequently said that Lebanon's strength was in its weakness.

But there are bitter disappointments. Ironically, the most recent has been in Lebanon's relations with its chief ally, the United States. The point of contention was the Palestinians.

President Suleiman Franjieh was elected by the Arab summit to speak for the Arab world on the occasion of the debut of the Palestine Liberation Organization at the United Nations. The choice seemed appropriate enough; he represented a non-combatant country which played host to Palestinian refugees and he was the only Christian leader.

Although it was Mr Franjieh's first visit to the United States as President of his country, he was not given any special treatment as head of state. Was it because of his mission? Or did the Americans feel that since his visit was to the United Nations and not to the United States protocol did not provide for such treatment?

Whatever the case, the diplomatic importance did not go unnoticed by the Lebanese. So, angered by such an apparent slight from an erstwhile friend, Mr Franjieh is said to have refused an invitation from President Ford to a meeting.

However, the resilience which is so much part of the Lebanese character can be seen in its conduct of foreign relations. If the account of President Franjieh's reaction to his reception in the United States is correct, then it exemplifies Lebanon's confidence. More than most, successive Lebanese governments have realized the value of friends and the policy has been actively to seek them.

As in the country's education system, there are two main schools in contacts abroad. For historic reasons there is a strong French tradition. In times of crisis, when there are threats to the country's security, the Lebanese look to, and know they will win the full support of, the French. Indeed there have been times when the Lebanese attitude has almost been that of turning to a mother country.

On the other hand, there is a recognition that the friend with the greatest diplomatic and military power is *the* United States. It was, after all, the United States which intervened militarily in the country in 1958 when Nasserite subversion from Syria threatened to overturn the existing order.

Things have changed since then. However, the Lebanese are well aware that in the deadly game of an eye for an eye played between Israel and the guerrillas across its borders it is to the Americans that they must appeal.

Of late Lebanon has sought increasing support from another western friend, Britain. No less dramatic than its relations with France or with America, those with Britain are valued. From a Lebanese point of view, Britain's stand on the Middle East problem represents "fair-mindedness" which is appreciated.

Lebanese newspapers watch with satisfaction the toing and froing of British ministers and parliamentarians centred upon Beirut, whether they be fact-finding or strictly business missions.

In an ever-changing Middle East, Lebanon's political complexion is one of the few exceptions. Gone are the Baghdad Pact days when the country was part of the western grand design. The Lebanese now take a warmer view of the East block.

The Soviet Union lends welcome support at the United Nations when the Lebanese find themselves under fire and there has been steady progress in relations not only with the Soviet Union but with the East block countries generally. The same applies to Peking—yet another voice in times of need.

Certainly more complicated, and no less important, are Lebanon's relations with the rest of the Arab world. The end of the Nasser era put paid to the virulent revolutionary one-upmanship that threatened to embroil Lebanon. Today Lebanon enjoys excellent relations with most Arab countries, including both Egypt and Syria, with which it was at loggerheads in the dark old days.

In the present political climate few feel that there are any serious Arab revolutionary designs on Lebanon as such. Of course the Arab world has its trouble-makers. However, the one internal matter that has a direct bearing on Lebanon's important relations with the rest of the Arab world is the Palestinians. As past crises with the guerrillas in the country have shown, this is an emotive issue in Arab forums.

An upheaval in inter-Arab relations soon has its effects on valuable entrepôt trade, not to mention long-term effects on the flow of capital and investments. However, the Lebanese are well aware of where their ultimate interests lie.

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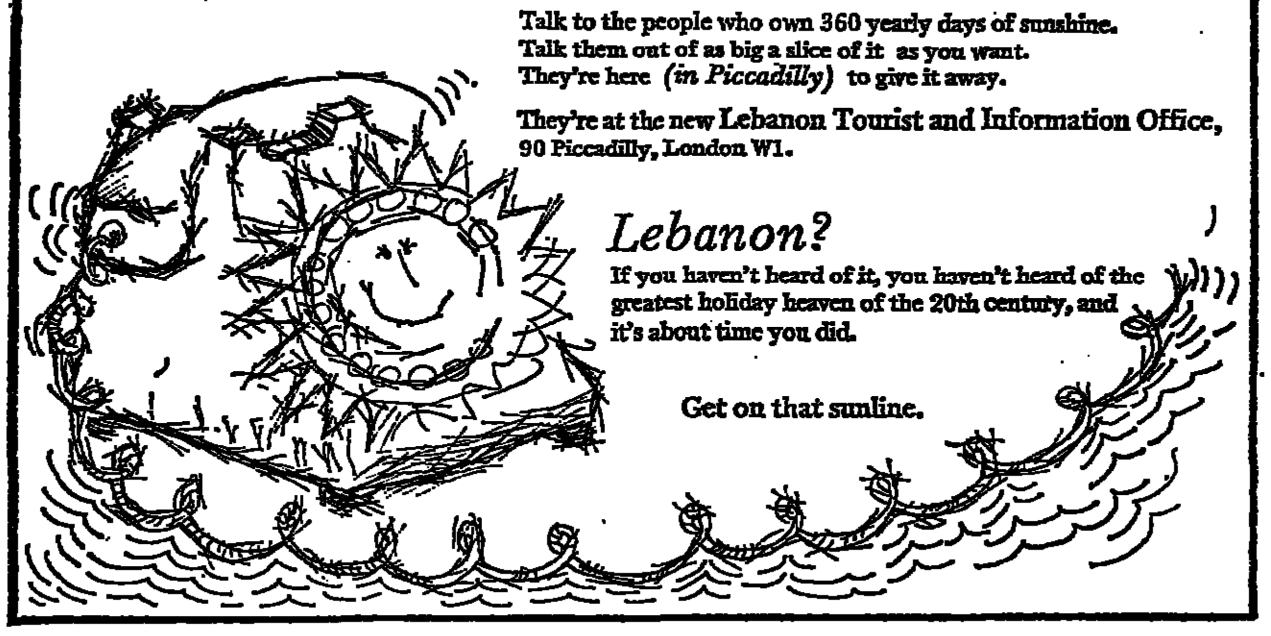

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Bold projects but telecommunications struggle to keep pace with increasing needs

by Faris Glubb

The telecommunications problem in Lebanon evokes the familiar metaphor of a man who runs up a downward escalator in an effort to stay in the same place. Despite impressive achievements and ambitious projects, the country's needs are expanding faster than its telecommunications facilities.

One reason for this is the recent economic boom which shows no sign of abating because of repatriation of emigrants' capital and the larger sums available to Arab oil-producing states whose citizens consider Lebanon a good country for investment. Another problem is that implementation of plans has sometimes been haphazard, with the authorities launching a bold new improvement but then failing to follow it up with less spectacular measures necessary to ensure that full use is made of it.

An example of this is the satellite tracking station at Arbanieh, 20 km from Beirut. Brought into use in 1969, this was one of the first ground stations constructed outside the major industrialized countries. It dramatically improved Lebanon's telephone and telex communications with the outside world and was expected to make Beirut the unchallenged modern communications centre of the Middle East.

Initially it was set to track the Atlantic satellite and used for communications to Western Europe and America, until the completion of the submarine cable to Marseilles in 1970. The ground station was then switched to the Indian Ocean satellite, and now handles communications eastwards as far as Australia and Japan with speed and efficiency through the use of compatible circuit links guaranteeing 10 per cent circuit redundancy at any time. Another antenna is being considered to enable the station to link up once again with the Atlantic satellite and meet the rapidly growing demand for westward calls.

The potential of the ground station is not fully exploited. For instance, a a common complaint by the bureaux of foreign television networks in Lebanon is that they still cannot transmit colour film from it. In this respect, Lebanon has been overtaken by Jordan and is being overtaken by Kuwait. Beirut's facilities are often contrasted with those of Tel Aviv, from where colour film can be transmitted, and this puts the Arabs at a disadvantage in the propaganda side of the Arab-Israel conflict as far as "hot" news is concerned.

Another bold initiative by the Lebanese authorities to improve international telecommunications, the Marseilles submarine cable, is also operating below its potential capacity and is greatly overloaded. Its existing 120 circuits are being expanded to 160 by altering transmission frequencies.

The main problem is the very small capacity of Beirut's existing international switching centre. A new centre is required with at least 2,500-circuit capacity, more than 20 times the size of the present one. Such a centre would enable the direct-dialling system to France and the United States (theoretically in operation, but hampered by shortage of circuits) to come into full operation, and also ensure the success of future cable projects.

These include a 480-circuit cable to Cyprus, which it is envisaged would link up with Western Europe through Greece. Lebanese engineers say an additional cable direct to Western Europe will be needed in the near future to cope with the expected rapid increase in traffic.

The internal telephone system is as overloaded as the international one. Indeed, it is a common complaint among Lebanese that they can obtain a call to Australia more rapidly and easily than to a village outside Beirut.

The telephone network consists of some 60 local exchanges and 230,000 lines, of which 140,000 are in the greater Beirut area (a ratio of approximately one to 10 to the local population). About 158,000 of these lines have been installed since 1966, so the rate of expansion has been high in percentage terms. However, it will need to be greatly accelerated if expected requirements are to be met.

The ratio of telephones to inhabitants is calculated at one to three in fully developed urban societies, which means that Lebanon needs more than 500,000 new lines immediately, and two million lines by the end of the century when the population is expected to reach six million.

The Ministry of Posts, Telephones and Telecommunications is installing 60,000 new lines and 25 new exchanges over the next two to three years, and a further 200,000 new lines and 41 exchanges have been authorized by Parliament. This will involve replacing the present six-figure dialling system with a larger one, as well as modernization of equipment to cope with a new area code system. Mr Antoine Franjieh, the Minister of Posts, Telephones and Telecommunications, says the present plans are inadequate and should be expanded by a further 200,000 lines.

In contrast with the telephone system's problems, Lebanon's telex communications are not overloaded and calls are connected promptly to most countries. There are still fewer than 1,500 subscribers in a system with 2,000-circuit capacity, and a further 2,500 circuits are to be installed over the next five years. Twenty-four telex circuits occupy the same space as one telephone call, so the technical problems of expansion are very much easier.

One suggestion for accelerating Lebanon's telecommunications development is participation in Arab regional efforts, including the project for an Arab regional satellite which is to be considered at the meeting of the Arab Telecommunications Union in Tunis this month. This could be launched early in 1978 and would
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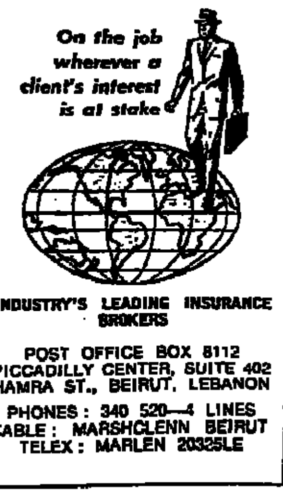

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هكذا من الأصل

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nen invade all work sectors previously restricted to men

by Myra Mirshak
Daily Star,
Beirut

At 8.30 every morning a young woman steps briskly out of her car and enters a modern concrete and glass building, headquarters of the Middle East's leading construction company, CAT. In her office four secretaries are waiting to begin the day's work.

She is Myrna Boustany, (left) one of the new liberated breed of business women in Lebanon, heading big business in the country.

Does this sound unusual? Considering the past and the rapid change in the woman's role, it is. For generations a woman's place in the Arab world has been not only in the home, but mainly in a corner of it, the kitchen. *Just 30 years ago* a woman in business was considered a most unusual *phenomenon*, an incapable pest to be ridiculed by men.

The situation has *changed*, rapidly. There are scores of thousands of women in all spheres of activity and the professions in Lebanon today. There are doctors, engineers, pharmacists, lawyers, writers, journalists and hordes of teachers, secretaries and salesgirls.

They are opening dress shops, building and managing hotels, *owning* and running modern farms, even venturing into the iron and steel industry. They have invaded increasingly all kinds of work hitherto restricted to men.

The explanation for this is threefold. First, there has been the universal women's awakening and liberation, and Lebanon was not left out.

In the second place, Lebanese fathers and husbands have encouraged and stood by their women's changing role in life. Third, Lebanon is the only country in the Arab Middle East where free economy, free enterprise and banking secrecy exist.

The role of women in big business in Lebanon is illustrated by profiles of three outstanding *examples*. They are Myrna Boustany; Nadia el Khourey, manager of a bank and owner and manager of one of Lebanon's most luxurious hotels; and *Charlotte Esseily, who deals* in import and export of Lebanese-made goods, mainly *textiles*.

Myrna Boustany, mother of two children, is the youngest business woman in Lebannon. She inherited CAT from her father, Emile Boustany, an exceptional politician and member of Parliament, killed in the crash of his private aircraft. *Mrs Boustany* was asked to replace her father in Parliament, and did so for a year as the first Lebanese woman in the Chamber of Deputies.

She and her mother, Laura *Boustany*, had to decide whether to sell the immense company and live in comfort, or keep it and struggle on in the business. Thousands of people would have been left jobless, and for this reason these two women decided to take on the challenge of running this vast company.

"The difficulties facing a woman in business are similar to those *in any job. Men* are not, never have been, a problem. On the contrary, they're an asset I cherish. I don't believe in woman's liberation because every woman is free to do as she *pleases. Women are highly* respected in the Middle East by men.

"The *main difficulties*, I'd say, are having to simultaneously run a home and keep your social life going after a long day's work. This can sometimes be overwhelming. The key to success in all domains is proper organization."

She says her children *come first in her life.* "Even if I'm in the middle of a speech or conference, my secretaries have strict instructions to interrupt if there's even a phone call from one of them. Time for them I consider sacred."

Mrs Boustany has been active in business for the *past 11 years. She enjoys* her work immensely and says she cannot live without it.

"When I first started I was impatient and worried. Now I've become organized, have learnt to channel some work, give responsibility to others, which was a very *difficult step*." She quoted the Arabic proverb: "One's life ends, but work never *ends." She says, "You've* got to know just how much you can cope with in one *day*, and not *try to outdo* yourself."

She shares the belief with many others that women have great potential in business. "They're more meticulous than men in the sense that they treat their office work like they do their homes. I believe this is *more characteristic of* women in the East who are not so used to business than those in the West where a certain detachment towards work has developed through years of experience. This over-involvement is bound to change when Lebanon ceases to be a new society for business women."

Nadia el Khourey is a mother of five. At first glance she seems meek, the type of woman who has been overprotected, sheltered. This image is quickly shattered.

For she is a strong, decisive woman, who is vice-*president of a bank, high* executive of another, director of a contracting firm, chairman of the Hotel Society in the Middle East, owner and manager of the luxurious St Georges Hotel, member of the Middle East Airlines board and chairman of the Byblos cultural committee, among a host of other things.

She is business-like in manner and speaks of sales trends, hotel management, cultural life and banking, *then with tenderness of her* late husband, her children, her home.

In the business world she is highly respected and treated as an equal by men, "though they were rather sceptical when I began", she admits.

Mrs Khourey emphasizes that a woman must help in the development of her country. "Most women have *the necessary potential, but* what hinders them is lack of courage and mainly absence of financial independence."

She maintains that men should continue to feel superior to women, and that helping them to keep this image is the smart woman's *best tactic*.

Charlotte Esseily, who still refuses to admit she is *a business woman, directs* the biggest domestic textile centre (Domtex) in the Middle East.

"I just happen to like this type of work; call it a hobby if you like. My real world is my home and children", she says.

When Mrs Esseily started *the business* 10 years ago, she was heavily criticized by both her family and society. But she had an aim: to promote Lebanese textiles, to help the Lebanese to get over the import complex, as she puts it. "At first, my only customers were foreigners. Gradually Lebanese came to buy." Today the Domtex label has prestige.

"With every new season *we can actually see evolution* in our society, and now I believe that any strong-willed woman can establish herself in business and be successful, regardless of the still existing family and social pressures."

Lebanon really has turned a new page. In every sphere of previously male-dominated activity there are now women working with *men, the previously superior* breed, and this development is accelerating.

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A near parallel to the Lebanese situation in general can be taken from the history of the Egyptian newspaper industry, before nationalization fundamentally changed the scene there. There were two prosperous newspapers, *Al-Ahram* established by the Takla family *and* its partners (all of Lebanese origin) and *Al-Masri*, the powerful organ of the Wafd Party but made financially independent by Mahmoud Abou Fath, its brilliant proprietor and editor. Around the fringes were the small party newspapers sustaining a precarious existence from party funds, and at least two more which lived by methods that were far from ethical.

Then the Amin brothers *established Dar al-Akhbar* whose newspaper, *Al-Akhbar*, and its periodicals *quickly* rose to a leading position in the Egyptian press. Together the three principal newspapers made it economically impossible for the small fry to live alongside them.

The parallel exists through the possibility that two or three successful Beirut publishing houses such as that of *Al-Nahar* could, by their strength and independence, drive a great part of the Lebanese fringe papers out of existence.

The comparison of the *cases ends there. Lebanon* has not just a handful of small newspapers but about 100. Some of them would continue to exist as journals of the various communities that make up the heterogeneous society of the country. Most of the others live on the bounty of other Arab states and smudge the unique and valuable liberty that the Lebanese press enjoys by paying in their columns for the financial benefits they enjoy, so much so that a former President, in answer to a welcome given him by the press syndicate in Beirut, replied: "Welcome gentlemen to Lebanon, your second country."

This glut of newspapers is almost equalled by the number of weeklies and monthlies and has been sustained by a law passed in 1953, at the behest of the syndicate trying to defend the eeconomics of the press, which forbade the issue of any new press licences. This had the effect of making a commodity of *newspaper licences*, with the result that it costs about £10,000 to buy one. As the *aggregate circulation* in the country is barely 200,000 and the total advertising revenue about £2m, it is obvious that a great many proprietors must rely on sources other than straight commerce to sustain their journals.

One newspaper which makes a strong *bid* to rival *Al-Nahar* is presumed to receive money from Egypt but the strength of *Al-Anwar comes as much from the* strong Nasserist and pro-Egyptian sentiment in the *country*. The politically-conscious Lebanese are so quick to recognize a journal committed to the country giving it financial backing that the newspaper quickly loses its readers and this greatly minimizes the harm the system might cause.

Some proprietors keep their valuable licences up for sale by publishing once a week or month, or even once every *six months*, in order to conform to the 1953 law and, except for two or three, their publications have trivial circulations. An obvious solution to this slight stain on the press would be for the Government to insist that anyone who possessed or bought a licence for a daily paper *should publish daily*.

By contrast, the strength of the Lebanese press rests on *the individualism of the* people and, except for some small minorities, their total faith in a free-enterprise economy. The degree of censorship imposed by law is minimal, and to that extent the newspapers and periodicals of the country are essential to the entire Arab world *in which they circulate almost* as widely as those of Egypt. Censorship is imposed only in a state of emergency or of martial law, and otherwise is applied to a few proscribed subjects such as harm to public morals (which is liberally interpreted) or abuse of another head of state. Even *then the punishment inflicted* by the Beirut appeal court cannot go beyond a brief suspension of the paper or, in extreme cases, a brief term of imprisonment for the editor, and most good editors are *willing* to *submit* to this if they consider it necessary to publish. It is perhaps true *to say that the. Lebanese* express a wider range of political and economic opinion than can be found in most countries. Even the subsidized press contributes to this variety.

The weekly and monthly periodicals, some of which are excellently illustrated in colour, and specialized magazines such as those dealing with art and literature, circulate widely inside the country and the Arab world, and the facts that the educated population is trilingual in Arabic, French and English, and that there is a large number of resident foreigners and tourists, give importance to the foreign language press.

Periodicals such as the political weekly *Hawardess*, and the entertaining *Revue du Liban*, in French, are widely read and well supported by advertisers. *L'Orient*, now amalgamated with *Le Jour*, has always been a highly-respected French-language daily and *The Daily Star*, partner of the Arab daily *Al-Hayat*, serves the English-speaking people.

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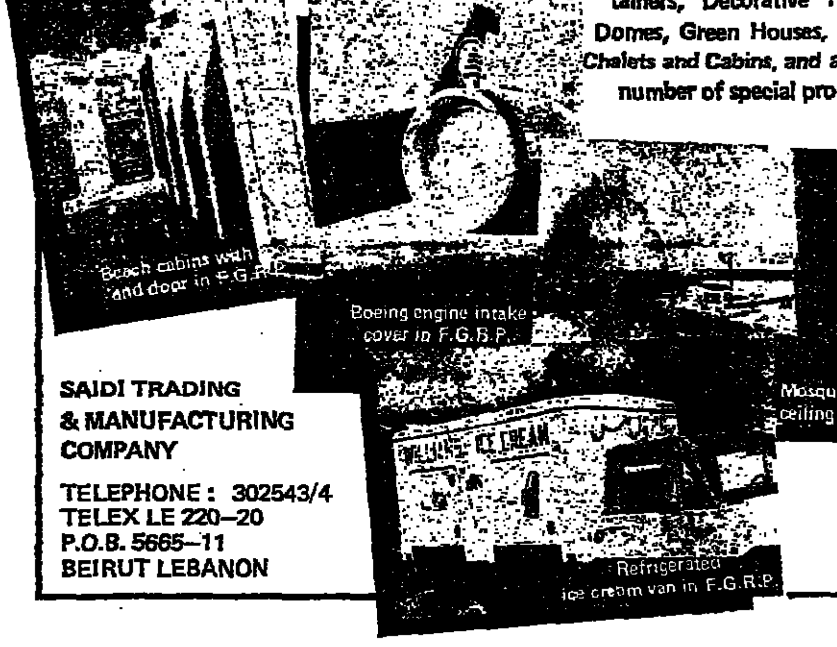

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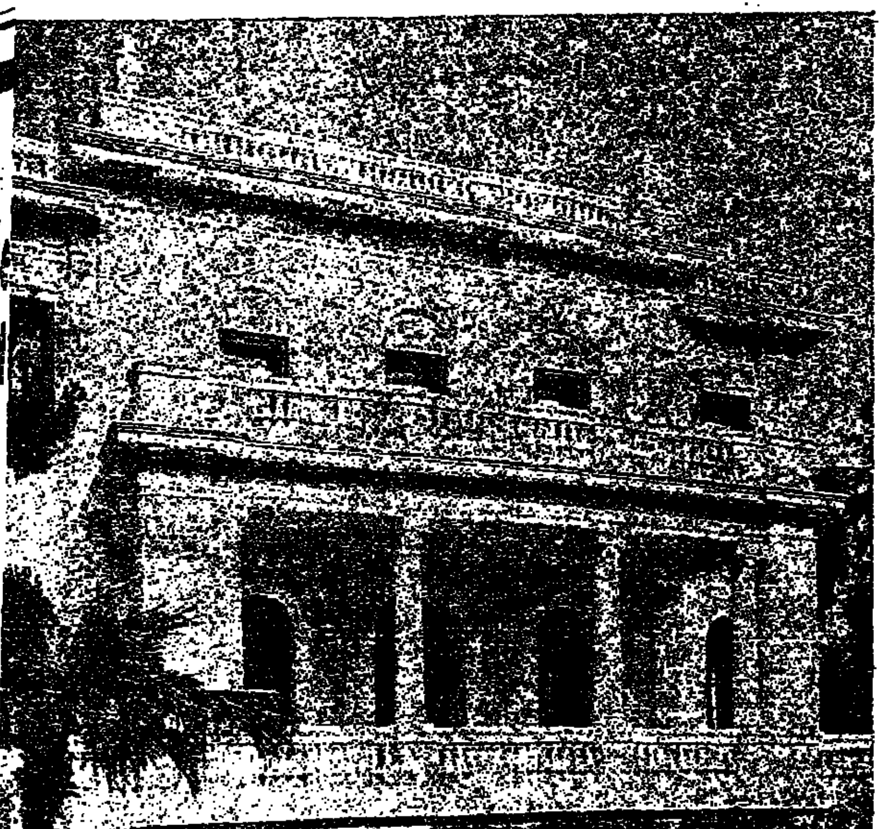

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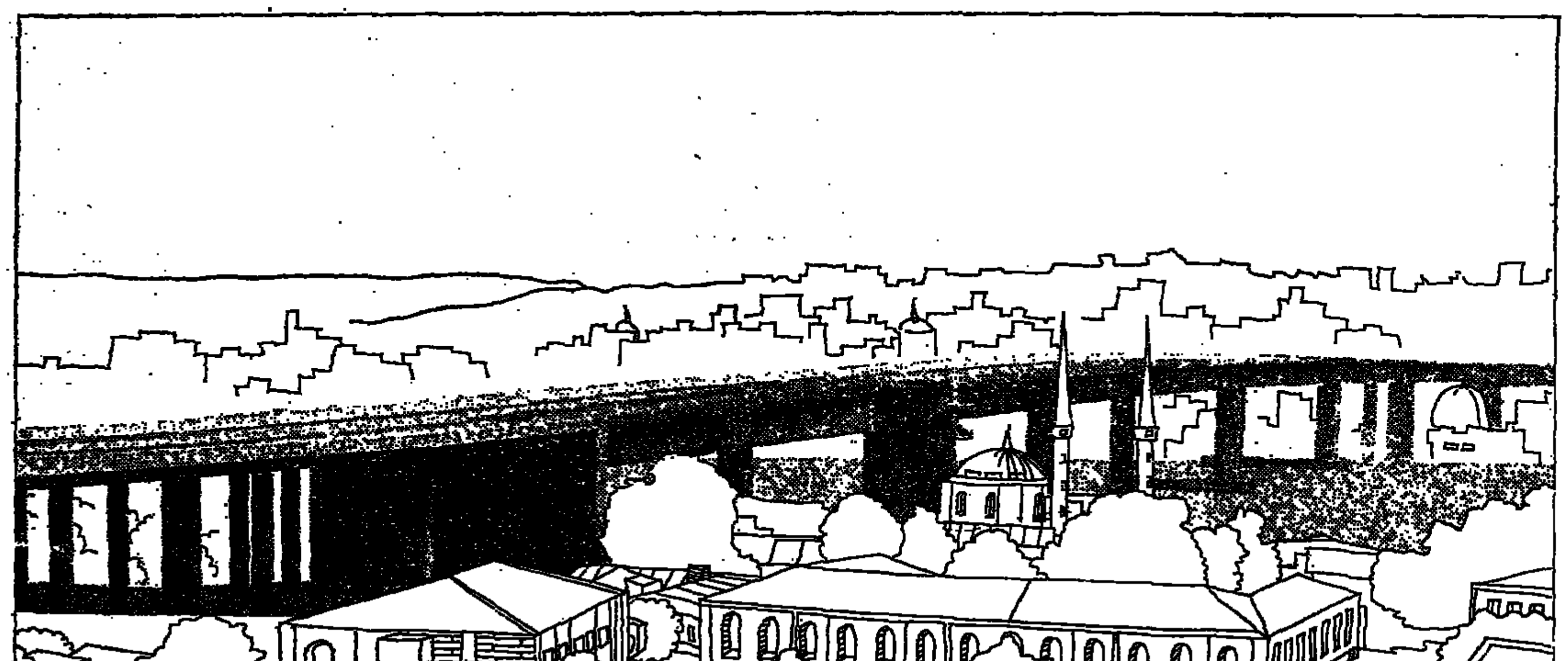

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Old Arab houses have become shadowed pygmies in city of concrete giants

by Margaret Clayton

Beirut is a boom city growing up on popular expectations. It is well placed at the fringe of the Arab oil wealth, and commands the confidence of Arab investors.

In the past three years there has been a great increase of construction in Beirut. New skyscraper blocks are being wedged between the existing ones. Giant cranes swinging overhead threaten to brush against the balconies of neighbouring houses; in many areas it is impossible to use the pavements because of the piles of rubble spilling out on to the roads.

The old Arab houses, washed in pink or yellow, have become shadowed pygmies in a city of concrete giants. Craters buzzing with activity, for Beirut is now building down as well as up, are a popular spectator sport for pedestrians, while the whine of drills and the crash of falling masonry have become familiar sounds.

Seen from the air or approaching by boat, Beirut offers a splendid aspect, a kind of Middle Eastern Miami fronting the breakers. At ground level it is easy to see that it has been stitched together in a hurry. Because there is virtually no town planning the skyscrapers rise indiscriminately, often effectively blocking each other's view of the sea. The land is available, at a price, and where there is no virgin land there still remain thousands of older houses, even in the city centre, to be demolished and replaced by new buildings.

Though the building boom, now in its third year, was initially started because of other factors, it has been given impetus by the fantastic increases in oil revenue of the neighbouring Arab countries. Beirut, the banking centre of the Arab world and traditionally the meeting point between East and West, now sees the possibility of attracting a great deal of this money, whether spent in transit or invested in the country. It is busy with a self-improvement programme in many sectors—doubling its industries, expanding its banking sector, enlarging its tourist potential.

In the city most of the development is going on in Ras Beirut, the select shopping and residential promontory overlooking the sea. The picturesque old waterfront of Ain Mreissé, caught between two sections of Beirut's hotel-studded corniche, is scheduled for intensive development. A young artist has just commemorated its passing with an exhibition entitled "Farewell to Ain Mreissé".

The most important factor in the Beirut property boom has been the flight from money. Land prices began to rise in 1971, and by the next year, when hundreds of Lebanese emigrants, expelled or made unwelcome in African states, began to return to their homeland, the demand for land and property became acute. "Many of these people, who went out as ordinary traders, are returning almost millionaires", one wealthy Beirut hotel and property owner said. "They are willing to pay much more than the local Lebanese, and have pushed prices sky-high."

It is estimated that returning emigrants account for nearly 50 per cent of the boom. Syrian speculators make up another 15 or 20 per cent; rich Gulf Arabs most of the rest.

Most of the really big Gulf money is not being spent in Lebanon but is going elsewhere. For the moment the Gulf shaikhs and business magnates prefer to invest their money in the capitals of Western Europe or in international playgrounds such as the Canaries and the Balearics, just as most of them still prefer to bank in Europe.

"It is what you might call the second division investor who comes to Beirut", one American investment consultant said. "In Beirut he feels at home, there is no language problem and no awkward questions asked about where the money comes from." Certainly much of the money now flowing into Beirut derives from oil, the property of Egyptians, Syrians, Palestinians and others who may have made the bulk of it as intermediaries in Gulf business deals.

Saudi and Kuwait money has been responsible, however, for some of the new towering hotels and office blocks. The multi-storeyed Holiday Inn complex, completed last year at a cost of £Leb50m and already valued at £Leb135m, was built largely with Kuwait money. "I don't think anyone else could have put up the sort of money needed for this project", a Beirut oil expert said. "The Lebanese are just not in this league."

Even by London standards property values are now heady stuff. A small dress shop in Hamra Street, Beirut's main shopping street, recently changed hands for £Leb1.6m (£300,000). Key money paid for shops in side streets off Hamra has risen from £Leb50,000 to £Leb250,000 in two years. Values in the city centre are multiplying so fast that often the new owner of a shop has not even put in his shelves before he has sold to a new purchaser. Land here is now reckoned at £Leb10,000 a sq metre, while at Raouché, a residential area on the sea front, a 300 sq metre flat has risen in value from £Leb120,000 to £Leb350,000 since 1971.

There are some regulations. Foreigners, including Arabs, are not legally allowed to buy more than 6,000 sq metres in the city centres, 10,000 in the country. The area authorized may be considerably less. Charges imposed by the Government on the developer are relatively low. He will pay about £Leb50,000 for the licence to build a 10-storey block of flats, and subsequently tax of 11 per cent on the total rent each year.

Rents of flats, reflecting the property boom, have doubled. It is estimated that 700 flats remain empty at Raouché, though all around new blocks continue to rise. The landlords, having let some of their flats at high prices, find it more economic to keep the remainder empty than to reduce prices. No tax is payable on the empty flats. It is possible to pay £6,000 a year for an unfurnished flat in Beirut. Who pays such prices? Gulf Arabs keep them, luxuriously furnished,

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Individual travellers make up main tourist business

by Joyce Rackham

"We Lebanese are resilient people—fatalistic too, but nevertheless dynamic". That is how Munir el Sheikh, director of the Lebanon tourist office, which opened in Piccadilly last month, summed up the national character of his countrymen.

He added: "We recognize that we are rather late coming on the scene here and how difficult things are economically, but we are optimistic about the future".

One reason for this view is that they have no ambitions in the mass tourism field, which has been hit hardest by the slump in foreign travel. The high scheduled air fare, lack of charter facilities, and absence of large cheapish hotels, mean that they must look to individual travellers for their main business. They have been encouraged by a healthy increase this year in the numbers of tourists, as well as foreign business visitors, who often extend their stay for short holidays. Even the number of British shows a small rise this year, contrary to general tendencies elsewhere.

The Lebanese tourist authorities admit, however, that present statistics must be interpreted with some care, for they do not distinguish between foreign tourists or business people, are likely to include others in transit, and those who cross the Syrian frontier and return after a day trip to Damascus.

Even so, the tables make it clear that 18 per cent fewer French, generally top of the list of Europeans, came this year compared with the 1972 figure, a fair comparison as that was a peaceful year. In 1973, local political troubles, which included the April Israel commando raid on Palestinian guerrillas in Beirut, scared off many tourists, especially French, West Germans, Scandinavians and Americans. The British were braver—their numbers dropped 20 per cent less than the French. Next year, say the Lebanese, they will reorganize the system so that statistics will give a more accurate analysis.

Mr Nasser Safieddine, director of overseas offices at the National Tourism Council, says they estimate that visitors from Arab countries contribute about 65 per cent of their current revenue, which represents up to 20 per cent of the national income when ancillary services are included. The number of Arab visitors, which up to 1966 only just equalled those of non-Arabs, has since risen dramatically. They are, it seems, far less influenced by local political upsets than others.

In summer, when the Gulf areas and the deserts become unbearably hot, many bring their families to enjoy the refreshing climate of Lebanon's mountains. Probably about half the richer Gulf Arabs have their own villas and apartments, while others use hotels. The less sophisticated will even bring their own foodstuffs, so are rarely seen in restaurants. They are often the subject of good-humoured Lebanese jokes. "Did you know", said one friend, "that a shaikh from Qatar brought his own camels and tethered them in the garden—not to use as transport, but because he prefers their milk?"

Lebanon is the unrivalled cosmopolitan shopping centre of the Middle East; the Lebanese like to call it a "miniature Paris". The variety and luxury of goods on display attract big spenders. The Iraqis are among these and, since their economic boom, the Iranians.

Syrians come over the border in large numbers to shop, but are modest spenders. Another big attraction for visitors of all nationalities is the Casino de Liban, the only one in the country and apparently one of the largest in the world. Lavishly though somewhat garishly decorated, it stages spectacular shows which rival Las Vegas or the Casino de Paris. It earned more than £4m profits last year; as half the shares are state-owned, some of this went towards tourism promotion and social services.

Britons planning a holiday in Lebanon, with the cheapest excursion fare, London-Beirut return, at £165.05, naturally feel resentful that Scandinavians, whom the Lebanese regard as an important market of the future—"mainly as sunseekers"—can take charter flights from as little as £100.

At present the cheapest way there for British tourists is by a package deal: Bales Tours list a week in Beirut at a good hotel from £128; a two-centre fortnight, with a week in Cairo or Jordan, costs from £176. Before the Cyprus coup and Turkish invasion plans were far advanced for a joint promotional scheme between the Lebanese and Cypriot tourist organizations and it was hoped to cut the cost of the air journeys considerably.

For archaeologists, Lebanon is rich in treasures—both discovered and still to be dug. Much of the ancient city of Tyre is still hidden beneath the sea. From a helicopter it is possible to get tantalizing glimpses of what lies submerged. Specialized holidays in this sector obviously have a big future. Fairways and Swinford, an agency which runs "Sites and Flowers" tours to many ancient places every spring, reports that its next trip to Lebanon is already fully booked.

The Lebanese have done much to encourage young people to visit their country, and the Youth Tourism Office arranges programmes at reasonable cost: the air fare for those under 26 (students up to 28) is only £41.95 each way, London-Beirut, and a week at a youth hostel costs £6.40.

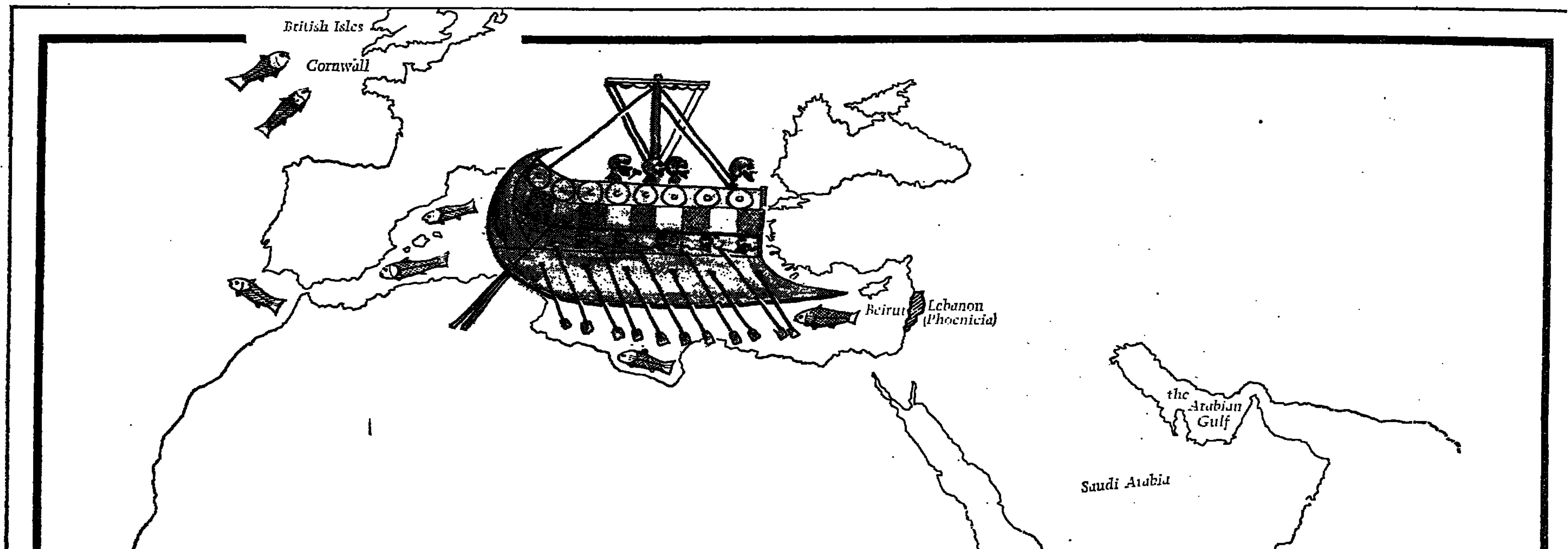
They arrange craft holidays, with courses in mosaics, wood carving, silk printing and enamelling, in Mar Challita, a former monastery not far from Beirut. Visitors can also stay as paying guests with Lebanese village families for no more than £2 a day full board.

Hotel development has certinly been checked by tht vicissitudes of international politics, although Beirut is well served in all price ranges. Hilton are due to open their 470-room hotel next spring. Notable among comparatively new developments is the beautiful El-Bustan at Beit-Mery, a hillside village about 10 miles from the capital. It is one of the country's best equipped conference centres, and has the added attraction of being near a famous Roman site and some remarkable Byzantine mosaics.

Prices in Beirut compare favourably with London. The luxurious, traditional St George's charges £10-£14 per person; the new Holiday Inn, much pleasanter inside than its multi-storey façade suggests, is about the same.

The more luxurious restaurants and the grander nightclubs compete well with their European counterparts but are expensive. The smaller, genuinely Lebanese restaurants like Sofar and Les Nomades, offer delicious food and a choice of good local wines, for less than you would spend in London.

Young people at a café in Hamra Street, Beirut. The Lebanese have done m
encourage young visitors to their country.



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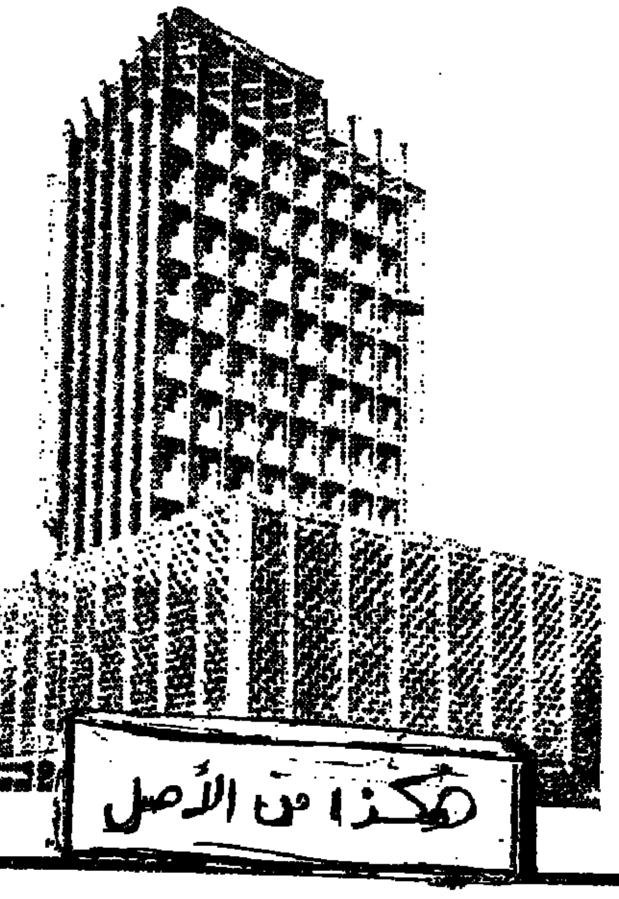
After a good day's work, the Lebanon offers unique and sophisticated facilities for relaxation. Swimming all year round, golfing, yachting, riding and skiing on sea and snow. Nightlifers have innumerable restaurants and night clubs to choose from, 353 hotels, and of course the famous Casino. For changing the scene, there are many remarkable archeological sites to visit — from the grandeur of Baalbeck, with its International Festival, to the romantic Phœnician ports of Tyre, Sidon and Byblos.



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